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CANADA

Report(by) of

THE TARIFF BOARD

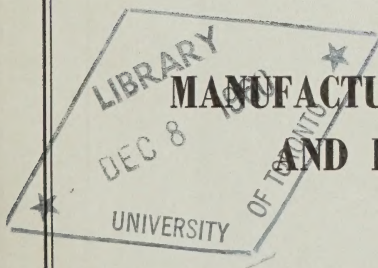
in References

(Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL OR HAIR
AND RELATED PRODUCTS**

Reference No. 125 [pt. 7]

(TEXTILES)





Report by

THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

**MANUFACTURES OF WOOL OR HAIR
AND RELATED PRODUCTS**

Reference No. 125
(TEXTILES)

THE TARIFF BOARD

L.C. Audette, Q.C.	Chairman
G.H. Glass	Vice-Chairman
F.L. Corcoran	Vice-Chairman
G.A. Elliott	Member
E.C. Gerry	Member

B.G. Barrow
Chief of Research

J.C. Leslie
Secretary

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I refer to your letter of September 24, 1957, in which you requested the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry respecting textile products.

In conformity with Section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, I have the honour to transmit the seventh Report of the Board respecting textile products, in English and in French. This Report relates to manufactures of wool or hair and related products. A copy of the transcript of the proceedings at the public hearing accompanies this Report.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. C. Audet", followed by a long, horizontal, wavy flourish that extends to the right.

Chairman

THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125
(TEXTILES)

This seventh Report of the Tariff Board on Reference No. 125 concerning textiles is composed of four sections:

Section I Pressed Felt

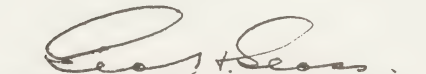
Section II Blankets and Travel Rugs, except wholly of Cotton

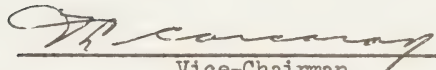
Section III Clothing of Woven Wool Fabrics


Section IV Miscellaneous Fabrics and Products of Wool

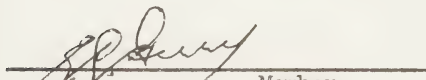
It contains the recommendations of the Board on the tariff treatment to be accorded to these goods.


Chairman


Vice-Chairman


Vice-Chairman


Member


Member

Ottawa, September 12, 1960

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MANUFACTURES OF WOOL OR HAIR
AND RELATED PRODUCTS

The following products are reviewed in the four sections of this Report:

- Section I Pressed Felt
- Section II Blankets and Travel Rugs, except wholly
 of Cotton
- Section III Clothing of Woven Wool Fabrics
- Section IV Miscellaneous Fabrics and Products of
 Wool

THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125

(Textiles)

The letter of reference from the Minister of Finance, directing the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry relative to the Textile schedule of the Customs Tariff, was quoted in full in the Board's Report on Wool Fabrics, dated March 5, 1958. The Tariff Board has already submitted its finding and recommendations respecting Wastes (of all fibres), Wool (including tops and noils), Wool Yarns, Wool Fabrics (woollens and worsteds), Cotton and Cotton Products, Silk and Man-Made Fibres and Products (so-called synthetics), Hosiery and Knitted Goods and Narrow Fabrics, Lace, Embroideries, and Fire-hose. This Report relates to Manufactures of Wool or Hair and Related Products.

The products reviewed in this Report are classified under tariff items 538e, 538f, 538g, 538h, 554e, 554f, 555, 556, 556a, 556b, 563 and 685.

Public hearings were held in Ottawa from October 13 to October 15, 1959, inclusive.

A list of the Companies and Associations which made representations to the Board follows:

Representations:

Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, Inc.,
Montreal, P.Q.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers Union, International Ladies Garment
Workers' Union, Locals 14, 68, 83, 92 and 94, Toronto, Ont.
Delany & Pettit Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Fairfield & Sons Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Japan Textile Products Exporters' Association, Osaka, Japan
Joint Board, Montreal Dressmakers Union, Locals 205, 262, 485,
Montreal, P.Q.
Mantle and Costume Manufacturers' Export Group, London, England
Manufacturers' Council of the Ladies Cloak and Suit Industry for
the Province of Quebec, Montreal, P.Q.
Men's Clothing Manufacturers Association of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.
Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild, Montreal, P.Q.
National Wool Textile Executive, Export Group, Bradford, England
Pattinson, Geo., & Company, Limited, Preston, Ont.
Primary Textiles Institute, Montreal, P.Q. and Toronto, Ont.
Quebec Association of Garment Manufacturers Inc., The, Montreal, P.Q.
Smith Manufacturing Co., Limited, Weston, Ont.
Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.
Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers Federation of Great Britain, London,
England

Representatives of the following interests were present at
the public hearing, but did not make submissions:

Du Pont of Canada (1956) Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Federation of British Industries, Ottawa, Ont.
Handleman, S.B., Ottawa, Ont.
Martin, Frank, Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.

SECTION I

PRESSED FELT

The Industry in Canada

Product

The submission of the Primary Textiles Institute contains the following description of pressed felt:

"... a pressed felt is a fabric made directly from loose fibre by compressing and felting. No intermediate stage of spinning or weaving is involved. It must contain 30% or more of wool, of which two-thirds is virgin wool, in order to felt. No bonding agent is used other than the felting process itself."

Callaway Textile Dictionary defines felt in the following terms:

"Felt: A dense fibrous material of wool, wool and fur, hair or other material, made without the aid of yarns. It is built up of layers of fibres interlocked by mechanical and chemical action, heat, moisture and pressure."

Pressed felt fabrics in the web and splint felt are classified by the Department of National Revenue under the following tariff items:

- 538e Felt, pressed, of all kinds, in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven knitted or other fabric or material
- 538f Felt, splint, for use in making moulded splints for medicinal purposes

Tariff items 538e and 538f do not specify that the felt shall contain wool. Nevertheless, the Department classifies only pressed felts containing some wool under these items; this practice is based on the fact that wool fibres are the only textile fibres which have the necessary "felting" qualities.⁽¹⁾ Other non-woven fabrics, which are sometimes referred to as felts, are usually held together by a punching process or by a bonding agent, which is often a resin; such products are classified under other items in the Customs Tariff, e.g., needled bonded felt is covered by tariff item 556, if imported by carpet manufacturers.

(1) Fur also has felting qualities; it is not used, however, by producers of fabrics of pressed felt. Rather, it is used in making hoods and shapes for hats, which are classified elsewhere in the Tariff and the Board will be reporting on them later.

The term felting, referred to in the preceding paragraph, means an interlocking of fibres to form a fabric without yarn. Wool can be felted because the surface of wool fibre is covered by small scales. These scales interlock firmly to form a felt when moisture, heat and pressure are applied.

Materials Used

In making pressed felt, virgin wool, wool waste, reworked wool, cotton, cotton waste, rayon staple fibre, rayon waste and certain animal hairs may be used. The better grades of felt contain a large proportion of wool; cheaper grades contain less wool and more of the less expensive fibres, such as cotton and rayon. These latter fibres do not have felting qualities and serve as filler to give body to the felt; felts that contain them have less strength and density than those wholly of wool but they are adequate for many uses. In 1957, Canadian producers of pressed felt used these fibres in the following proportions, by weight: wool waste and reworked wool, 42 per cent; virgin wool, 20 per cent; cotton and cotton waste, 16 per cent; rayon and rayon waste, 16 per cent; other fibres, 6 per cent.

In value, virgin wool which accounted for 30 per cent of the total cost of materials was the most important fibre used. During the past ten years the use of rayon staple fibre and rayon waste has been increasing.

Manufacturing Processes

The initial operation is the selection of the various fibres needed for the particular type of felt to be made. The required quantity of each fibre is weighed and blending is begun by placing the fibres in layers to build a stack or pile which is fed through a mixing machine, known as a mixing picker. The mixing picker blows the blended fibres into a blower room whence they are drawn into storage bins.

The blended fibre is brought from the storage bins to the carding machines. There are two types of carding machines, the breaker card and the finishing card. First, the fibre passes through the breaker card which continues the process of blending, disintegrates lumps of fibres, removes foreign matter, and draws the fibres parallel to each other, to form what is called a web. The web is passed to the finishing card which removes additional foreign matter and continues the process of drawing the fibres parallel. From the finishing card, the web is drawn on to a supporting apron and is placed layer upon layer until there are sufficient layers to form a felt of the desired weight and density. The layers of web, now known as a batt, are wound on a roller and moved to the hardener, which consists of two large metal plates. The batt is unrolled and is sprayed with a fine mist of hot water. It is then covered with canvas, heat is applied and the plates are brought together to apply pressure to the batt while oscillating. This action forces the fibres in the batt to become closely packed and interlocked to form a felt.

From the hardener, the felt is moved to a fulling mill where it is thoroughly soaked in water containing a softening agent and pounded by hammers. This action further forces the fibres together to form a tighter felt. Upon removal from the fulling mill, the felt is washed and dried, after which it may be processed in a number of ways, such as dyeing, trimming, shearing and rolling.

The Industry

The pressed felt industry was established in Canada during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the demand for harness felts. At present, felts are used mainly in the manufacture of pennants, crests, footwear, athletic equipment, automobile parts, garments, furniture and gaskets.

Three manufacturers account for practically all the pressed felt manufactured in Canada: The Rumpel Felt Company Limited, The Textile Division of Dominion Rubber Company Limited, both located in Kitchener, and the Code Felt and Knitting Company Limited, in Perth. Rumpel produces only pressed felt; Dominion manufactures a variety of products in its Textile Division in addition to pressed felt; Code now manufactures only pressed felt, although until recently it also spun woollen yarns and knitted woollen hosiery.

The pressed felt industry is relatively small; in 1959 it employed 204 persons and the value of factory shipments amounted to \$1.9 million. In Kitchener, the felt producers pay wages of approximately \$1.50 per hour, well above the average wage paid in the textile industry as a whole.

The Canadian Market for Pressed Felt

An examination of the market for pressed felt during the period 1948-59 gives little indication of any trend. For details see Table 2. During this period, unusual circumstances caused the market, in terms of dollars, to rise sharply in two years. In 1951 the prices of the textile fibres used by the industry were far above their former levels; since fibres form a substantial proportion of the cost of making felt, the prices of pressed felt also increased sharply in that year. Information is not available to show what happened to the market in terms of volume in 1951. After 1951, prices of wool fell and the value of output declined. In 1955, the market again expanded greatly because of an increase in demand for apparel felts for use in the manufacture of women's clothing. This development was brought about by style changes which greatly increased the popularity of felt clothing. In the following years, however, the popularity of felt clothing declined.

Following the peak of 1955, when the market amounted to \$2.9 million, demand for pressed felt declined over the period 1956 to 1958 inclusive; in the latter year it amounted to \$1.7 million. In 1959, however, demand strengthened and sales were valued at \$2.0 million. Table 3 shows the production of pressed felt for various uses. Since the domestic producers supply most of the requirements of the Canadian

market, their shipments have followed the same pattern as has the market as a whole. Most of the demand is for the lighter types of felts, such as those used for the manufacture of pennants, crests and apparel.

In most years during the period 1948 to 1959, imports of pressed felt have supplied less than 10 per cent of the entire market for this product; imports originate in the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. In 1959, the total value of imports from these three countries was \$118,000.

The graph on the following page shows domestic shipments and imports during the period 1948 to 1959 inclusive; it shows that for the years 1956 to 1958 inclusive imports declined. In fact, from 1957 to 1958, they declined more, proportionately, than domestic shipments. In other words, the contraction of the market in 1958 appears to have affected imports to a much greater extent than domestic shipments. In 1959, however, both domestic shipments and imports were greater than in 1958.

Problems of the Pressed Felt Industry

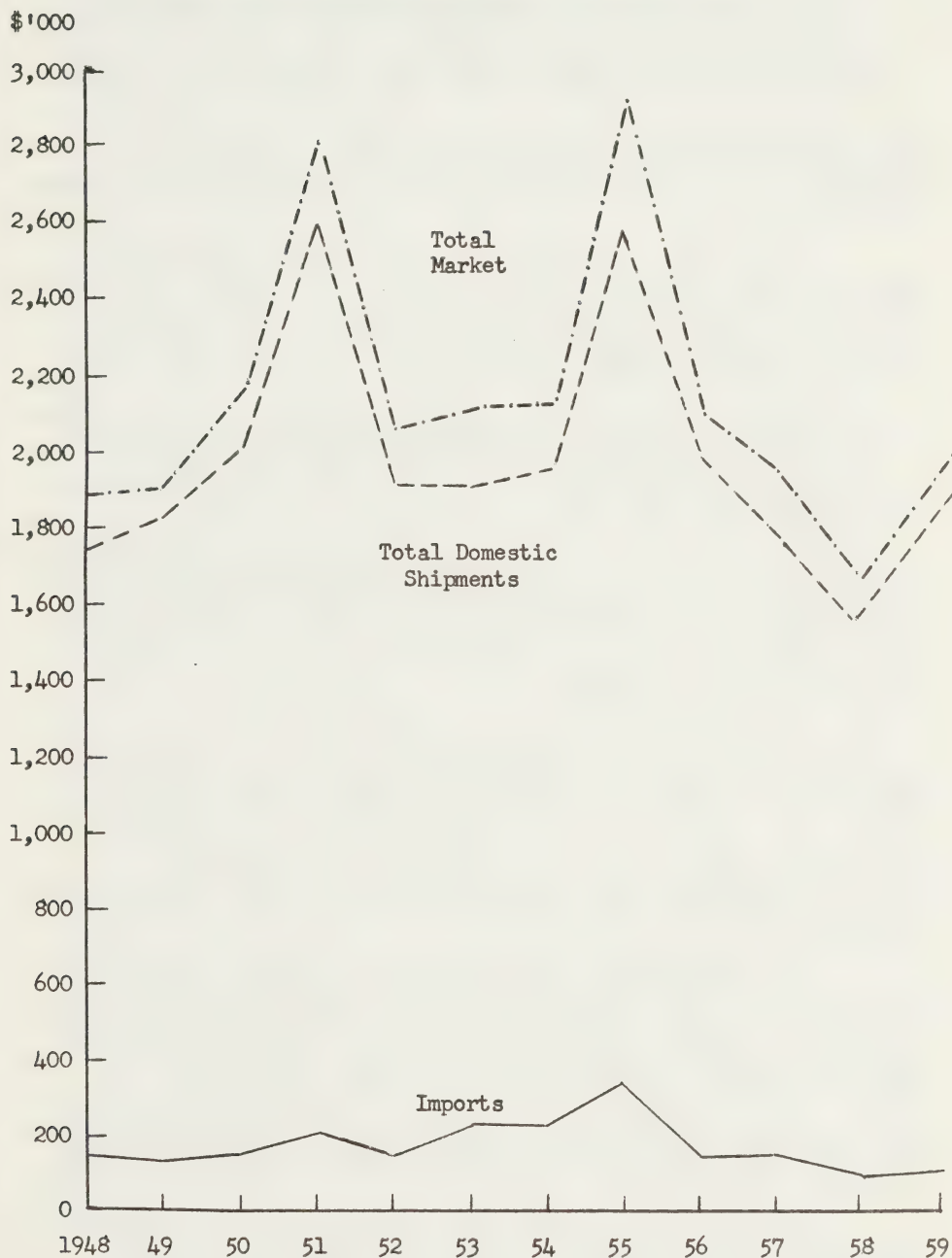
The fact that imports supply such a small portion of the market and the fact that the production of felt is a profitable operation do not suggest that the Canadian Felt Industry is being seriously endangered by its chief foreign competitors, nor did the spokesmen for the industry suggest that this was the case. Nevertheless, the Board was informed that domestic producers face certain handicaps in relation to producers in the United States and Germany.

According to a spokesman for the domestic industry, while the equipment in Canadian mills was as good as that in European mills, European felt manufacturers have two advantages over Canadian felt manufacturers; labour costs are lower in Europe and European mills are larger. However, he said that the labour content in lighter weight felts, which Germany ships to Canada, is usually relatively less than in the heavier weights of soft felt. Furthermore, the bulk of the demand for pressed felt in Canada is for the lighter weights. These facts tend to diminish the significance of the wage differential.

It would appear that any disadvantage suffered by the domestic industry in relation to European suppliers is offset by the existing tariff and by other factors, such as proximity to the market. In 1959, imports from Europe, including the United Kingdom, supplied less than two per cent of the entire Canadian market for pressed felt. It is true that in 1955, Germany shipped pressed felt to Canada to a value of \$142,000, a large part of which consisted of apparel felts, much in demand in that year. In the same year, however, shipments by domestic producers of apparel type felts increased by approximately \$400,000. In the years 1956 to 1959, imports from Germany have averaged only about \$21,000, approximately one per cent of the Canadian market.

The main import competition faced by domestic producers is from the United States. In 1959, imports from that country amounted

Imports and Domestic Shipments of Pressed Felt



to \$76,000, about four per cent of the Canadian market. When discussing these imports, a leading domestic manufacturer of pressed felt stated:

"... it costs about 30 p.c. more to manufacture in Canada, but that does not hold true of all types of felt. When we get into the heavy felt ... we can actually beat the Americans on price. Unfortunately, that comprises about five per cent of our output."

He further stated that felt producers in the United States have lower costs because of the better selection of some materials available in that country and because of the economies of large scale production.

Pressed felt is made from blends of virgin wool, shoddy, cotton and rayon. Virgin wool is by far the most expensive of these fibres; the manufacturer therefore uses as much shoddy and other fibres as will make a felt of the desired strength. A domestic manufacturer said that Canadian producers buy shoddy on the open market.

"Sometimes we do not get the exact shoddy we want. The Americans buy rags and pull their rags into shoddy and therefore they get the proper felting shoddies. I do not believe that pricewise they gain too much there, but they do gain by getting the proper shoddy for the job."

He illustrated the importance of having good quality shoddy by showing the Board a low grade of felt which contained only 25 per cent of virgin wool. With such a small percentage of virgin wool, the felt would not harden if the "shoddies are not good". In other words, it would be necessary to use a greater percentage of costly virgin wool with poor shoddy.

The fact that the shoddy used in Canadian mills may be inferior to that used in the United States may well force domestic mills to enrich their blends with a higher percentage of virgin wool. However, they obtain such wools duty free, whereas the mills in the United States must purchase their needs at a price which reflects that country's import duty on virgin wool, although presumably duties paid on imported wools used in the manufacture of felts exported to Canada would be refunded.

Raw cotton enters Canada duty free. Cotton is exported from the United States at prices lower than those which are paid by users in that country; however, United States manufacturers receive "adjustment payments" when the fabric or made up article being exported contains 50 per cent or more, by weight, of cotton.

Viscose, which accounted for 16 per cent of the total fibre input, by volume, has been more expensive at times in Canada than in the United States.

Obviously, all of these factors which influence the cost of materials cannot be determined precisely in order to arrive at an accurate comparison of costs in Canada compared to those in the

United States. Some materials are undoubtedly cheaper in the United States, others are probably cheaper in Canada — whatever the advantage, it would not seem to be of major significance either way. This conclusion is confirmed by the evidence of a domestic felt manufacturer who said concerning production in the United States, "... material-wise, they have not too great an advantage".

On the average, materials make up 50 per cent of total factory cost in felt making.

A Canadian producer informed the Board that the industry's greatest disadvantage was caused by the smaller scale of its operations compared with those of producers in the United States. He compared, step by step, the process of making felt in Canada with that in the United States.

In Canada, he pointed out, the initial operation of mixing or blending of fibres is done by hand and a batch usually consists of 2,000 pounds. In the United States, fibres are blended mechanically and a batch normally consists of 10,000 pounds. The method used in the United States would be impracticable in Canada because a batch of 10,000 pounds is much greater than would normally be used at one time.

In most mills in the United States the batt is built up by feeding the web from three sets of cards onto one forming table. In Canada, it is the practice in certain mills to feed the web onto the forming table from only one set of cards. As a rule, the carding machines are wider in the United States than in Canada; the result is that 350 pounds of web are produced per hour in the United States whereas 60 pounds are produced per hour in Canada. It would not be possible, he said, to adopt the system used in the United States because of the frequent changes in batt construction in Canada which would mean that too great a proportion of time would be devoted to cleaning the equipment. He also said that the hardeners, fulling mills and dye vats in mills in the United States usually have greater capacities than those in Canadian mills.

The Board was informed that mills in the United States tend to specialize either in white felt, or in grey felt which may be subsequently coloured. In this manner, they reduce their down time for cleaning. In Canada, on the other hand, all mills produce both white and grey felt. While it is often possible to schedule output so as to avoid running a white felt after a grey felt, it is probable that producing the two types of felt does result in some increase in costs.

While labour is probably less productive in Canadian mills because of shorter runs, this disadvantage tends to be offset by the higher wage rates which prevail in the United States. Labour costs make up about one-third of the value of factory shipments; labour and overhead combined constitute one-half of factory cost on the average.

Financial State of the Industry

The Board has obtained financial statements for a number of recent years from all three pressed felt producers. Because the statements of these firms are not published, the Board is not free to disclose details of their financial position. It can be said, however, that all three have realized profits on their felt making operations for most of the years examined. The level of these profits compares favourably with those realized in "All Manufacturing", as reported by the Department of National Revenue.

The Proposals by the Primary Textiles Institute

Most imports of pressed felt enter under tariff item 538e. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the existing rates of duty remain unchanged but that the wording be revised. The present and proposed items are as follows:

A - Present Item

538e Felt, pressed, of all kinds, in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound		12½ cts.	20 cts.

B - Proposed Item

Felt, pressed, in the web, wholly or in part of wool, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabrics or materials

Rates of duty unchanged

The ad valorem equivalent of the composite rate on imports from the United States, in 1958, was 26.8 per cent and from Germany, 26.2 per cent.

The purpose of the proposal to reword the item is to ensure that only pressed felt containing wool will be classified under it in future, as is the case at present. The Industry apparently fears that at some future time pressed bonded fabrics might be classified under this item unless it is reworded.

Concerning item 538f, splint felt, the Primary Textiles Institute stated:

"... we shall readily concur in any request for continuance of the item, which the Board thinks reasonable, lacking which we suggest it be deleted from the tariff."

The item is as follows:

538f Felt, splint, for use in making moulded splints for medicinal purposes

<u>British</u> <u>Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured-</u> <u>Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Free	10 p.c.	25 p.c.

From the information available to the Board, there does not appear to be any domestic production of splint felt, nor was any request for continuation of this item.

PRESSED FELT

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL TABLES

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero.
- .. Indicates that figures are not available.
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding.
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table.
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text.
- s.c. Denotes an import statistical class.

Table 1

Imports: Felt, pressed, in the web; and felt, splint, for medical purposes. s.c. 3343

Tariff Items 538e (formerly 552), 538f (formerly 552a)

Year	Volume 000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	33	32	0.96	..	33.5	33.5
1936	37	35	0.94	..	32.4	32.4
1937	45	54	1.18	..	29.8	29.8
1938	24	28	1.17	..	25.1	25.1
1939	22	26	1.18	6	23.8	23.8
1947	108	148	1.37	42	28.2	29.3
1948	86	146	1.69	34	23.3	24.2
1949	71	120	1.68	28	23.5	25.2
1950	89	155	1.74	36	23.2	24.1
1951	112	210	1.88	46	21.8	23.5
1952	136	160	1.17	30	18.6	19.2
1953	150	231	1.55	49	21.0	21.2
1954	137	227	1.66	45	19.8	20.0
1955	239	327	1.36	76	23.2	23.3
1956	83	135	1.63	31	23.1	23.3
1957	90	139	1.55	32	23.1	23.2
1958	65	97	1.49	23	23.5	23.5
1959	77	118	1.53	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	13	13	1.00	..	20.0	20.0
1936	16	15	0.98	..	21.1	21.1
1937	15	23	1.55	..	16.2	16.2
1938	13	15	1.17	..	17.4	17.4
1939	15	17	1.09	3	17.6	17.6
1947	10	16	1.66	2	13.6	13.6
1948	14	26	1.90	4	16.0	16.0
1949	18	33	1.77	5	16.0	16.0
1950	37	60	1.61	10	16.3	16.3
1951	28	71	2.52	10	14.0	14.0
1952	78	84	1.07	10	12.5	12.5
1953	48	78	1.65	10	12.5	12.5
1954	52	96	1.85	12	12.5	12.5
1955	49	96	1.96	12	12.5	12.5
1956	11	26	2.40	3	12.5	12.5
1957	14	31	2.22	4	12.5	12.5
1958	10	22	2.28	3	12.5	12.5
1959	10	23	2.20	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 1 (concluded)

Year	Volume 000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States						
1935	8	8	1.05	..	42.1	42.1
1936	7	9	1.24	..	35.9	35.9
1937	6	9	1.42	..	34.6	34.6
1938	6	7	1.25	..	37.8	37.8
1939	4	7	1.75	2	32.4	32.4
1947	73	101	1.38	33	32.8	34.8
1948	48	84	1.76	23	27.2	29.2
1949	52	79	1.53	21	26.6	29.6
1950	51	92	1.80	25	27.5	29.5
1951	84	139	1.66	36	25.8	28.9
1952	59	75	1.29	19	25.4	27.1
1953	101	151	1.50	38	25.3	25.7
1954	58	93	1.61	23	24.6	25.2
1955	75	87	1.16	24	27.9	28.1
1956	49	78	1.58	20	25.3	25.5
1957	61	85	1.39	22	26.2	26.4
1958	48	65	1.34	17	26.8	26.8
1959	51	76	1.49	..	..	..
4. Germany ^(a)						
1935	10	9	0.87	..	43.5	43.5
1936	13	10	0.72	..	46.0	46.0
1937	22	19	0.88	..	42.2	42.2
1938	1	2	1.61	..	29.9	29.9
1939	1	1	0.66	..	49.1	49.1
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	1	2	1.34	..	26.8	26.8
1954	27	38	1.41	10	26.4	26.4
1955	115	142	1.24	39	27.6	27.6
1956	23	31	1.37	8	26.7	26.7
1957	15	23	1.57	6	25.4	25.4
1958	7	10	1.44	3	26.2	26.2
1959	15	19	1.24	..	..	..

^(a)Beginning in 1952, West Germany only.

Table 2

Apparent Canadian Market for Pressed Felt
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Canadian Shipments</u>	<u>I m p o r t s</u>				<u>Total Apparent Market</u>	<u>P.C. Supplied by Canadian Shipments</u>
		<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Germany(a)</u>	<u>Other</u>		
1948	1,759	26	84	-	36	146	92.3
1949	1,831	33	79	-	8	120	93.8
1950	2,007	60	92	-	3	155	92.8
1951	2,606	71	139	-	-	210	92.5
1952	1,916	84	75	-	1	160	92.3
1953	1,902	78	151	2	-	231	89.2
1954	1,949	96	93	38	-	227	89.6
1955	2,569	96	87	142	2	327	88.7
1956	1,990	26	78	31	-	135	93.6
1957	1,793	31	85	23	-	139	92.8
1958	1,581	22	65	10	-	97	94.2
1959	1,917	23	76	19	*	118	94.2

(a) Beginning in 1952, West Germany only.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 3

Principal Types of Felt	Shipments of Pressed Felt (\$000)											
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Pennants, Crests and Apparel	268	309	300	503	375	421	808	1,173	597	489	386	359
Industrial and Automotive	98	113	153	194	204	259	275	201	198	177	213	311
Harness and Athletic	420	359	384	537	327	269	180	278	340	309	244	290
Padding	282	413	422	695	440	539	358	486	337	341	289	343
Boot, Shoe and Slipper	464	408	575	396	384	236	178	259	253	252	258	398
Insole and Cut Insole	139	125	80	96	128	113	105	112	181	170	163	213
Other	88	104	93	185	58	65	45	60	84	55	28	3
Total	1,759	1,831	2,007	2,606	1,916	1,902	1,949	2,569	1,990	1,793	1,581	1,917

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 4

The Pressed Felt Industry - Measurement of Change in Physical Output

Year	Fibre Input		Employment		Fibre Input per	
	lbs.	('000) \$	Production	Salaried	Production Worker	Employee (a)
					lbs.	lbs.
1948	2,998	807	203	36	14,768	12,544
1949	2,650	819	198	48	13,384	10,772
1950	2,728	926	190	38	14,358	11,965
1951	2,573	1,445	183	37	14,060	11,695
1952	2,286	837	166	43	13,771	10,938
1953	2,298	892	160	43	14,362	11,320
1954	2,062	916	138	66	14,942	10,629
1955	2,752	1,194	168	57	16,381	12,231
1956	2,418	931	158	40	15,304	12,212
1957	2,437	877	153	42	15,928	12,497
1958	2,428	691	149	35	16,295	13,195
1959	2,909	790	165	39	17,630	14,259

(a) Includes production and salaried employees

PRESSED FELT

APPENDIX II

HISTORY OF TARIFF ITEMS

Pressed Felt

History of Tariff Items

Tariff Item 538e

Felt, pressed, of all kinds, in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
1960, April 1	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound		12½ cts.	20 cts.
(Formerly item 552)			

Tariff Item 552

Felt, pressed, of all kinds, in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material

1951, June 6 (GATT)	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	
and, per pound		12½ cts.	
1948, January 1 (GATT)		20 p.c.	
and, per pound		17½ cts.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	15 p.c.		
and, per pound	5 cts.		
1932, October 13	15 p.c.		
and, per pound	7½ cts.		
1930, September 17	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound	10 cts.	17½ cts.	20 cts.
1928, February 17	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
(Formerly item 564)			

Tariff Item 538f

Felt, splint, for use in making moulded splints for medicinal purposes

1960, April 1	Free	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
(Formerly item 552a)			

Tariff Item 552a

Felt, splint, for use in making moulded splints for medicinal purposes

1951, June 1	Free	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
(Formerly part of item 552)			

Extract from Tariff Item 552

1948, January 1 (GATT)	Free	10 p.c.	
1939, January 1 (U.S. Agreement)		10 p.c.	

SECTION II

BLANKETS AND TRAVEL RUGS

The Industry in Canada

Products

This section of the Report deals with blankets for household and institutional uses and with travel rugs or robes, of wool, of man-made fibres or of blends of natural and man-made fibres. Blankets made wholly of cotton are excluded. Such blankets were dealt with in the Report of the Board on Cotton and Cotton Products.

Household blankets are described by the Primary Textiles Institute as being:

"... pieces of heavy, napped fabrics used as bedding measuring roughly up to eight by ten feet in size and weighing up to about six pounds each. They include crib blankets of smaller proportions, electric blankets and electric blanket shells and are usually produced in plain colours and bound at the ends with satin of various widths or whipped with yarn in the more utility types."

Travel rugs and robes are said to be:

"... pieces of heavy, napped fabric usually somewhat smaller than household blankets and weighing up to about four pounds each, usually in gay tartan patterns with fringed ends. They are used for a wide variety of purposes in personal use ranging from the carriage and sleigh robes of nostalgic memory to picnic and motor robes and the necessary apparel of spectators at cold weather sports."

Materials Used

The textile fibres used by blanket producers are mainly wools, wool wastes, wool shoddy, cotton, orlon, nylon and rayon. The larger producers import most of their requirements of wool from New Zealand and South Africa. A small percentage of the wool used is domestic.

There are no official statistics showing the consumption of fibres by blanket manufacturers. However, by examining statistics of shipments of blankets, it is possible to obtain an indication of the trend in fibre consumption. For a period after World War II a large proportion of the blankets was entirely of wool fibres. In more recent years, the proportion of such blankets has steadily declined while the proportion of blankets made from man-made fibres or from blended fibres has increased greatly.

Fibres account, on the average, for 25 to 35 per cent of factory cost.

Manufacturing Process

The initial step in the manufacture of blankets is the piling or stocking of the fibres on the floor of the opening room. Since wool contains grease, dirt and other foreign matter, it is placed in a scouring machine and is washed or scoured with a detergent; it is then rinsed in water and dried, then it is blown into the blending room where various types of wool or wool and other fibres are blended. Fibres other than wool are not scoured.

After blending, the fibre is blown into the carding room where carding machines draw the individual fibres parallel to each other and into a rope-like form called a sliver. The sliver is drawn into a finer strand called a roving, which is then wound onto a bobbin in preparation for spinning into yarn. The bobbins are arranged on a spinning frame where the rovings are drawn and twisted to form a yarn which is wound on a spool.

A great number of spools of yarn are next placed on a large framework, known as a creel, and the yarns are then drawn onto warp beams. The yarns are then drawn into the harness. Finally, the harness is attached and the beam is placed on the loom. The filling or weft yarns are carried by a shuttle which alternately passes over and under the warp yarns to form a heavy cloth. Weaving is followed by the finishing of the fabric which consists of shrinking, dyeing, washing and napping. The fabric is cut to size, trim is added and the blankets are then inspected and packaged.

The Industry

In 1958 there were twenty-two firms in Canada which produced blankets⁽¹⁾ or travel rugs of wool, man-made fibres or of blended fibres. Eleven of these firms were located in Quebec, seven in Ontario and one each in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

Most blankets are made by firms whose major product is something other than blankets. Blankets were the main product, by value, of only nine firms in 1958. Output of blankets by the entire twenty-two producers accounted for less than 17 per cent of their total production of all products. Six firms, two of which were engaged mainly in the production of blankets, together produced 85 per cent of the total output.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not have figures of employment in blanket production. The Primary Textiles Institute reported that 1,375 persons were employed in making blankets in 1958. Wage rates vary greatly from plant to plant.

(1) Includes electric blankets, electric blanket shells, slumber throws and crib blankets.

The Canadian Market for Blankets

During the period 1948-58 there were a number of sizeable fluctuations in the market for blankets; for details see Tables 2 and 3 and the chart on the following page. During the Korean war the demand for blankets increased appreciably; in 1949, imports plus domestic shipments amounted to more than 4.7 million pounds, whereas in 1951 they amounted to more than 6 million pounds. In dollar terms, the market increased from \$7.1 million in 1949 to \$12.8 million in 1951; part of this increase was, of course, due to the increased price of textile fibres. In 1952, the market fell sharply and amounted to slightly less than 5 million pounds. During 1953 and 1954, the market continued to contract and reached a low of 4.1 million pounds during the latter year. No doubt this period of slack demand was accounted for, in part at least, by heavy purchases in 1951, when large stocks of blankets accumulated in the hands of consumers and retailers. Furthermore, the period following 1951 was one during which there was a world-wide textile recession which was coupled with a more general recession in 1954.

In 1956, the market for blankets expanded to 6.6 million pounds, more than 50 per cent above the level of the previous year. This was followed by a contraction in the market in 1957. In 1958, the market for blankets increased to a total of 6.8 million pounds.

Domestic producers have usually supplied more than 90 per cent of the total demand for blankets. Table 2 gives no indication that the share of the market held by the Canadian manufacturers is declining. The extensive fluctuations in domestic shipments apparently are related directly to the level of demand in the market. Imports are relatively small, and have been smaller in recent years than they were in 1948 and 1949. The United Kingdom and the United States are the main non-Canadian sources of supply; in 1958, the former country supplied about 4 per cent of the market, the latter approximately 2 per cent of the market. All other foreign suppliers held approximately one-half of one per cent of the total market in 1958. Import statistics show that for 1959, imports of blankets totalled 531,000 pounds, an increase over 1958 when imports were 433,000 pounds; figures for domestic shipments during 1959 are not available.

In the past decade, notable changes have occurred in the production and marketing of blankets. For example, at one time blankets were produced in a few basic colours whereas now they are produced in a great number of colours. Packaging also has become much more varied and elaborate. In addition, man-made fibres have come to be commonly used in the manufacture of blankets. The submission of the Primary Textiles Institute contained the following comment on this latter development:

"The Industry has grasped the opportunity to take advantage of those characteristics of man-made fibres that are particularly useful in blankets and practically every manufacturer in the field has offered to his customers blankets of man-made and blended materials."

Imports and Domestic Shipments of Blankets
(Excluding Blankets Wholly of Cotton)

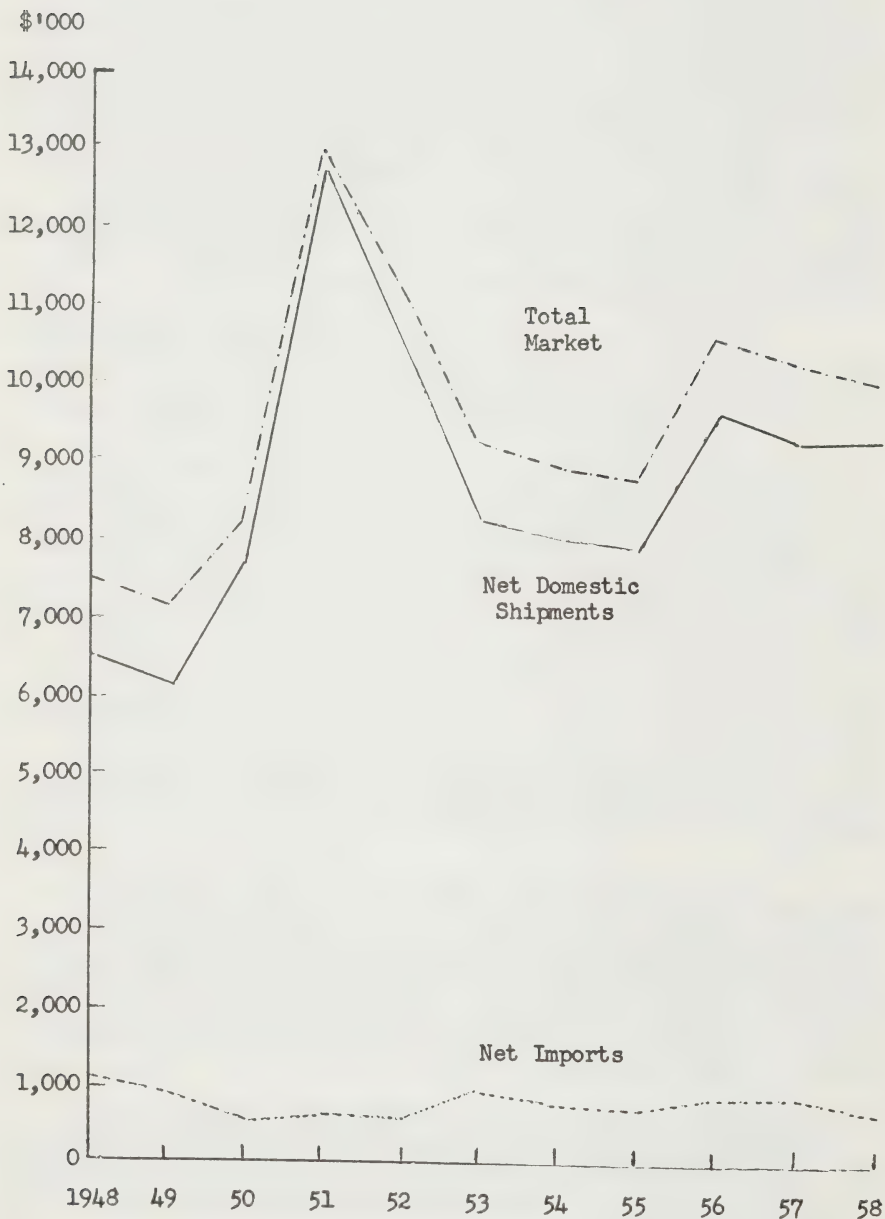


Table 4 shows domestic shipments of blankets, sub-divided by types. "Crib" blankets are made only in small sizes; all crib blankets, except those made entirely of cotton are included in the figures for this type of blanket. "Slumber throws" are light weight blankets for beds. The categories "other" and "blankets mixed" refer to blankets wholly of man-made fibres or of blends of natural and man-made fibres. The last category "Blankets, by the Knit Goods Industry" includes blankets of all types of fibres, many of which are woven rather than knitted.

In recent years there has been a pronounced shift from all wool blankets to blankets of man-made fibres or blended fibres. The total volume of all wool blankets declined sharply from the peak reached in 1951, of 4,617,000 pounds, to 1,144,000 pounds in 1958. Shipments of blankets of man-made fibres or of blended fibres increased from 1,836,000 pounds in 1951 to 4,867,000 pounds in 1958.

Problems of the Blanket Producers

The Primary Textiles Institute indicated that the problems of the domestic blanket manufacturers were related to the scale of operation and the labour content in production costs. The following statement was contained in the Institute's submission:

"As the style element has assumed importance, Canadian manufacturers have increasingly had to contend with problems created by the relatively small scale of their operations. It is no longer possible to turn out long runs of three invariable colours. Shorter runs of many more colours and qualities are now necessary."

With respect to wage rates, the submission contained the following comments:

"The principal source of blanket imports into Canada is the United Kingdom where, as we have already shown ... the wage level is about 43% of Canadian."

There is little doubt that the variety of blankets has greatly increased in recent years. It is difficult to gauge accurately to what extent this development has increased costs. Two of the leading producers of blankets informed the Board that, despite the increase in variety, they seldom use less than a full warp beam in producing any particular style. The warp yarns on a full warp beam would be 2,400 to 3,000 feet long. For a production run of this length, the cost of setting up the loom would not be unusually great per unit of output. Detailed cost figures obtained from leading blanket producers indicated that the cost of drawing in made up a very small fraction of total costs of a run of this length. Thus it would appear that the greater variety of output has not increased unit costs unduly. Indeed one of the leading manufacturers of blankets stated that the only important disadvantage faced by Canadian producers compared with producers in the United Kingdom is higher labour costs.

Cost figures submitted to the Board indicate that the cost of labour forms a sizeable proportion of the total factory cost. Labour accounted for about 40 per cent of factory cost for the less costly wool blankets and about 25 per cent of factory cost for the more expensive wool blankets.

Despite the emphasis placed on competition from the United Kingdom, imports from that country are relatively small; in 1958 they accounted for only 5 per cent of the total Canadian market for blankets. A more significant factor appears to be the very keen competition which has developed within the industry in Canada. Certain of the Canadian producers have traditionally manufactured high quality woollen blankets. These blankets sold at relatively high prices not only because of the quality but also because wool is a costly fibre. Certain others have turned to man-made fibres, such as viscose, which is much cheaper than wool. The production of blankets from man-made fibres has increased greatly in recent years and now considerably exceeds the production of woollen blankets. The blankets made from viscose are much lower in price than those having a large proportion of wool. It is true that they have different qualities than wool; nevertheless, there appears to be a very considerable area of competition between the two types of blankets. Many who formerly produced only all wool blankets have been forced to produce blankets containing man-made fibres as well. At the hearing, one such producer made the following statement:

"... in order to get down to \$5.95 or \$6.95 wholesale price, you are almost compelled to go into rayon, which sells for 34 cents, but it is hard for a wool man to sacrifice that lovely woollen feel.

"We have worked, and can work, with 50 per cent rayon on our existing equipment. We know we can go higher. We have worked with 75 per cent rayon and 25 per cent wool. Well, we have come that far over the hump, and my next step is 90 rayon and 10 wool.

"May I put it this way? If we can make wool blankets for the price you are making rayon blankets, rayon would not have a hope. Unfortunately the wool price goes around 90 cents, and that compels or keeps our price out of the range of some that compete. I would say unless we can manufacture blankets for the \$5.95 wholesale range, we miss the volume market, which is what each and every one of us is trying to get into."

The Canadian Market for Travel Rugs

From 1948 to 1950, the Canadian market for travel rugs was considerably larger than in more recent years; for example, in 1950 it totalled 726,000 pounds, while in 1951 it amounted to only 420,000 pounds. From 1951 to 1958 the market has been fairly constant. However, in two of the years during this latter period, 1953 and 1957, the market expanded substantially.

Domestic shipments of travel rugs fell sharply from 687,000 pounds in 1950 to 396,000 pounds in 1951. Imports also declined from 39,000 pounds in 1950 to 24,000 in 1951, representing about 5 per cent of the market in the latter year. It can be concluded, therefore, that the sharp contraction in domestic shipments in 1951 resulted entirely from the decline in the Canadian market for travel rugs.

Imports did not show an appreciable increase until 1953 when the United Kingdom and Italy together shipped 158,000 pounds of travel rugs to Canada, as compared with 34,000 in 1952. After 1953, imports from Italy increased rapidly and reached a peak of 393,000 pounds in 1957. As the imports increased, domestic shipments decreased; for example, in 1952 imports totalled 34,000 pounds and domestic shipments 438,000 pounds; in 1958 imports totalled 373,000 pounds and domestic shipments 138,000 pounds. The decline in domestic shipments is discussed further in the following section.

In 1958, Italian made rugs supplied approximately 61 per cent by volume and 33 per cent by value of the Canadian market. In 1958, the average value per pound of imports from Italy was 57 cents; from the United Kingdom the average value was \$2.33. Canadian factory shipments averaged about \$1.65 per pound. There were, of course, great differences in quality between the Italian and the Canadian rugs.

Problems Respecting Travel Rugs

The figures in Table 8 show the extent to which imports, largely from Italy, have taken over the domestic market. During the past decade, they have increased from 5 per cent of the market, by poundage, to about 60 per cent.

The largest Canadian manufacturer of travel rugs stated that Italian rugs, which usually sell at retail in Canada for \$2.95, are the main source of competition for Canadian producers. This manufacturer informed the Board that the cheapest travel rug which he manufactures sells at retail for \$7.95; the manufacturer's price for this rug is \$3.70.

The rug of domestic manufacture was described by the producer in the following terms:

"This is as cheap as I am able to go, and in doing so I am using 50 per cent reworked fibre purchased on the open market here in Canada and 40 per cent virgin wool.

"The 50 per cent reworked fibre is specially selected and only purchased after it has been given rigid testing, as complete as we can do, that is, the dye won't run out under increased temperatures."

The imported rug was much less attractive in appearance than the domestic rug. The high oil content of the Italian rug was obvious from its appearance, from its odour and from handling it.

Imports and Domestic Shipments of Travel Rugs



Furthermore, according to the domestic producer, the quality of the fibres in the Canadian rugs was superior.

The domestic producer described the imported Italian rug and its fibre content, as follows:

"Italy has the decided advantage over us in the handling of waste, in their low labour market. They are able to sort this waste very carefully; probably women doing it. Then, without scouring, they are able to put this on the cards and make yarns. They are able to sort it into qualities and colours. It has never seen water. We have not the facilities and manpower, and if we did it would be too expensive."

Question: "... what will happen when it [the Italian rug] sees water?"

Answer by domestic producer: "I think it might wash up nicely. It is mineral oil and card oil that is on there. It feels strong enough, if somebody wanted to take the time to put it into water with a little salt and ethylene dioxide, it might wash up very well.

"There will be at least 10 per cent to 15 per cent mineral oil in that [rug], without making a complete extract of it, I would venture that as a guess. They are both made out of waste yarn, probably 100 per cent."

The domestic producer also showed the Board a better grade of Italian rug which is starting to enter the market. This rug sold at retail for \$5.95. His comments on this rug were:

"You will notice the colour of this particular rug. We think it is quite good. It is rather unusual because, in the past, the Italians have not paid as much attention to bringing out the best combination of colours, to get the best reds, greens and yellows that it is possible to get. The fringing is reasonably good for this type of rug. ... You will find there is a little oily smell from it"

This rug was also inferior in appearance, and apparently in quality, to the Canadian product, although it was much superior to the imported rug which sold for \$2.95.

It would appear to the Board that a number of factors have contributed to the decline in domestic shipments of travel rugs. The first of these factors was the contraction in the market for better quality rugs, which took place in 1951, when imports were small. The decline in the market for travel rugs may have resulted, in part, from improvements in the heating of motor vehicles. It seems possible that, even if imports had not increased in 1953, the sale of the better quality rugs would have continued to decline. Whether the decline would have been as rapid in the absence of imports is difficult to determine since it is not clear whether, or to what extent, the cheap, inferior all-shoddy Italian rugs compete with the better quality

domestic rugs. It would seem possible that the imported travel rugs may compete more directly with certain types of Canadian blankets of the cheaper man-made fibres. Although these domestic products of man-made fibres are usually described as blankets, rather than as travel rugs, they lend themselves to a wide variety of uses, including travel. It is probable that the greater use of low cost man-made fibres during the early 1950's contributed to the sharp fall in demand for woollen travel rugs. Thus, while imports have probably had a considerable effect on domestic sales of travel rugs, it appears that there also have been other contributing factors.

Financial

Financial data from approximately a dozen blanket and rug manufacturers, including all of the larger producers, were examined. Some of these firms realized substantial profits, others realized moderate returns while a good number suffered losses. For certain of the larger producers, the manufacture of blankets is often closely integrated with the production of other products of wool. These producers informed the Board that the manufacture of blankets helped to absorb overhead costs and permitted much greater flexibility in their overall operations. For example, blankets are usually made for stock; consequently blanket production can be scheduled to a considerable extent to meet the convenience of other departments of the firm. Thus, when there is a slack period in the output of other woollen products, skilled workers can be transferred to the manufacture of blankets. In this manner the firm is better able to maintain intact its skilled work force. In the use of wool also, blankets complement the production of certain other woollen products: part of the fleece is appropriate for making blankets while other parts are used in making other woollen goods. For such firms, the overall economies attributable to the production of blankets, though probably substantial, are difficult to estimate from ordinary operating statements.

Proposals by the Industry

The blankets considered in this section now enter under tariff items 538g(1), 538g(2); travel rugs enter under 555 and 563. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that tariff items 538g(1) and 538g(2) be combined and expanded to include travel rugs. It was proposed that the existing rates of duty applying to items 538g(1) and 538g(2), which are at present the same, should apply to the new item. Most imported travel rugs are at present classified under tariff item 555, although some enter under tariff item 563. Existing and proposed rates are shown below.

Item	Goods	Existing		Proposed	
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.
538g(1)	Blankets, wholly or in part of wool or hair	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
538g(2)	Blankets, n.o.p.(a)				
		+5¢/lb.	+20¢/lb.	+5¢/lb.	+20¢/lb.
555	Travel rugs, wool	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.		
563	Travel rugs, the textile component of which is 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.		

(a) Blankets wholly of man-made fibres or man-made fibres and cotton

Under these proposals the rates on blankets would be unchanged; on travel rugs that enter under item 555 the British preferential rate would be decreased slightly, while on those that enter under item 563 it would be increased slightly. The most-favoured-nation rate under item 555 would be increased from 27½ p.c. to about 60 p.c., based on the average value of imports from Italy in 1958. Even with this much higher rate, the Italian product would still be much lower in price than the Canadian woollen rug. The most-favoured-nation rate of duty on any imports of travel rugs which may now enter under item 563 would be increased from 27½ p.c. to about 40 p.c.

Proposals by Other Interested Parties

Two closely related firms, Geo. Pattinson and Company Limited and Fairfield and Sons Limited, proposed that the British preferential rates of duty under tariff items 538g(1) and 538g(2) be reduced from 20 per cent and 5 cents per pound to 6 per cent and 2 cents per pound. These firms which formerly manufactured blankets in Preston, Ontario, have relocated their plant in Jamaica, British West Indies.

The Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive of Bradford, England, in its submission to the Board stated that the United Kingdom industry is particularly interested in item 538g(1) - blankets wholly or in part of wool or hair and to a lesser degree in travel rugs, which enter under item 555. Imports of blankets from the United Kingdom accounted for 5 per cent of the total market in 1958, while imports of travel rugs from that country represented 11 per cent of the total market for travel rugs.

This Group opposed any increase in the British Preferential duties in items 538g(1) and 555.

BLANKETS AND TRAVEL RUGS

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL TABLES

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero.
- .. Indicates that figures are not available.
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding.
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table.
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text.
- s.c. Denotes an import statistical class.

Table 1

Imports: Blankets, n.o.p., not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs nor similar articles. s.c. 3342

Tariff Item 538g(1) and (2) (formerly 553(2) and (3))

Year	Volume 000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	526	240	0.46	..	40.3	40.3
1936	796	409	0.51	..	37.3	37.3
1937	721	435	0.60	..	25.8	25.8
1938	615	368	0.60	..	26.3	26.3
1939	636	369	0.58	99	26.8	26.8
1947	1,012	1,075	1.06	264	24.6	24.6
1948	1,072	1,243	1.16	272	21.9	21.9
1949	896	1,118	1.25	242	21.7	21.7
1950	565	716	1.27	156	21.8	21.8
1951	416	748	1.80	161	21.6	21.6
1952	382	585	1.53	136	23.3	23.3
1953	631	1,009	1.60	225	22.3	22.3
1954	496	771	1.55	180	23.4	23.4
1955	468	721	1.54	175	24.3	24.3
1956	582	892	1.53	220	24.7	24.7
1957	578	856	1.48	209	24.4	24.4
1958	433	615	1.42	168	27.3	27.3
1959	531	782	1.47	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	523	237	0.45	..	40.1	40.1
1936	793	407	0.51	..	37.1	37.1
1937	716	430	0.60	..	25.4	25.4
1938	607	361	0.59	..	25.7	25.7
1939	624	360	0.58	93	25.8	25.8
1947	822	859	1.04	160	18.6	18.6
1948	1,057	1,224	1.16	265	21.7	21.7
1949	893	1,113	1.24	240	21.6	21.6
1950	558	706	1.27	152	21.6	21.6
1951	387	699	1.81	143	20.5	20.5
1952	328	505	1.54	106	20.9	20.9
1953	578	917	1.59	191	20.8	20.8
1954	424	654	1.54	137	20.9	20.9
1955	374	580	1.55	121	20.9	20.9
1956	447	716	1.60	149	20.8	20.8
1957	462	705	1.53	148	21.0	21.0
1958	280	411	1.47	87	21.1	21.1
1959	366	567	1.55	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 1 (concluded)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	2	3	1.48	..	56.0	56.0
1936	2	2	0.91	..	57.3	57.3
1937	4	4	0.83	..	58.4	58.4
1938	5	4	0.90	..	57.9	57.9
1939	12	8	0.70	5	66.0	66.0
1947	169	185	1.10	98	52.7	52.7
1948	10	11	1.12	5	43.0	43.0
1949	2	4	1.73	1	36.6	36.6
1950	6	8	1.36	3	40.9	40.9
1951	29	47	1.64	18	37.4	37.4
1952	20	37	1.84	13	35.8	35.8
1953	44	75	1.71	27	36.7	36.7
1954	63	102	1.63	38	37.3	37.3
1955	62	102	1.64	38	37.2	37.2
1956	103	142	1.38	56	39.5	39.5
1957	82	108	1.32	44	40.1	40.1
1958	128	174	1.36	69	39.7	39.7
1959	121	173	1.43	..	..	..

Apparent Canadian Market for Blankets (a)
(1000 pounds)

(a) Excludes blankets wholly of cotton and all travel rugs.
(b) Domestic shipments are understated for the period 1948 to 1957 inclusive because poundage data of one major blanket producer were not available.

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Table 3

Canadian Market for Blankets(a)
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Shipments</u>	<u>Imports</u>			<u>Exports</u>		<u>Total Market</u>	<u>P.C. Supplied by Canadian Shipments</u>
		<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Canadian Goods</u>	<u>Foreign Goods</u>		
1948	6,655	1,224	11	8	287	180	7,431	89.6
1949	6,283	1,113	4	1	123	137	7,141	88.0
1950	7,839	706	8	2	119	141	8,295	94.5
1951	12,799	699	47	2	630	92	12,825	99.8
1952	10,379	505	37	43	97	76	10,791	96.2
1953	8,304	917	75	17	72	73	9,168	90.6
1954	8,105	654	102	15	53	61	8,762	92.5
1955	7,992	580	102	39	49	64	8,600	92.9
1956	9,683	716	142	34	51	68	10,456	92.6
1957	9,297	705	108	43	22	23	10,108	92.0
1958	9,329	411	174	30	16	30	9,898	94.2
1959	..	567	173	42	13	27	..	..

(a) Excludes blankets wholly of cotton and all travel rugs.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Shipments of Blankets (a)
(1000)

1. By The Wool Textile Industries

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
All Wool											
lbs.	2,393	1,974	2,040	2,939	2,728	1,675	1,539	1,546	1,577	1,631	1,144
prs.	418	287	303	416	391	239	275	253	218	267	169
\$	3,307	2,789	3,283	6,608	5,514	3,170	3,304	2,778	3,066	2,840	2,189
Crib											
lbs.	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	16	32	71	56	93	50	44
prs.					7	12	29	23	30	22	20
\$					30	48	171	155	198	138	119
Slumber throws											
lbs.	520	408	520	264	328	232	224	328	280	480	346
prs.	65	51	65	33	41	29	28	41	35	60	58
\$	600	579	528	344	376	216	315	464	521	603	553
Other											
lbs.	452	248	443	504	376	508	478	477	1,676	1,349	1,539
prs.	80	41	72	93	66	90	89	104	216	199	262
\$	385	218	420	600	462	622	617	584	1,612	1,460	1,685
Sub-Total											
lbs.	3,365	2,630	3,003	3,707	3,448	2,447	2,312	2,407	3,626	3,510	3,073
prs.	563	379	440	542	505	370	421	421	499	548	509
\$	4,292	3,586	4,231	7,552	6,382	4,056	4,407	3,981	5,397	5,041	4,546
Additional blanket output	\$	864	1,063	960	1,395	1,761	1,897	1,976	1,000	1,218	-
Not identifiable in lbs. or Prs.											
Total Value of woven blanket shipments by The Wool Textile Industries	\$	5,156	4,649	5,191	8,947	8,143	5,986	6,304	5,957	6,397	4,546

(continued)

Table 4 (concluded)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
<u>2. By The Cotton Textile Industries</u>												
Blankets, mixed(c)	lbs.	648	585	1,253	1,332	46	1,513	1,150	1,295	2,124	1,808	3,328(d)
	prs.	159	195	274	518	12	••	247	260	459	429	1,328(d)
	\$	663	615	1,465	1,672	68	1,693	1,316	1,551	2,766	2,697	4,783(d)
<u>3. By The Knitted Goods Industry</u>												
Blankets	lbs.	674	802	864	1,267	1,212	372	235	285	347	221	-
	\$	836	1,019	1,183	2,180	2,168	625	485	484	520	341	-
TOTAL SHIPMENTS												
IDENTIFIABLE BY WEIGHT	lbs.	4,687	4,017	5,120	6,306	4,706	4,332	3,697	3,987	6,097	5,539	6,401
	\$	5,791	5,220	6,879	11,404	8,618	6,374	6,208	6,016	8,683	8,079	9,329
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL												
BLANKET SHIPMENTS	\$	6,655	6,283	7,839	12,799	10,379	8,304	8,105	7,992	9,683	9,297	9,329

(a) Excludes blankets, wholly of cotton.

(b) Included in others.

(c) Includes blankets of man-made fibres and blends of various fibres.

(d) Including crib blankets.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 5

Canadian Exports of Wool Blankets
(1000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canadian Goods</u>	<u>Foreign Goods</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Value</u> \$		
1948	287	180	467
1949	123	137	260
1950	119	141	260
1951	630	92	722
1952	97	76	173
1953	72	73	145
1954	53	61	114
1955	49	64	113
1956	51	68	119
1957	22	23	45
1958	16	30	46
1959	13	27	40
	<u>Volume (a)</u> lbs.		
1948	220	138	358
1949	91	101	192
1950	80	95	175
1951	301	44	345
1952	50	39	89
1953	42	42	84
1954	27	31	58
1955	29	38	67
1956	35	47	82
1957	14	15	29
1958	10	19	29
1959	8	18	26

(a) Estimated

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 6

Imports: Rugs, railway, steamer, travelling, lounge, automobile.
s.c. 3344(a)

Tariff Item 555

Year	Volume 000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	16	17	1.03	..	43.7	43.7
1936	21	20	0.94	..	44.3	44.3
1937	40	36	0.91	..	27.6	27.6
1938	26	26	1.00	..	28.3	28.3
1939	22	22	1.02	6	27.6	27.6
1947	41	79	1.90	19	23.9	23.9
1948	117	229	1.96	52	22.5	22.5
1949	28	80	2.86	18	22.6	22.6
1950	39	82	2.11	19	22.8	22.8
1951	24	64	2.65	15	22.8	22.8
1952	34	57	1.67	13	23.3	23.3
1953	161	166	1.03	41	24.8	24.8
1954	242	218	0.90	56	25.5	25.5
1955	296	235	0.79	61	25.7	25.7
1956	283	223	0.79	58	25.8	25.8
1957	453	340	0.75	88	26.0	26.0
1958	373	316	0.84	80	25.4	25.4
1959	289	229	0.79	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	11	12	1.04	..	43.7	43.7
1936	21	19	0.94	..	43.6	43.6
1937	39	35	0.90	..	27.0	27.0
1938	26	25	0.97	..	27.0	27.0
1939	21	21	1.01	6	27.0	27.0
1947	39	73	1.86	16	22.5	22.5
1948	117	229	1.96	51	22.5	22.5
1949	27	79	2.88	18	22.5	22.5
1950	36	77	2.14	17	22.5	22.5
1951	21	60	2.79	13	22.5	22.5
1952	22	49	2.25	11	22.5	22.5
1953	46	90	1.96	20	22.6	22.6
1954	49	86	1.77	19	22.5	22.5
1955	45	82	1.82	18	22.5	22.5
1956	42	75	1.79	17	22.5	22.5
1957	51	105	2.06	24	22.5	22.5
1958	58	134	2.33	30	22.5	22.5
1959	42	82	1.93	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 6 (concluded)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> 000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. Italy</u>						
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	*	*	0.22	..	190.0	190.0
1938	*	*	0.47	..	107.1	107.1
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	1	1	1.04	*	27.5	27.5
1952	12	7	0.58	2	27.5	27.5
1953	112	73	0.65	20	27.5	27.5
1954	192	130	0.68	36	27.5	27.5
1955	249	151	0.61	42	27.5	27.5
1956	233	143	0.61	39	27.5	27.5
1957	393	225	0.57	62	27.5	27.5
1958	313	177	0.57	49	27.5	27.5
1959	240	142	0.59	..	..	..

(a) There are no published statistics on imports of travel rugs which enter under item 563.

Table 7

Shipments of Travel Rugs
('000)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Travel rugs											
No.	188	195	229	132	146	134	82	56	60	71	46
\$	845	846	858	590	604	550	374	247	265	333	228

Apparent Canadian Market for Travel Rugs
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Shipments</u>	<u>Imports</u>				<u>Total Market</u>	<u>P.C. Supplied by Canadian Shipments</u>
		<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Imports</u>		
1948	845	229	-	-	229	1,074	78.7
1949	846	79	-	1	80	926	91.4
1950	858	77	-	5	82	940	91.3
1951	590	60	1	3	64	654	90.2
1952 (a)	604	49	7	1	57	661	91.4
1953 (a)	550	90	73	3	166	716	76.8
1954 (a)	374	86	130	2	218	592	63.2
1955	247	82	151	2	235	482	51.2
1956	265	75	143	5	223	488	54.3
1957	333	105	225	10	340	673	49.5
1958	228	134	177	5	316	544	42.0
1959	..	82	142	5	229	..	..

(a) Domestic shipments are understated because data for certain shipments are not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 8

Estimated Canadian Market for Travel Rugs
(¹000 pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Domestic Shipments (a)</u>	<u>Imports (b)</u>			<u>Estimated Total Market</u>	<u>P.C. Supplied by Canadian Shipments</u>
		<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Other</u>		
1948	564	117	-	-	681	82.8
1949	585	27	-	1	613	95.4
1950	687	36	-	3	726	94.6
1951	396	21	1	2	420	94.3
1952	438	22	12	-	472	92.8
1953	402	46	112	3	563	71.4
1954	246	49	192	1	488	50.4
1955	168	45	249	2	464	36.2
1956	180	42	233	8	463	38.9
1957	213	51	393	9	666	31.9
1958	138	58	313	2	511	27.0
1959	..	42	240	7	..	..

(a) Primary Textiles Institute estimated that travel rugs weigh three pounds each; this weight was multiplied by the number of rugs shipped in each year.

(b) Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

BLANKETS AND TRAVEL RUGS

APPENDIX II

HISTORY OF TARIFF ITEMS

Blankets and Travel Rugs

History of Tariff Items

Tariff Item 538g - Introduced April 1, 1960 to replace items 553(2) and (3).

Blankets, not including automobile rugs or steamer rugs or similar articles or blankets wholly of cotton

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
(1) Blankets, wholly or in part of wool or hair and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.	25 p.c. 20 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.
(2) Blankets, n.o.p. and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.	25 p.c. 20 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.

Tariff Item 553

Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs, or similar articles

1951, June 6 (GATT)

(3) Blankets, n.o.p. and, per pound	25 p.c. 20 cts.
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1950, June 1

(2) Blankets, wholly or in part of wool or hair and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.	25 p.c. 20 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.
(3) Blankets, n.o.p. and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.	30 p.c. 25 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.

1948, January 1 (GATT)

Blankets, wholly or in
part of wool or hair, not
to include horse blankets,
automobile or steamer rugs,
or similar articles
and, per pound

25 p.c.
20 cts.

1937, February 26 and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.	30 p.c. 25 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.
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1932, October 13	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs, or similar articles	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	10 cts.	25 cts.	30 cts.

1932, May 24 New Zealand Trade Agreement — 22½ p.c.

1930, September 17

Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs, or similar articles	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	20 cts.	25 cts.	30 cts.

(Blankets, not previously
provided for in the item,
were provided for in tariff
item 526)

Tariff Item 555 See Section III, Appendix II

Tariff Item 563

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair

1960, April 1 (Formerly item 567a)	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	50 p.c.
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Tariff Item 567a

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is synthetic textile fibres or filaments

1960, April 1 (Replaced by item 563) and, per ounce	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	50 p.c. 7 cts.
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1948, January 1 (GATT)	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	
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1944, June 27

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is synthetic textile fibres or filaments

(rates unchanged)

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
1936, May 2	25 p.c.	35 p.c.	
and, per ounce		5 cts.	

1933, June 10 (Canada-France Trade Agreement)

- Intermediate Tariff less a
discount of 10 per cent

1931, June 2

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes

	40 p.c.	50 p.c.
and, per ounce	7 cts.	7 cts.

1930, September 17 40 p.c. 50 p.c.

1928, February 17

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes; fabrics, coated or impregnated, n.o.p., composed wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes but not containing silk

30 p.c.	35 p.c.	37½ p.c.
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(Previously classified under tariff items 562, 575a or 583d)

SECTION III

CLOTHING OF WOVEN WOOL FABRICS

Products and Producers

Products

This section of the Report deals with the clothing and apparel classified under tariff item 555, which covers, among other things, all clothing and apparel made from woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres but of which the component fibre of chief value is not silk or man-made fibres. The more important of these products, in terms of the value of domestic production, are wool suits, topcoats, overcoats, jackets and slacks. The garments reviewed in this section are produced by the Men's Factory Clothing Industry and by the Women's and Children's Factory Clothing Industries.

Materials Used

The principal wool fabrics used are suiting, dress goods, overcoating and cloakings. Although most of these fabrics are wholly of wool, fabrics containing wool and other fibres, especially man-made fibres, are increasing in popularity. Of these fabrics a substantial part is produced in Canada, the rest is imported. In 1949, fabrics entirely of wool represented 85 per cent of the total domestic fabrics manufactured by the Woollen Textile Industries; blended fabrics of wool and man-made fibres represented only 9 per cent. By 1957, fabrics entirely of wool made up 65 per cent of the total while blends of wool and man-made fibres accounted for 33 per cent. United Kingdom export statistics indicate that for 1951, the first year for which comparable data are available, over 80 per cent of shipments of fabrics to Canada of wool and wool blends consisted of fabrics entirely of wool. In 1957, shipments of all-wool fabrics to Canada from the United Kingdom amounted to between 60 and 70 per cent of total shipments of fabrics containing wool.

In recent years the proportion of lighter weight fabrics used in the production of wool garments has increased. This trend is accounted for, in part, by the movement of the population from rural to urban centres, by the greater use of heated motor vehicles, by better heating in homes and offices and by the increasing acceptance of the so-called tropical suit for summer use.

Large quantities of wool fabrics are imported from the United Kingdom, smaller quantities from Italy and other countries. In addition, sizeable amounts of wool fabrics of domestic manufacture are used by Canadian garment makers.

Other materials used include trimmings, paddings and interlinings; the industry also uses large quantities of acetate fabric for lining garments.

Manufacturing Process

The making of men's suits is illustrative of the making of wool clothing and wearing apparel generally.

In the manufacture of men's suits, the garments are first designed and master patterns are cut to a range of graded sizes. The cloth to be used is sent to the sponging room where it is preshrunk to minimize changes in shape and texture once the garment is made. After preshrinking, the cloth is sent to the cutting room where the cutter traces the pattern on cloth. The marked cloth is placed on top of several layers or plies of cloth and these are then cut according to the pattern on the marked cloth. Next, the cuttings are prepared by the fitter who marks the locations for pockets, buttons and button-holes. The pieces for each garment are gathered into a bundle; the bundles are tagged and sent to the sewing department which is somewhat differently organized in different plants. In the sewing department the fabric, the interlinings, the linings and other trim are assembled and the pieces are sewn together. Each sewing machine operator sews together only certain parts of the garment. At various stages the seams of the garment are pressed as is the whole garment when finally completed. In all, a total of more than 150 operations are required to make a suit.

Producers

Although there is no wool garment industry, a number of firms in the garment industry produce wool clothing. The major centres of production are Montreal and Toronto, smaller centres are Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The value of clothing of wool produced in 1957 probably exceeded \$193 million. This was about 27 per cent of the value of all clothing produced in Canada in that year.

A number of firms specialize in the manufacture of suits, topcoats, overcoats, jackets and slacks. Some are engaged mainly in producing ready-to-wear garments while others use a large portion of their capacity to produce made-to-measure garments. Some firms are fully integrated; these are referred to as "inside shops" because they carry out all, or nearly all, of the manufacturing processes in their own plants. Other firms cut the cloth and send out the pieces to be made into garments.

Some firms are engaged largely in the manufacture of casual and sports wear. Some of their production is of wool although much of it is of cotton and man-made fibres.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not publish figures of employment in the production of wool clothing. However, it appears from the submission of the Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry, that more than 15,712 persons were employed in that industry in 1958, though they were not employed wholly in producing wool garments. This figure did not include persons in certain ancillary operations nor those engaged in the production of women's outer garments and sports wear of woven wool fabrics.

Representatives of producers of suits, topcoats, overcoats, jackets and slacks stated in evidence that average hourly earnings in their plants ranged from \$1.37 in Montreal to \$1.05 in the district outside Montreal but within a radius of 75 miles. Similar information is not available for the Toronto area.

The Market for Woven Wool Clothing

The size of the market for woven wool clothing is not known precisely because there are no statistics which segregate shipments of woven wool garments from shipments of other types of garments. The figures for domestic shipments contained in Table 6 show the value of all clothing which can be identified as being made from fabrics of wool — that is, clothing made from woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component fibre of chief value is not silk or man-made fibres.

Table 6 indicates that the expenditure for garments of wool has fluctuated considerably during the period 1950 to 1958 inclusive. Domestic producers have supplied practically all of the market; they supplied 98.0 per cent of the estimated requirements in 1958 and an even larger proportion in previous years.

The largest non-Canadian supplier is the United Kingdom, a traditional supplier of men's fine wool clothing. In 1958, that country shipped \$2.1 million worth of clothing of wool to Canada, slightly more than one per cent of the estimated total Canadian market. The United States with about \$800,000 was the second largest supplier; other countries shipped a total of \$1 million. Imports from Italy and Japan, which had increased appreciably, were still very small in relation to the total market.

During the period 1950 to 1958 inclusive, demand for the various types of clothing of wool has been influenced by style changes and by competition from other fibres. The trend to casual wear was quite marked; for example, the production of separate jackets and of short coats, sometimes called car coats, for men and boys increased greatly over the period. The greater use of casual wear has had a considerable impact on the manufacture of more formal garments, as the following figures indicate:

Production of Selected Garments of Wool
(Number of Garments)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1958</u>
Overcoats and Topcoats, men's and youths'	718,000	478,000
Short coats, men's and youths'	544,000	1,000,000
Wool suits, men's and youths'	1,608,000	1,259,000
Jackets, men's and youths'	363,000	784,000

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

At an earlier public hearing, a representative of one of the largest manufacturers of wool clothing informed the Board that:

"... casual wear, as mentioned more than once, has cut into ... has very definitely cut into ... the production of what we call 'conventional' clothing."

Problems of the Producers

Spokesmen stated that the producers of wool clothing faced a number of problems. The Board has listed below the problems referred to by these spokesmen, as well as other arguments advanced by the producers for increased protection:

- (1) The recent increase in duties on wool fabrics has increased their costs.
- (2) Because the manufacturers of wool cloth have received some increase in protection, "it appears logical to believe that the wool clothing industry is entitled to a similar 'modest' increase in protection".
- (3) The output of wool garments has not increased as rapidly as gross national product.
- (4) The output of woollen dresses and sports wear has not kept pace with the increase in population.
- (5) The "labour content" in the cost of making garments is substantial; therefore, protection is needed from imports originating in countries where wages are lower than those paid in Canada. Imports from the United Kingdom - the largest supplier - and from the United States, West Germany, Belgium and Switzerland "... are small but they represent a potential competition for the Canadian manufacturer and in several lines force him to keep his prices below a normally profitable level."

These points are discussed below.

(1) The submission of the manufacturers of wool clothing contained the following comments respecting the increase in the rates of duty applying to imported wool fabrics:

"Since June 1958, increases in duties on wool fabrics have been implemented by the Government and there has been a consequent increase in the price of wool fabrics, both Canadian and from other countries. The consequence of this increase in duty on wool cloth has been an increase in cost of material for the clothing manufacturers. Their position has therefore been worsened in relationship to manufactured clothing imports since their real protection has been decreased.

"According to our premises, it appears logical to believe that the Wool Clothing Industry is entitled to a similar 'modest' increase in protection ..."

According to calculations made by representatives of the producers of wool garments, the increase in the British preferential duties amounted to about 3.2 per cent of the dutiable value of imports of wool fabrics from the United Kingdom, the chief source of such imports.

The available statistics confirm this estimate. The increase in British preferential duties amounted, on the average, to slightly more than 3 per cent of the total value of all imports of wool fabrics. Such imports encompassed a wide variety of wool fabrics of varying qualities and prices. While some of these fabrics are types used in making garments, many are not used for this purpose. In relating the increase in the cost of the fabric to the total cost of making selected types of garments, the Board has not used the average amount of increase for all wool fabrics. Instead, it has obtained detailed information on the specific fabrics used in so-called popular lines of clothing. In this manner, it has been possible to obtain a much more accurate idea of how the increase in duty on wool fabric affected the cost of these garments. Costs of popular types of suits, sports jackets and overcoats were examined. For each of these garments the increase in duty amounted to less than 3 per cent of the value of the fabrics used and less than one per cent of the factory cost of making each garment.

The producers of wool clothing requested that rates of duty applicable to wool garments be increased by 5 per cent.

(2) The manufacturers of wool garments argued that they should receive greater protection because producers of woven wool fabrics had been given an increase in duty on their products. This argument, it would seem, is separate from that raised under point number one with respect to the increase in the cost of imported fabrics. The argument in this instance appears to be based on the contention that the garment manufacturers face many of the difficulties encountered by the weavers. In fact, the circumstances of these two groups of producers are appreciably different. The weavers of wool cloth faced very substantial imports which supplied a large proportion of the market; the wool garment manufacturers enjoy practically all of the domestic market and even export a portion of their output. The weavers were in financial difficulties whereas financial information respecting the Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing Industry shows levels of profit which

do not indicate that the industry as a whole is in financial difficulty. Wool clothing accounts only for approximately one-quarter of the total value of all clothing. However, the increase in the value of the production of wool clothing suggests that the financial information published for the entire clothing industry is not unrepresentative of the position of the wool clothing producers.

(3) The submission of the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers Guild contains a table which shows that gross national product has increased faster than the gross value of output by the Women's and Children's Factory Clothing Industries. The submission states that:

"These figures need no further elaboration in order to establish that the dress and sportswear industry has been suffering under a serious handicap because of its tariff position. As a result, it has not progressed and increased in the same proportion as other industries of major importance in the economy of this country. It is a simple brutal fact that this industry has been sacrificed unjustifiably in tariff trades.

"Examined from every other aspect this industry was entitled to share in the general prosperity of the country which followed the post-war period."

The relationship between gross national product, production of sports wear and the tariff is not clear to the Board. Gross national product has expanded greatly since World War II; Canada has undergone extensive industrial development; many new industries have been established and some of the older industries have expanded. It is unrealistic to expect that all segments of the economy will expand at the same time or at the same rate. Different industries undergo rapid expansion at different times, in response to many factors, including technological developments, changes in markets, customs and fashions.

The garment industry was one of the first manufacturing industries to become established in Canada; like many other long established industries, it has grown less rapidly in recent years than the economy as a whole. Thus, the demand for clothing of wool has not been expanding as rapidly as the demand for the products of certain other industries which have been undergoing rapid technological changes. In some instances, mature industries face shrinking markets because consumers prefer to spend their incomes on other products.

The per capita consumption of wool has declined because of the development of man-made fibres and the new finishes for cottons; in 1948 per capita consumption of wool in Canada was 6.8 pounds and of man-made fibres 4.8 pounds, by 1956 per capita consumption of wool had declined to 4.0 pounds while that of man-made fibres had increased to 7.7 pounds.

During the period 1950 to 1958 inclusive, output of woven wool garments has increased by about 5 per cent in value terms. Over the same period, the value of shipments by the entire textile industry increased by about 30 per cent. In physical terms, the output of woven wool clothing appears to have declined during the above mentioned period.

The extent to which the Industry may have suffered harm through tariff changes is open to question. In spite of the reductions in rates of duty, domestic producers have consistently held at least 98 per cent of the total market for garments of wool. Furthermore, importers and foreign suppliers claim that a considerable part of the imports of wool garments sold in Canada consists of types and qualities which are not made in this country. Imports by returning Canadian tourists are not covered by these comments.

(4) One of the difficulties confronting manufacturers of wool garments is that wool has faced greatly increased competition from other types of fibres, e.g. nylon, orlon, viscose and cotton. An increase in duties on wool garments would probably result in increased prices for such garments and this development would hardly improve their competitive position. Domestic manufacturers already supply the bulk of the market. While giving evidence at a former hearing, a manufacturer of wool garments stated:

"I can only repeat the theory I have mentioned that a general increase in prices brings a reduced volume of sales"

A higher duty, therefore, would not increase the proportion of the Canadian clothing market held by the domestic producers of wool garments.

(5) In dealing with the potential competition from low wage countries, a spokesman for domestic manufacturers said:

"The fact that comparatively little wool clothing is imported from other countries is probably a sound argument in favour of this industry. It shows that it is a highly competitive industry which has been able to retain its share of the Canadian market by constant development and modernization"

No doubt the above statement refers to the fact that the domestic producers supply 98 per cent or more of the total market for wool clothing. However, the same spokesman said that there is "potential competition" from a number of countries:

"The United Kingdom is the largest supplier of wool clothing to Canada. Other large suppliers are the United States, West Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. In competing with Canadian manufacturers, those countries have the advantage of either lower wage rates or larger production which cause the labour cost to be generally lower than in Canada.

"These imports, as has been noted above, are small but they represent a potential competition for the Canadian manufacturer and in several lines force him to keep his prices below normally profitable levels. There is no financial data available in order to prove such a statement."

In discussing the disadvantages of domestic producers compared with manufacturers in low wage countries, a spokesman for the domestic interests said that trade from such countries also represented a "potential threat":

"One of these disadvantages is the competition from low-wage countries, particularly Japan. Such competition has, on many occasions, been disastrous to the cotton and synthetic clothing industries and the knit goods industry.

"Hitherto, the imports of wool clothing from Japan and other low-wage countries have been small but, judging from the damage caused to other industries, they undoubtedly represent a potential threat to the Canadian Wool Clothing Industry. Up to the present, the overall imports of Japanese wool clothing have not been of great importance but this situation can change overnight."

The statement that imports from Japan "have not been of great importance" is confirmed by official import statistics which show that total imports of clothing of wool from Japan were valued at \$153,000 in 1958 and rose to \$429,938 during 1959. These imports in 1959 amounted to less than one-half of one per cent of the total market in 1958, the last year for which shipment statistics are available. It appears, however, that the volume of imports from Japan increased during 1959.

Other Representations

A number of representations opposed any increase in the rates of duty on wool clothing.

On behalf of the manufacturers of wool clothing in the United Kingdom, a spokesman contended that Canadian producers were not endangered by the imports from that country for a number of reasons. Imports of woven wool garments from the United Kingdom were restricted to a narrow sector of the Canadian market by the existing rate of duty, by the ordinary charges for transport and clearance, by the cost of maintaining local stocks of goods and by the difficulty of meeting local requirements as to sizes and styles. They were not low-cost goods produced with cheap labour, but, for the most part, high-quality, high-cost garments in traditional British styling made in conformity with high standards of workmanship, many of them from specialty fabrics. They were different from, and not competitive with, most of the garments produced in Canada. Although the small Canadian market for wool clothing from the United Kingdom has been built up gradually over the years, it had recently been declining and now amounted only to one per cent of the total Canadian market.

Accordingly, he asked that the rate of duty on imports from the United Kingdom should not be increased.

A submission presented on behalf of the Japan Textile Products Exporters' Association stated that in 1958 imports into Canada from Japan of woven wool clothing consisted of shawls (\$5,388), women's and children's clothing (\$129,757), men's and boys' clothing (\$16,709), clothing n.o.p. (\$6,341). The submission suggested that these imports are small in relation to the Canadian market and do not provide grounds for increasing the tariff.

Proposals by The Domestic Producers

Domestic producers of woven wool garments proposed that tariff item 555 be amended in the following manner:

<u>Existing Item</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
555 Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibre, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, but not containing silk, nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound			35 cts.

<u>Proposed Item</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound			35 cts.

The proposal would increase the rates of duty under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs by 5 p.c. In discussing the proposal, the spokesman for clothing producers in Canada made the following statement:

"The Men's Clothing Industry could be completely disrupted by the importation of any substantial quantities of such goods from Japan."

"The present tariff rate could not prevent such an operation from taking place and even the change in tariff rate that we are now submitting would not be sufficient to control these imports."

The proposal would remove the words "but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p." The latter words were omitted because of the Board's recommendations now incorporated in items 553(3) and 563; in fact, even the proposed item is in conflict with item 553(3).

That part of item 555 covering coated or impregnated fabrics will be dealt with in another report.

CLOTHING OF WOVEN WOOL FABRICS

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL TABLES

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero.
- .. Indicates that figures are not available.
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding.
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table.
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text.
- s.c. Denotes an import statistical class.

Table 1

Imports: Outer garments of woven wool fabric, women's and children's,
s.c. 3324

Tariff Item 555

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	49	205	4.21	..	37.9	37.9
1936	65	270	4.16	..	37.0	37.0
1937	54	261	4.82	..	33.9	33.9
1938	57	282	4.95	..	33.0	33.0
1939	85	394	4.63	119	30.3	30.3
1947	223	1,924	8.61	543	28.2	28.2
1948	127	1,133	8.88	273	24.1	24.1
1949	168	1,410	8.39	342	24.2	24.2
1950	171	1,318	7.69	314	23.8	23.8
1951	170	1,404	8.27	335	23.9	23.9
1952	188	1,413	7.52	347	24.5	24.5
1953	246	1,856	7.54	456	24.6	24.6
1954	202	1,612	7.98	398	24.7	24.7
1955	230	1,926	8.38	478	24.8	24.8
1956	276	2,219	8.04	558	25.1	25.1
1957	303	2,342	7.74	594	25.3	25.3
1958	288	2,171	7.55	551	25.4	25.4
1959	455	2,760	6.06	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	32	112	3.45	..	31.8	31.8
1936	48	159	3.33	..	31.3	31.3
1937	41	156	3.81	..	27.1	27.1
1938	40	159	3.94	..	27.1	27.1
1939	42	166	4.00	45	27.0	27.0
1947	90	826	9.20	186	22.5	22.5
1948	88	780	8.85	176	22.5	22.5
1949	108	921	8.53	207	22.5	22.5
1950	140	967	6.89	218	22.5	22.5
1951	136	1,022	7.54	230	22.5	22.5
1952	120	841	7.02	189	22.5	22.5
1953	160	1,099	6.87	247	22.5	22.5
1954	124	909	7.33	204	22.5	22.5
1955	129	1,027	7.94	231	22.5	22.5
1956	133	1,048	7.86	236	22.5	22.5
1957	128	1,003	7.84	226	22.5	22.5
1958	116	896	7.76	202	22.5	22.5
1959	135	1,018	7.57	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 1 (concluded)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	10	67	6.60	..	45.2	45.2
1936	13	90	6.70	..	44.7	44.7
1937	10	84	8.50	..	43.7	43.7
1938	13	99	7.67	..	38.7	38.7
1939	38	203	5.34	66	32.6	32.6
1947	132	1,058	8.03	344	32.5	32.5
1948	27	257	9.46	71	27.6	27.6
1949	31	273	8.87	75	27.5	27.5
1950	25	263	10.34	72	27.5	27.5
1951	30	302	10.12	83	27.5	27.5
1952	50	429	8.59	118	27.5	27.5
1953	63	556	8.84	153	27.5	27.5
1954	51	474	9.37	130	27.5	27.5
1955	66	589	8.92	162	27.5	27.5
1956	59	599	10.23	165	27.5	27.5
1957	63	633	10.05	174	27.5	27.5
1958	53	608	11.44	167	27.5	27.5
1959	74	668	9.08	..	..	..

Table 2

Imports: Clothing and wearing apparel of woven wool fabric, n.o.p.
s.c. 3325

Tariff Item 555

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total ^(a)						
1935	201	638	3.17	..	34.8	34.8
1936	224	746	3.33	..	34.1	34.1
1937	232	784	3.38	..	29.6	26.9
1938	158	586	3.71	..	28.7	28.7
1939	53	189	3.59	54	28.8	28.8
1947	60	352	5.88	98	27.8	27.8
1948	30	191	6.32	45	23.3	23.3
1949	31	191	6.18	45	23.8	23.8
1950	31	193	6.22	46	23.9	23.9
1951	21	151	7.12	36	23.8	23.8
1952	38	205	5.35	50	24.2	24.4
1953	61	345	5.68	84	24.5	24.5
1954	70	403	5.77	97	24.2	24.2
1955	70	378	5.42	90	23.9	23.9
1956	123	704	5.73	175	24.9	24.9
1957	135	584	4.33	145	24.7	24.7
1958	128	523	4.10	130	24.7	24.7
1959	186	633	3.41	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	173	553	3.19	..	32.4	32.4
1936	192	642	3.35	..	31.6	31.6
1937	211	697	3.30	..	27.1	27.1
1938	145	528	3.65	..	27.0	27.0
1939	49	173	3.56	47	27.1	27.1
1947	41	271	6.59	61	22.5	22.5
1948	24	162	6.82	37	22.5	22.5
1949	21	142	6.60	32	22.5	22.5
1950	21	139	6.87	31	22.5	22.5
1951	13	110	8.36	25	22.5	22.5
1952	19	132	7.07	29	22.2	22.2
1953	30	211	7.09	48	22.5	22.5
1954	43	268	6.30	60	22.5	22.5
1955	45	273	6.12	61	22.5	22.5
1956	55	374	6.85	84	22.5	22.5
1957	49	323	6.58	73	22.5	22.5
1958	42	285	6.76	64	22.5	22.5
1959	49	323	6.54	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2 (concluded)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	10	42	4.24	..	48.0	48.0
1936	11	53	5.01	..	46.4	46.4
1937	8	50	5.92	..	45.6	45.6
1938	7	36	5.21	..	46.5	46.5
1939	1	5	5.29	2	46.1	46.1
1947	17	72	4.23	33	45.4	45.7
1948	6	26	4.33	7	27.5	27.5
1949	7	30	4.17	8	27.5	27.5
1950	7	32	4.30	9	27.5	27.5
1951	5	19	3.72	5	27.5	27.5
1952	11	39	3.47	11	27.9	27.9
1953	18	73	4.12	20	27.4	27.4
1954	11	60	5.23	16	27.4	27.4
1955	15	59	3.94	16	27.5	27.5
1956	18	90	4.94	25	27.5	27.5
1957	49	86	1.74	24	27.5	27.5
1958	48	70	1.47	19	27.5	27.5
1959	79	75	0.94	..	..	..

(a) Included, "Clothing, wool, n.o.p., men's and boys'" prior to April 1, 1939.

Table 3

Imports: Clothing, woven wool outer, men's and boys' s.c. 3326

Tariff Item 555

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. <u>Total</u>						
1939 ^(a)	51	206	4.04	56	27.4	27.4
1947	200	1,015	5.08	290	28.6	28.6
1948	187	1,188	6.34	270	22.7	22.7
1949	219	1,014	4.64	232	22.9	22.9
1950	234	1,130	4.83	257	22.8	22.8
1951	212	1,369	6.46	311	22.7	22.7
1952	150	868	5.77	203	23.3	23.3
1953	173	1,113	6.42	258	23.2	23.2
1954	161	1,069	6.62	245	22.9	23.1
1955	169	1,184	7.01	273	23.1	23.1
1956	197	1,346	6.83	312	23.2	23.2
1957	234	1,391	5.93	326	23.4	23.4
1958	263	1,245	4.73	295	23.7	23.7
1959	307	1,444	4.70	..	..	..
2. <u>United Kingdom</u>						
1939	50	203	4.02	55	27.0	27.0
1947	116	810	6.97	182	22.5	22.5
1948	159	1,138	7.17	256	22.5	22.5
1949	147	929	6.33	209	22.5	22.5
1950	183	1,071	5.84	241	22.5	22.5
1951	175	1,314	7.49	295	22.5	22.5
1952	102	720	7.06	162	22.5	22.5
1953	138	956	6.91	215	22.5	22.5
1954	129	943	7.33	212	22.5	22.5
1955	136	1,044	7.69	235	22.5	22.5
1956	150	1,158	7.73	261	22.5	22.5
1957	140	1,128	8.07	254	22.5	22.5
1958	131	949	7.24	214	22.5	22.5
1959	123	982	7.97	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 3 (concluded)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1939	1	3	5.12	1	46.3	46.3
1947	79	198	2.50	105	53.0	53.0
1948	28	47	1.69	13	27.5	27.5
1949	71	80	1.13	22	27.5	27.5
1950	45	54	1.19	15	27.5	27.5
1951	36	52	1.45	14	27.5	27.5
1952	41	140	3.44	39	27.5	27.5
1953	33	150	4.54	41	27.5	27.5
1954	30	110	3.74	29	26.1	27.5
1955	29	118	4.09	32	27.5	27.5
1956	27	107	4.72	29	27.5	27.5
1957	53	104	1.97	29	27.5	27.5
1958	66	105	1.59	29	27.5	27.5
1959	76	106	1.41	..	..	..

(a) Not shown separately prior to April 1, 1939.

Table 4

Imports: Shawls, wool, knitted or woven, s.c. 3321

Tariff Item 555

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	6	12	2.13	..	40.7	40.7
1936	2	4	1.74	..	40.9	40.9
1937	2	5	2.02	..	34.0	34.0
1938	2	5	2.28	..	30.8	30.8
1939	*	1	2.08	*	31.4	31.4
1947	3	11	3.77	3	23.5	23.5
1948	2	6	3.45	1	23.4	23.4
1949	1	5	5.23	1	24.6	24.6
1950	1	3	3.79	1	22.2	22.2
1951	11	43	4.06	8	18.6	18.6
1952	11	36	3.32	7	19.4	19.4
1953	20	71	3.54	15	21.1	21.1
1954	16	55	3.48	11	19.4	19.4
1955	16	54	3.30	11	20.0	20.0
1956	20	67	3.34	14	20.8	20.8
1957	18	61	3.40	13	21.0	21.0
1958	21	69	3.31	15	22.3	22.3
1959	15	46	3.17	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	4	8	1.90	..	36.8	36.8
1936	2	3	1.40	..	36.9	36.9
1937	2	4	1.77	..	27.0	27.0
1938	2	4	2.13	..	27.0	27.0
1939	*	1	2.00	*	27.0	27.0
1947	3	10	3.64	2	22.5	22.5
1948	1	5	3.31	1	22.5	22.5
1949	1	3	5.43	1	22.5	22.5
1950	1	3	3.72	1	22.0	22.0
1951	10	41	4.04	7	18.1	18.1
1952	10	33	3.23	6	18.3	18.3
1953	16	58	3.44	11	18.4	18.4
1954	14	50	3.46	9	18.3	18.3
1955	14	46	3.31	8	18.2	18.2
1956	18	60	3.33	12	19.5	19.5
1957	15	53	3.47	10	19.4	19.5
1958	16	51	3.21	10	18.9	18.9
1959	11	34	3.00	..	..	..

Table 5

Exports : Wool Products(a)
(\\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wool Outer Garments, n.o.p., Men's and Boys'</u>	<u>Wool Outer Garments, n.o.p., Women's and Children's</u>	<u>Wool Manufactures, n.o.p.</u>	<u>Total</u>
			(b)	
1948	6,200	812	170	7,182
1949	935	456	26	1,417
1950	1,208	506	19	1,733
1951	1,069	548	12	1,629
1952	730	410	21	1,161
1953	737	455	17	1,209
1954	780	520	24	1,324
1955	678	528	15	1,221
1956	722	550	14	1,286
1957	546	451	20	1,017
1958	511	505	4	1,020
1959	541	787	6	1,334

(a) Represents only Canadian production

(b) Includes wool yarn

Table 6

Estimated Canadian Market for Woven Wool Garments
(\$'000)

Year	Estimated Domestic Shipments (a)	Less Exports of Domestic Shipments	Estimated Net Domestic Shipments	Imports			Less Re-Exports	Retained Imports	Total Estimated Market	Estimated Net Domestic Shipments as p.c. of Total Estimated Market
				United Kingdom	United States	Other				
				United Kingdom	United States	Other				
1950	175,659	1,714	173,945	2,177	349	115	2,641	193	2,448	176,393
1951	171,055	1,617	169,438	2,446	373	105	2,924	181	2,743	172,181
1952	191,560	1,140	190,420	1,693	608	185	2,486	161	2,325	192,1745
1953	190,417	1,192	189,225	2,266	779	269	3,314	134	3,180	192,405
1954	171,745	1,300	170,445	2,120	644	320	3,084	165	2,919	173,364
1955	177,032	1,206	175,826	2,344	766	378	3,488	211	3,277	179,103
1956	190,417	1,272	189,145	2,580	796	893	4,269	207	4,062	193,207
1957	193,066	997	192,069	2,454	823	1,040	4,317	112	4,205	196,274
1958	184,844	1,016	183,828	2,130	783	1,026	3,939	207	3,732	187,560
1959	..	1,328	..	2,323	849	1,665	4,837	132	4,705	..

(a) Shipments identifiable as woven wool garments in the statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 7

Shipments of Wool Coats, Jackets, etc.
(,000)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Boys' overcoats and top coats	No. \$	38 403	27 272	20 247	36 370	23 249	47 470	47 469	49 532	34 373	17 222
Men's and youths' overcoats and top coats	No. \$	689 18,643	672 19,096	643 20,899	809 25,166	757 22,585	604 18,502	724 20,665	718 20,054	661 18,081	478 14,173
Women's and misses' coats	No. \$	1,714 41,147	1,542 35,442	1,424 34,520	1,574 37,285	1,622 39,748	1,582 36,282	1,473 34,086	1,373 33,744	1,372 34,497	1,342 32,629
Children's coats	No. \$	690 6,029	632 4,859	573 4,594	663 5,065	742 6,336	852 7,323	874 8,412	914 8,974	907 8,791	832 8,729
Separate jackets: Boys'	No. \$	29 183	44 316	52 368	74 447	68 471	82 524	131 828	202 884	191 1,516	221 1,701
Men's and youths'	No. \$	256 4,007	418 5,994	858 10,060	1,596 21,492	939 13,389	725 10,190	749 11,256	787 12,424	795 12,533	784 12,385
Women's and misses'	No. \$	108 770	144 1,085	153 1,310	137 1,207	112 1,118	128 1,182	104 1,192	73 1,007	46 544	38 538

(continued)

Table 7 (concluded)

<u>Shipments of Wool Coats, Jackets, etc.</u> (1,000)												
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	
Separate jackets:												
Children's	No.	55	137	139	259	373	289	287	335	256	228	
	\$	167	431	402	714	913	841	790	901	755	839	
Short coats:												
Men's and youths'	No.	544	558	468	480	554	574	912	1,040	1,083	1,000	
	\$	4,086	5,037	4,393	3,726	4,129	4,815	6,124	8,634	9,511	8,980	
Boys'	No.	194	173	160	168	158	246	398	798	439	365	
	\$	855	706	845	924	846	1,247	2,250	2,579	2,959	2,306	
Children's	No.	17	34	..	72	131	120	110	184	244	226	
	\$	80	148	..	253	379	477	566	747	1,038	1,067	
Women's and misses'	No.	59	44	42	30	40	68	48	38	47	85	
	\$	404	396	341	265	394	495	379	348	512	696	
TOTAL	No.	4,414	4,425	4,532	5,898	5,519	5,317	5,857	6,511	6,075	5,616	
	\$	76,590	82,119	77,979	96,914	90,557	82,348	87,017	90,828	91,110	84,265	

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 8

Shipments of Wool Suits
('000)

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Men's and Youths'								
Rayon and wool, chiefly wool	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,592
All wool	No.	1,232	1,287	1,413	1,259	1,842	1,608	1,468
	\$	17,587	19,652	22,155	19,652	56,391	51,997	51,119
Boys'								
Rayon and wool, chiefly wool	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..	506
All wool	No.	257	362	392	379	280	264	173
	\$	1,395	1,999	2,283	2,109	2,760	2,633	1,695
Women's and Misses'								
Woollen	No.	226	313	253	170	632	621	608
	\$	2,262	2,989	2,621	1,984	15,248	15,523	15,333
Children's								
Woollen	No.	..	..	..	..	18	16	17
	\$	..	..	..	..	115	84	127
TOTAL	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,484
	\$	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,372

(continued)

Table 8 (concluded)

Shipments of Wool Suits
('000)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Men's and Youths'								
Rayon and wool, chiefly wool	No. \$	112 3,246	194 4,544	168 4,953	110 3,052	91 2,777	80 2,263	93 2,618
All wool	No. \$	1,321 49,625	1,267 48,271	1,417 53,917	1,265 49,396	1,434 51,823	1,295 50,812	1,259 49,634
Boys'								
Rayon and wool, chiefly wool	No. \$	32 356	67 790	38 353	38 405	28 309	42 459	42 558
All wool	No. \$	101 1,086	55 712	54 735	55 816	12 182	11 154	11 136
Women's and Misses'								
Woollen	No. \$	503 13,336	520 12,771	458 11,861	455 11,366	523 11,690	481 12,792	445 12,206
Children's								
Woollen	No. \$	10 80	41 361	19 128	20 143	24 245	56 549	47 367
TOTAL	No. \$	2,079 67,729	2,144 67,449	2,154 71,947	1,943 65,178	2,112 67,026	1,965 67,029	1,897 65,519

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 9

Shipments of Wool Pants, Slacks and Breeches
('000)

	<u>1935(a)</u>	<u>1937(a)</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Pants and slacks - dress and sport:											
Men's and youths':											
All Wool	No.		1,433	1,123	1,065	948	831	866	966	1,248	1,034
	\$		12,024	10,465	10,043	8,823	7,859	8,359	9,231	11,132	10,018
Wool mixtures, chiefly wool	No.		603	376	527	587	274	334	607	299	523
	\$		3,864	2,236	2,941	3,072	1,681	2,106	3,751	2,009	3,008
Boys':											
All Wool	No.		630	339	294	205	125	163	91	132	165
	\$		1,878	1,236	1,130	910	506	527	380	666	721
Wool mixtures, chiefly wool	No.		301	301	332	385	241	292	658	373	439
	\$		708	792	959	1,200	637	770	1,617	964	1,178
Total, all wool	No.		2,063	1,462	1,359	1,153	956	1,029	1,057	1,380	1,199
	\$		13,902	11,701	11,173	9,733	8,365	8,886	9,611	11,798	10,739
Total, wool mixtures	No.		904	677	859	972	515	626	1,265	672	962
	\$		4,572	3,028	3,900	4,272	2,318	2,876	5,368	2,973	4,186
Pants, work:											
Men's and youths'	No.		605	574	454	454	419	419	398	512	320
	\$		2,402	2,490	1,954	1,899	1,704	1,862	1,918	2,140	1,416
Boys'	No.		44	105	194	168	156	160	127	84	151
	\$		111	261	417	397	365	329	309	208	363
Total	No.		649	679	648	622	575	579	525	596	471
	\$		2,513	2,750	2,371	2,296	2,069	2,191	2,227	2,348	1,779

(continued)

Table 9 (concluded)

Shipments of Wool Pants, Slacks and Breeches (1,000)											
	1935(a)	1937(a)	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Breeches:											
Men's and youths'	No.		77	46	36	23	107	145	64	14	5
	\$		360	308	196	145	426	340	343	63	38
Boys'	No.		311	200	178	94	105	92	58	32	26
	\$		748	487	474	208	200	175	122	65	53
Total	No.		388	246	214	117	212	237	122	46	31
	\$		1,108	795	670	353	626	515	465	128	91
<hr/>											
TOTAL	No.	2,842	2,844	4,004	3,064	3,080	2,864	2,258	2,969	2,694	2,663
	\$	5,247	5,495	22,095	18,274	18,114	16,654	13,378	17,671	17,247	16,795

(a) Separate totals not available

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 10

Shipments of Wool Dresses and Skirts (a)
('000)

		<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Dresses: Women's and misses'	No.	347	312	250	165	152	460	414	349
	\$	1,160	1,001	762	645	687	5,279	4,795	3,992
	Children's	337	454	343	358	320	172	131	124
		399	510	470	452	435	660	450	509
	Total	684	766	593	523	472	632	545	473
	\$	1,559	1,511	1,232	1,097	1,122	5,939	5,245	4,501
Skirts	No.	350	315	283	396	429	910	979	918
	\$	518	503	424	623	669	3,485	4,216	4,146
		<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Dresses: Women's and misses'	No.	562	625	562	551	686	636	928	1,081
	\$	6,039	7,499	7,403	7,050	7,789	8,964	10,134	13,180
	Children's	135	247	272	271	254	312	265	163
		424	714	890	783	693	1,038	811	633
	Total	697	872	834	822	940	948	1,193	1,244
	\$	6,463	8,213	8,293	7,833	8,482	10,002	10,945	13,813
Skirts	No.	746	1,019	1,328	1,391	1,832	2,073	2,620	2,254
	\$	3,562	5,638	7,205	7,809	9,936	11,514	14,835	13,267

(a) Includes knitted dresses and skirts

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 11

Shipments of Wool and Flannel Bathrobes, Kimonos, Lounging Jackets, etc.

('000)

	1925	1936	1937	1938	1939	1948	1949	1950
Women's and misses'	doz.	..	..	..	..	8	8	5
	\$	..	..	..	..	858	642	538
Men's and Youths'	doz.	..	..	..	..	9	8	12
	\$	..	..	..	..	1,103	987	1,147
Children's	doz.	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	\$	..	..	..	..	83	79	51
Total	doz.	10	17	20	20	19	18	19
	\$	288	518	509	498	2,044	1,708	1,736
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1956	1957	1958
Women's and misses'	doz.	4	9	7	7	10	8	6
	\$	440	750	769	563	752	743	624
Men's and Youths'	doz.	9	7	8	6	6	7	6
	\$	1,110	929	964	848	714	771	1,018
Children's	doz.	6	1	1	1	1	..	3
	\$	403	29	47	47	30	..	237
Total	doz.	19	17	16	14	17	..	15
	\$	1,953	1,708	1,780	1,458	1,496	..	1,879

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 12

Shipments of Wool Blouses, Shorts and Slacks

('000)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Blouses, Women's and misses'	doz.	5	5	12	14	13	31	41	65	33	16
	\$	218	265	445	405	565	1,063	1,384	2,306	1,363	663
Shorts: (a)											
Women's and misses'	doz.	*	1	1	3	3	1	2	..	5	1
	\$	11	18	36	37	59	28	50	..	145	54
Children's	doz.	3	1	3	3	8	6	2	..	4	8
	\$	32	14	50	44	127	87	32	197	78	132
Total shorts	doz.	3	2	4	6	11	7	4	..	9	9
	\$	43	32	86	81	186	115	82	..	223	186
Slacks: (a)											
Women's and misses'	No.	315	256	214	222	216	285	229	247	386	457
	\$	1,172	1,067	955	1,024	1,089	1,391	1,099	1,234	1,894	2,211
Children's	No.	122	207	223	208	186	315	164	291	359	325
	\$	312	508	487	453	462	768	393	648	728	722
Total slacks	No.	437	463	437	430	402	600	393	538	745	782
	\$	1,484	1,575	1,442	1,477	1,551	2,159	1,492	1,882	2,622	2,933

(a) Includes wool mixtures

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CLOTHING OF WOVEN WOOL FABRICS

APPENDIX II

HISTORY OF TARIFF ITEM 555

CLOTHING OF WOVEN WOOL FABRICS

Tariff History of Item 555

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, but not containing silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT) to present	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	
1944, June 27, and, per pound	30 p.c.	40 p.c. 32½ cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
1939, January, (U.S. Trade Agreement) ex 555 Clothing, being women's and child- ren's outer garments, wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor artificial silk		32½ p.c.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Trade Agreement)	30 p.c.		
1932, October 13 and, per pound	30 p.c. 18¾ cts.	40 p.c. 32½ cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
1932, May 24 (New Zealand Trade Agreement) ex 555 Rugs, travelling, of wool	30 p.c.		

<u>British</u> <u>Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured-</u> <u>Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
---------------------------------------	--	----------------

1930, September 17

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all tex- tile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, com- posed wholly or in part of wool or simi- lar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, but not con- taining silk nor arti- ficial silk, n.o.p.	30 p.c. 25 cts.	40 p.c. 32½ cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
and, per pound			

1928, February 17

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufac- tures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal, but not con- taining silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
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(Formerly under tariff
item 562 or 567)

SECTION IV

MISCELLANEOUS FABRICS AND PRODUCTS OF WOOL

Introduction

This section of the Report deals with the fabrics and products classified under a number of tariff items not covered in other parts of the Reference on Textiles. Most of these tariff items cover fabrics and products which contain some wool or hair, although certain of them do not mention wool or hair specifically. Many are end-use items, that is, items which stipulate that imports thereunder must be used for specific purposes. Some of the products named in these items have no uses other than those mentioned in the item; some are imported for other purposes as well and are then classified under other items in the tariff.

Of the fabrics and products reviewed in this section, the following are classified in end-use items: stereotypers', typecasters' and press blankets or blanketing used for printing presses; blankets, blanketing and lapping for use by textile manufacturers and wallpaper printers; needled felt of hair, or of hair and wool, not coloured, impregnated with a rubber solution on one side, for use in the manufacture of printed felt carpets and carpeting; melton cloth for use in the manufacture of tennis balls; slipper cloth for use in the manufacture of indoor footwear. The other goods here considered are filter press cloth of wool or hair, except human hair, billiard cloth and rubberized hair cushioning.

Proposals by Interested Parties

Stereotypers' and typecasters' blankets or blanketing and press blankets or blanketing, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use with printing presses, are classified under tariff item 538h. Imports under this item, mostly from the United States, were valued at \$630,000 in 1959. Many of the blankets classified under the above item consist of other than textile materials; for example, stereotypers' blankets are cork, typecasters' blankets are usually made of rubber while press blankets often consist of a heavy fabric coated on one side with a rubber composition.

Tariff item 685 provides for goods used in printing textiles and wallpaper; only that part of it relating to blankets, blanketing and lapping was referred to the Board. The total value of all imports under item 685 was \$110,000 in 1959; imports of blankets and blanketing are not shown separately.

A number of special types of blankets, blanketing and lapping are used in textile manufacturing, for example: clearer flannel of wool, used on ring spinning frames, slasher flannel in sizing warp, wool blankets for decating wool fabrics, Palmer blankets in finishing

fabrics of cotton and man-made fibres, wool blankets in the Sanforizing process, wash blankets in finishing textile prints, and print lapping on textile printing machines. Some of these are produced in Canada, others are not.

A small quantity of woven cotton lapping is used in printing wallpaper.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that tariff item 685 be deleted in so far as it relates to blankets, blanketing and lapping, and that a new item be established to provide for products at present covered by tariff item 538h and for the industrial blanketing of a class or kind not made in Canada, now classified under tariff item 685⁽¹⁾. The present rates of duty and those proposed by the Institute are shown below:

Existing Rates			Proposed Items and Rates			
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	
538h	Free	5 p.c.)	538h	Stereotypers' type-casters', printers' and textile manufacturers' blankets, blanketing and lapping for use in printing or textile manufacturing, of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	Free
685	Free	Free)				
			532b	Woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair and weighing not less than twelve ounces to the square yard	20 p.c. +15¢/lb.	27½ p.c. +33¢/lb.
				Maximum	55¢/lb.	-

The proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute respecting existing item 538h would leave the British preferential rate at Free and would reduce the most-favoured-nation rate from 5 p.c. to Free on imports amounting to more than \$560,000 in 1959.

⁽¹⁾In explanation of the proposal, it was stated that the industrial blanketing of a class or kind made in Canada which now enters under item 685 would be dutiable under the fabric item appropriate to the fibre content, or under tariff item 538g if made up or cut to size. However, it appears that, if the proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute were adopted, such blanketing, if made up or cut to size, would in fact be classified under the same tariff item as the machine on which it is to be used: for example, under tariff item 412d, 427(1), 427(a) or 413(i).

Industrial blanketing of a class or kind made in Canada, if uncut, would enter under one of the tariff items relating to fabrics in accordance with fibre content; such blanketing, if made up ready for use or cut to size would enter as parts under various items relating to machinery at preferential rates ranging from Free to 10 p.c. or most-favoured-nation rates ranging from Free to 22½ p.c. Industrial blanketing, uncut, of a class or kind made in Canada that now enters under item 685 would become dutiable at higher rates under the fabric items.

Tariff item 556 covers needled felt of hair or of hair and wool impregnated on one side, for use in the manufacture of printed felt carpets and carpeting. The Smith Manufacturing Company Limited, a producer of needled felt, knew of no Canadian firm that used such needled felt in the manufacture of printed carpets. No manufacturer of carpets made representations. Although imports are not reported separately, the Board understands that in recent years little if any needled felt has been imported for this purpose. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that tariff item 556 be deleted. If this were done, needled felt would be dutiable under item 555. The rates applicable under these items are as follows:

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
Item 556	Free	10 p.c. +15¢/lb.	Item 555	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.

Melton cloth for use in the manufacture of tennis balls is imported under tariff item 556a. A witness for domestic textile producers stated that melton cloth for tennis balls had been manufactured in Canada in the past, although none has been made for a number of years, and that this type of melton cloth could be made again at any time. Imports of melton cloth under tariff item 556a have been small; all have originated in the United Kingdom.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that this item be deleted as a means of tidying up the tariff.

The Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive of Bradford, England, urged that this item be retained. It argued that imports of melton cloth for making tennis balls are small; that they do not appear to be detrimental to Canadian wool-cloth manufacturers and that specialized knowledge is required to produce this cloth.

If tariff item 556a were deleted, melton cloth for tennis balls would presumably be classified under tariff item 532b. The rates of duty applying to these items are as follows:

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
Item 556a	Free	27½ p.c. +20¢/lb.	Item 532b	20 p.c. +15¢/lb.	27½ p.c. +33¢/lb.
			Maximum	55¢/lb.	-

Slipper cloth for use in the manufacture of indoor footwear is classified under tariff item 556b. According to the official statistics there have been imports under this item in only two years since 1947: in 1952, when imports were valued at \$8,000 and in 1956, when imports were valued at less than \$500. The spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute said that slipper cloth is not being made in Canada although it could be, if there were a demand for it. The Institute proposed that this item be deleted. If this proposal were accepted, imports would enter under tariff item 532b. Rates of duty are as follows:

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
Item 556b	Free	27½ p.c.	Item 532b	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
				+15¢/lb.	+33¢/lb.
			Maximum	55¢/lb.	-

No other representations were received respecting this item.

Filter press cloth of wool or hair is classified under tariff item 554e. A spokesman for the domestic producers said that two or three firms manufacture various types of filter cloth of wool or of wool and hair in Canada. No statistical information is available on domestic output. Trade statistics show that there were no imports of filter press cloth under tariff item 554e in the years 1956 to 1959, inclusive.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that tariff item 554e be deleted. If this were done, filter press cloth would enter as fabric of wool or hair under tariff items 532a, b or c, depending on the weight of the cloth. Present and proposed rates are as follows:

<u>Existing Rates</u>			<u>Proposed Rates</u>		
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
554e	Free	15 p.c.	532a	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
		+30¢/lb.		+20¢/lb.	+38¢/lb.
			Maximum	60¢/lb.	-
			532b	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
				+15¢/lb.	+33¢/lb.
			Maximum	55¢/lb.	-
			532c	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
				+20¢/lb.	+38¢/lb.
			Maximum	60¢/lb.	\$1.10/lb.

The Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive, Bradford, England, requested that no change be made in the preferential rate applying to item 554e for the reason that imports are insignificant.

Billiard cloth is classified under tariff item 554f; this type of cloth is not made in Canada. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that this item be deleted. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender

Company of Canada Limited, the sole domestic manufacturer of billiard tables, informed the Board that it purchased its entire requirements of billiard cloth from the United Kingdom. The spokesman for this firm stated that if tariff item 554f were deleted, the cost of billiard cloth to his company would be increased by approximately 15 per cent. The cost of the fabric to cover a \$1,500 billiard table ranges from \$80 to \$120. In 1959, imports amounted to 41,000 pounds valued at \$151,000 — practically all from the United Kingdom.

The Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive, also opposed any change in tariff item 554f. It pointed out that special wide looms and special finishing plants are required to manufacture and treat billiard cloth and it drew the following conclusions:

"It would undoubtedly be uneconomic for such a plant to be set up in Canada to meet the relatively small requirements of the domestic market"

"... the imposition of any duty on British cloth would merely increase its cost without conferring any useful benefits upon the Canadian Industry."

If item 554f were deleted, billiard cloth would enter as a fabric of wool or hair under tariff items 532a, b or c, depending on the weight of the cloth. Present and proposed rates are as follows:

<u>Existing Rates</u>		<u>Proposed Rates</u>	
<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
554f	Free	532a	20 p.c. +20¢/lb.
	20 p.c. +25¢/lb.	Maximum	60¢/lb.
		532b	20 p.c. +15¢/lb.
		Maximum	55¢/lb.
		532c	20 p.c. +20¢/lb.
		Maximum	60¢/lb.
			27½ p.c. +38¢/lb.
			-
			27½ p.c. +33¢/lb.
			-
			27½ p.c. +38¢/lb.
			\$1.10/lb.

A request for increased duties was received from a manufacturer of rubberized curled hair cushioning, which is classified under tariff item 555 and is dutiable at 27½ per cent under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. This manufacturer informed the Board that the two Canadian producers of this product probably supply 90 per cent of the domestic market. Although no specific proposal was put forth, the spokesman requested that rates of duty under item 555 be increased.

In commenting on competition from other products he stated:

"There are a vast number of cushioning products apart from rubberized hair, foam rubber, urethane foam, cotton, these are the main types.

"Automobiles ... used rubberized hair but they have gone over to some of the new types of synthetic foam seat"

Furthermore, he stated that in his opinion production runs are shorter and unit costs higher in Canada than in the United States.

No proposals were received concerning any of the other textile manufactures of wool dutiable under item 555.

MISCELLANEOUS FABRICS AND PRODUCTS OF WOOL

APPENDIX I

IMPORTS

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero.
- .. Indicates that figures are not available.
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding.
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table.
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text.
- s.c. Denotes an import statistical class.

Table 1

Imports: Blankets or blanketing for printing presses, not made in
Canada, s.c. 3552

Tariff Item 538h (formerly 553a)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	72	..	..	5.7	8.4
1936	..	84	..	..	3.8	5.4
1937	..	98	..	..	3.3	5.2
1938	..	89	..	..	3.5	5.1
1939	..	105	..	4	3.8	5.0
1947	..	243	..	12	4.8	5.0
1948	..	263	..	12	4.7	5.0
1949	..	261	..	12	4.7	5.0
1950	..	365	..	18	4.8	5.0
1951	..	503	..	24	4.8	5.0
1952	..	304	..	15	4.8	5.0
1953	..	375	..	18	4.8	5.0
1954	..	369	..	17	4.6	5.0
1955	..	455	..	22	4.8	5.0
1956	..	502	..	24	4.7	5.0
1957	..	571	..	27	4.7	5.0
1958	..	562	..	26	4.6	5.0
1959	..	630	..	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	..	23	..	-	-	-
1936	..	28	..	..	0.03	10.0
1937	..	35	..	..	0.03	8.3
1938	..	30	..	-	-	-
1939	..	25	..	-	-	-
1947	..	13	..	-	-	-
1948	..	14	..	-	-	-
1949	..	17	..	-	-	-
1950	..	14	..	-	-	-
1951	..	24	..	-	-	-
1952	..	11	..	-	-	-
1953	..	18	..	-	-	-
1954	..	30	..	-	-	-
1955	..	17	..	-	-	-
1956	..	28	..	-	-	-
1957	..	38	..	-	-	-
1958	..	47	..	-	-	-
1959	..	55	..	..	..	..

(continued)

(Table 1 (concluded))

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States						
1935	..	40	..	..	9.0	9.0
1936	..	50	..	..	5.2	5.2
1937	..	53	..	..	5.0	5.0
1938	..	51	..	..	5.0	5.0
1939	..	74	..	4	5.0	5.0
1947	..	231	..	12	5.0	5.0
1948	..	248	..	12	5.0	5.0
1949	..	244	..	12	5.0	5.0
1950	..	350	..	18	5.0	5.0
1951	..	479	..	24	5.0	5.0
1952	..	292	..	15	5.0	5.0
1953	..	357	..	18	5.0	5.0
1954	..	339	..	17	5.0	5.0
1955	..	433	..	22	5.0	5.0
1956	..	448	..	22	5.0	5.0
1957	..	513	..	26	5.0	5.0
1958	..	501	..	25	5.0	5.0
1959	..	565	..	..	..	..

Table 2

Imports: Filter press cloth of wool, s.c. 3296^(a)

Tariff Item 554e

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1937 ^(b)	10	7	0.73	..	18.0	18.0
1938	14	8	0.59	..	18.1	18.1
1939	26	13	0.48	2	18.5	18.5
1947	47	50	1.06	7	14.6	26.0
1948	14	16	1.08	*	2.8	58.4
1949	1	2	1.36	*	1.5	43.3
1950	*	1	2.71	*	3.3	20.7
1951	*	1	4.04	-	-	-
1952	*	1	3.53	-	-	-
1953	2	8	4.18	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	*	1	2.34	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) This item included under s.c. 3375 beginning January 1, 1958.

(b) From February 26, 1937.

Table 3

Imports: Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool
or hair, commonly known as billiard cloth, s.c. 3293

Tariff Item 554f

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	19	33	1.74	..	17.7	56.4
1936	21	38	1.84	..	15.1	55.3
1937	23	48	2.05	..	8.2	53.9
1938	23	44	1.95	..	14.0	54.6
1939	26	50	1.92	5	9.2	54.9
1947	51	144	2.82	18	12.6	45.1
1948	46	159	3.46	-	-	-
1949	31	120	3.84	1	1.1	27.3
1950	47	156	3.33	7	4.2	27.2
1951	48	218	4.51	1	0.5	24.5
1952	28	124	4.46	2	1.3	27.3
1953	25	100	3.99	-	-	-
1954	31	120	3.90	-	-	-
1955	34	131	3.88	-	-	-
1956	37	145	3.93	*	0.03	26.3
1957	35	132	3.79	-	-	-
1958	37	138	3.75	*	0.14	26.8
1959	41	151	3.66	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	10	20	1.96	-	-	-
1936	14	27	2.03	-	-	-
1937	19	40	2.16	-	-	-
1938	17	35	2.13	-	1.2	50.9
1939	21	42	2.03	*	0.6	49.4
1947	38	104	2.76	-	-	-
1948	46	159	3.46	-	-	-
1949	30	115	3.86	-	-	-
1950	40	132	3.31	-	-	-
1951	48	214	4.49	-	-	-
1952	26	118	4.52	-	-	-
1953	25	100	3.99	-	-	-
1954	31	120	3.90	-	-	-
1955	34	131	3.88	-	-	-
1956	37	145	3.93	-	-	-
1957	35	132	3.79	-	-	-
1958	37	137	3.75	-	-	-
1959	40	146	3.66	..	..	..

Table 4

Imports: Wool Manufactures, n.o.p., s.c. 3345

Tariff Item 555

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	38	76	2.01	..	44.3	44.3
1936	42	83	1.97	..	42.0	42.0
1937	50	104	2.10	..	40.1	40.1
1938	34	63	1.83	..	38.5	38.5
1939	79	112	1.42	41	36.2	36.2
1947	75	173	2.32	83	48.1	48.7
1948	46	124	2.67	32	25.6	25.8
1949	48	131	2.71	34	25.7	25.8
1950	58	152	2.61	39	25.9	26.1
1951	66	195	2.96	52	26.8	27.1
1952	109	219	2.00	59	26.8	26.8
1953	196	440	2.24	115	26.3	26.4
1954	194	391	2.02	97	24.9	24.9
1955	320	425	1.33	112	26.3	26.4
1956	221	396	1.79	104	26.3	26.3
1957	194	427	2.21	114	26.3	26.3
1958	192	403	2.10	107	26.5	26.5
1959	236	463	1.96	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	24	41	1.70	..	37.0	37.0
1936	23	44	1.93	..	33.8	33.8
1937	30	63	2.09	..	27.5	27.5
1938	15	30	1.95	..	27.0	27.0
1939	61	77	1.26	21	27.0	27.0
1947	10	32	3.10	7	22.5	22.5
1948	14	43	3.11	10	22.4	22.4
1949	12	51	4.14	11	22.5	22.5
1950	14	43	3.05	10	22.5	22.5
1951	8	33	4.14	7	22.5	22.5
1952	10	33	3.38	8	22.5	22.5
1953	29	98	3.34	22	22.5	22.5
1954	35	97	2.73	22	22.2	22.2
1955	20	59	3.04	13	22.3	22.3
1956	18	54	2.96	12	22.4	22.4
1957	18	57	3.16	13	22.4	22.4
1958	16	54	3.34	12	22.3	22.3
1959	22	63	2.85	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 4 (concluded)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	11	27	2.51	..	54.4	54.4
1936	14	30	2.13	..	55.6	55.6
1937	14	30	2.10	..	55.2	55.2
1938	17	28	1.66	..	60.9	60.9
1939	17	31	1.86	18	57.5	57.5
1947	63	129	2.05	71	55.0	55.9
1948	30	71	2.34	19	27.2	27.6
1949	34	72	2.14	20	27.2	27.5
1950	41	96	2.35	26	27.2	27.5
1951	55	148	2.68	40	27.2	27.6
1952	98	181	1.84	49	27.4	27.5
1953	163	327	2.01	89	27.3	27.5
1954	149	268	1.80	69	25.7	25.7
1955	285	343	1.20	93	27.0	27.0
1956	187	308	1.65	83	26.8	26.8
1957	159	336	2.12	91	27.2	27.2
1958	162	319	1.96	87	27.2	27.2
1959	197	362	1.84	..	..	..

Table 5

Imports: Melton cloth for tennis balls, s.c. 3294

Tariff Item 556a

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935 ^(a)	3	4	1.53	..	15.3	15.3
1936	4	5	1.30	-	-	-
1937	5	6	1.35	-	-	-
1938	4	5	1.35	-	-	-
1939	7	9	1.28	*	2.4	52.2
1947	13	23	1.73	-	-	-
1948	2	5	2.48	-	-	-
1949	10	23	2.23	-	-	-
1950	4	8	2.00	-	-	-
1951	8	27	3.26	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	2	4	1.85	*	1.3	34.7
1954	5	10	1.92	-	-	-
1955	4	7	1.83	-	-	-
1956	2	6	2.98	-	-	-
1957	2	5	2.38	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. United Kingdom						
1935	2	2	1.36	-	-	-
1936	4	5	1.30	-	-	-
1937	5	6	1.35	-	-	-
1938	4	5	1.35	-	-	-
1939	7	8	1.26	-	-	-
1947	7	15	2.03	-	-	-
1948	2	5	2.48	-	-	-
1949	10	23	2.23	-	-	-
1950	4	8	2.00	-	-	-
1951	8	27	3.26	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	2	4	1.83	-	-	-
1954	5	10	1.92	-	-	-
1955	4	7	1.83	-	-	-
1956	2	6	2.98	-	-	-
1957	2	5	2.38	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-

^(a)From April 1, 1935.

Table 6

Imports: Slipper cloth for footwear, s.c. 3295^(a)

Tariff Item 556b

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	*	*	0.60	-	-	-
1936	*	*	0.24	..	63.0	63.0
1937	1	*	0.29	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	*	*	2.64	*	35.1	35.1
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	6	8	1.40	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	*	*	0.67	-	27.4	27.4
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Changed to s.c. 3289 January 1, 1958.

MISCELLANEOUS FABRICS AND PRODUCTS OF WOOL

APPENDIX II

HISTORY OF TARIFF ITEMS

Miscellaneous Fabrics and Products of Wool

History of Tariff Items

Tariff Item 538h

Stereotypers' and typecasters' blankets or blanketing and press blankets or blanketing used for printing presses, of a class or kind not made in Canada

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
1960, April 1 (Formerly item 553a)	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
1948, January 1 (GATT)		5 p.c.	
1930, May 2 (Formerly provided for in tariff item 442)	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Item 554e

Filter press cloth of wool or hair (except human hair)

1950, June 1 to present and, per pound	Free	15 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
1948, January 1 (GATT) Filter press cloth of wool or hair (except human hair) and, per pound		15 p.c. 30 cts.	
1937, February 26 Filter press cloth of wool 20 p.c. and, per pound (Formerly classified under tariff item 554b)		35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.

Tariff Item 554f

Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, commonly known as billiard cloth

1948, January 1 (GATT) to present and, per pound		20 p.c. 25 cts.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	Free		
1932, October 13 and, per pound (Formerly classified under tariff item 554b)	Free	35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.

Tariff Item 555

See Section III, Appendix II

Tariff Item 556

Needled felt of hair, or of hair and wool, not coloured, impregnated with rubber solution on one side, when imported by manufacturers of felt carpets and carpeting, for use exclusively in the manufacture of printed felt carpets and carpeting, in their own factories

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
1934, April 19 to present and, per pound (Formerly classified under tariff item 555)	Free	10 p.c. 15 cts.	10 p.c. 17½ cts.

Tariff Item 556a

Melton cloth, imported by manufacturers of tennis balls for use in the manufacture of tennis balls, in their own factories

1948, January 1 (GATT) to present and, per pound		27½ p.c. 20 cts.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	Free		
1935, March 23 and, per pound (Formerly classified under tariff item 554b)	Free	35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.

Tariff Item 556b

Slipper cloth, woven, napped on one or both sides, wholly or in part of wool, not to contain silk nor synthetic textile fibres nor filaments, weighing not less than 22 ounces per square yard, when imported by manufacturers of indoor footwear, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories

1948, January 1 (GATT) to present		27½ p.c.	
1944, June 27 and, per pound	Free	35 p.c.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	Free		

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
1935, March 23			
Slipper cloth, woven, napped on one or both sides, wholly or in part of wool, not to contain silk or artificial silk, weighing not less than 22 ounces per square yard, when im- ported by manufacturers of indoor footwear, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of such arti- cles in their own factories	Free	35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
and, per pound (Formerly classified under tariff item 554b)			

Tariff Item 685

Pantagraphs and parts thereof, including diamond points, and engraving mills, for engraving copper rollers used in printing textiles and wallpapers; blankets, blanketing and lapping imported for use exclusively by textile manufacturers and wallpaper printers

1948, January 1 (GATT) to present	Free		
1934, April 19			
Pantagraphs and parts thereof, including diamond points, and engraving mills, for engraving copper rollers used in printing textiles and wallpapers; blankets, blanketing and lapping im- ported for use exclusively by textile manufacturers and wallpaper printers	Free	Free	Free
1906, November 30			
Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall- paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only	Free	Free	Free

Summary and Conclusions

In its Report on Wool Yarn, dated April 2, 1958, and its Report on Wool Fabrics, dated March 5, 1958, the Board reviewed the major tariff items that relate to spun yarns and to woven cloth, wholly or in part of wool or hair. The present report is concerned with certain other items or parts of items that relate to many different kinds of goods containing wool or hair and certain related goods of other fibres. A few products that contain wool or hair, including coated or impregnated fabrics of wool or hair and woollen headgear, remain for review in other reports.

Over the years, changes in heating, transportation and occupation have tended to diminish the per capita consumption of wool. In addition, in some uses man-made fibres have come to replace wool wholly or in part. Accordingly, it is not surprising that the market for many wool products should have increased only slowly or should even have decreased. Fortunately for the most part, the decreases have been gradual.

The products here reviewed enter under some twelve tariff items or parts of items. For convenience they may be divided into five main groups: pressed felt, household and institutional blankets, clothing and wearing apparel of woven wool fabric, fabrics and articles commonly used in certain industrial processes and other textile manufactures of wool. In terms of the value of imports, the most important of these groups, by far, is clothing and wearing apparel.

Established in Canada before 1900 to supply the demand for harness felts, the pressed felt industry now produces felt chiefly for the manufacture of pennants and crests, footwear, athletic equipment, garments, automobile parts, furniture and gaskets. The three principal Canadian producers hold, and in most years have held, more than 90 per cent of the market which amounted to \$1,678,000 in 1958 and to \$2,035,000 in 1959. Employment, domestic production and imports, which had been declining for a number of years, all increased in 1959. The Board is recommending no change in the rates of duty on pressed felt; however, it is recommending a change in wording to clarify the present coverage of the item. The Board is also recommending the deletion of an item which now provides for the entry of imports of splint felt thought now to be negligible.

Canadian producers of non-industrial blankets not wholly of cotton have been supplying more than 90 per cent of the Canadian market which amounted in 1958 to \$9,898,000 and have produced small amounts for export as well. About two-thirds of the imports, by value, come from the United Kingdom and rather less than one-third from the United States. In contrast with blankets, imports of travel rugs and similar articles, principally from Italy and the United Kingdom, have come to occupy more than one-half the Canadian market.

Blankets not wholly of cotton are now dutiable at composite rates that amount to some 21 p.c. ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff and about 40 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff, while rugs enter at lower rates under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. The Board is recommending the deletion of the existing

two sub-items which provide for blankets other than wholly of cotton. It is recommending a new item which will cover these blankets as well as travel rugs and similar articles which are at present classified under items 555 and 563. The recommendation involves an increase in the rate on rugs and a decrease in the rate on blankets under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Under the British Preferential Tariff, the rate on blankets would be unchanged; the rates on some rugs would be slightly increased, on others slightly decreased.

No change is recommended in the rates of duty applicable to imports of woven wool garments. An increase in the duties on wool cloth became effective in June, 1958. However, it is estimated that the change has not increased the cost of typical wool garments by as much as 3 per cent of the cost of the fabric or one per cent of the cost of the garments. Domestic producers have been supplying some 98 per cent of the Canadian market.

With the exception of the travel rugs already mentioned, no change is recommended in the rates of duty applicable to the great variety of goods now imported as miscellaneous articles and textile manufactures of wool or hair. The only proposal for a change in this rate was received from a producer of a product which appears not to be imported in substantial quantities.

Existing tariff items make special provision for the admission free of duty, or at low rates, of certain industrial and other specialized fabrics. Some of these products have ceased to be imported or indeed used in Canada and the imports of others have become very small. The Board is recommending that four such special items be dropped from the Tariff as well as part of one other item. These relate to splint felt, filter press cloth of wool or hair, impregnated needled felt for use in the manufacture of printed carpets, slipper felt, and blankets, blanketing and lapping for use by wallpaper printers; any imports of these products would become dutiable at higher rates. However, rates on other industrial blankets, blanketing and lapping would remain unchanged. The items which now provide for billiard cloth and melton cloth in tennis balls would be deleted but a new item would make special provision for these two products: under the British Preferential Tariff they would continue to enter free of duty; and under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff at a rate intermediate between the existing Most-Favoured-Nation rates for the two products.

A matter of more general significance should be mentioned in this summary. When the recommendation on products of silk and of man-made fibres was adopted, the Board had not reported on the basket item for miscellaneous articles, products and manufactures of wool or hair. Accordingly, it was necessary to introduce item 563a to provide for certain clothing and miscellaneous products and manufactures of silk or man-made fibres which were excluded both from the new items for clothing and miscellaneous products of silk and man-made fibres and also from the existing basket item for wool products. In this report, a change is recommended in the wording of the basket item for clothing and miscellaneous products of wool and hair which will bring it into conformity with the wording of the silk and synthetic items in such fashion as to make item 563a no longer necessary. It is the intention of the Board that goods now provided for in the basket items relating

to clothing, articles and miscellaneous textile manufactures of the various fibres should be classified as wool if they contain any wool or hair, with the exception of products that are 50 per cent or more by weight of silk. The latter products are dutiable under item 553(3).

In summary, the Board recommends the deletion of twelve existing tariff items or parts of items; ten of these items, in whole or in part, would be replaced by six recommended items.

The rates of duty now applicable to pressed felt in the web would remain unchanged and would be extended to splint felt; the rates on the latter, accordingly, would be increased. The Most-Favoured-Nation rates of duty would be decreased on household blankets not wholly of cotton and increased on travel rugs not wholly of cotton. The rate of duty on travel rugs of man-made fibre under the British Preferential Tariff would also be increased while on travel rugs containing wool or hair they would be lowered. The most-favoured-nation duty on melton cloth would also be reduced. Higher rates of duty would become applicable to any imports that would otherwise enter under the special items recommended for deletion and on blankets, blanketing and lapping for use by wallpaper printers. The rates applicable to other blankets for industrial use would remain unchanged. On the other imports hereunder reviewed, including clothing and wearing apparel, rates would remain unchanged.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE

That Schedule A of the Customs Tariff be amended by striking out tariff items 538e, 538f, 538g, 538h, 554e, 554f, 555 in so far as it relates to "Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.", 556, 556a, 556b, 563a, and 685 in so far as it relates to "blankets, blanketing and lapping imported for use exclusively by textile manufacturers and wallpaper printers", and the enumerations of goods and the rates of duty set opposite each of these items, and by inserting therein the following items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty:

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	Felt, pressed, in the web, wholly or in part of wool, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material and, per pound	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c. 12½ cts.	25 p.c. 20 cts.
II	Household blankets of any material except wholly of cotton; automobile rugs, steamer rugs, travel rugs and similar articles of any material except wholly of cotton and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.	20 p.c. 15 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.
III	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or hair, when the textile component thereof is not more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk, n.o.p. and, per pound	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	40 p.c. 35 cts.

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods</u>	<u>British Prefe- rential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>
IV	Woven billiard cloth, com- posed wholly or in part of wool or hair; melton cloth for use in the manufacture of tennis balls and, per pound	Free	20 p.c. 25 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
V	Press blankets or blanke- ting for use with printing presses and stereotypers' and typecasters' blankets or blanketing, of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
VI	Blankets, blanketing and lapping for use by tex- tile manufacturers	Free	Free	Free

Notes on Recommended Items

relating to manufactures of wool

Recommended Item I

- I Felt, pressed, in the web, wholly or in part of wool, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material

	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound		12½ cts.	20 cts.

This item replaces item 538e. There is no change in the rates of duty and the only change in the wording is that the words "of all kinds" have been replaced by the words "wholly or in part of wool". The Board is informed that under present administrative practice, to qualify for entry under the existing item, pressed felts must contain some wool. The suggested change in wording therefore would not affect the scope of the item but would describe more accurately the products which it is intended to cover. The words "in the web" as administered by the Customs authorities, confine the scope of the item to material which is of the width, with natural edges, as manufactured and of a length at least equal to the width.

In recent years imports have been about \$100,000 annually, of which about 75 per cent came from most-favoured-nation countries; the ad valorem equivalent of the composite most-favoured-nation rate has been about 26 p.c.

With the deletion of item 538f, imports of splint felt would fall under the recommended item; this would result in some increase in both the British preferential and most-favoured-nation rates. Imports under items 538e and 538f are grouped together in the import statistics but the Board believes that imports under item 538f have been negligible in recent years.

Recommended Item II

- II Household blankets of any material except wholly of cotton; automobile rugs, steamer rugs, travel rugs and similar articles of any material except wholly of cotton

	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	5 cts.	15 cts.	30 cts.

This item replaces item 538g without change in the British preferential rate of duty. The most-favoured-nation rate is reduced from 25 p.c. and 20 cents per pound to 20 p.c. and 15 cents per pound. In recent years imports of blankets have been less than ten per cent of the total Canadian market and in 1959 were \$782,000 of which \$567,000 came from the United Kingdom and \$173,000 from the United States.

The preferential composite duty, which under the Board's recommendation is unchanged, was equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 21 p.c. on 1958 imports.

The existing most-favoured-nation composite rate was equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 40 p.c. on 1958 imports. This is considerably greater than the duty on most textile products and, in the view of the Board, higher than is appropriate for blankets in the circumstances; the composite rate of 20 p.c. and 15 cents per pound, recommended by the Board would have been equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 31 p.c. on 1958 imports.

The item recommended by the Board, in addition to replacing item 538g, would also cover travel and similar rugs which are now excluded from that item. In Canada, travel rugs are produced by blanket manufacturers and, in the Board's view, should receive the same tariff treatment as blankets, and not less as has been the case under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

Some travel rugs may enter under item 563 but the Board understands that most of them have entered under item 555; in 1958, imports of travel rugs under item 555 amounted to 373,000 pounds valued at \$316,000 of which 313,000 pounds valued at \$177,000 came from Italy. The balance of the imports came almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

As compared with the rates under item 555, the effect of the Board's recommendation would be a slight reduction in the British preferential rate and a considerable increase in the most-favoured-nation rate on travel rugs from Italy. Computed on the value per pound of 1958 imports, the composite rate of 20 p.c. plus 15 cents per pound recommended by the Board would work out to about 45 p.c. on travel rugs from Italy, a rate accounted for by the fact that such rugs had a very low value per pound: \$0.57 as compared with \$2.30 for travel rugs from the United Kingdom. The Board was informed that this low value was due to the use of yarns made from low-cost reclaimed fibres.

Recommended Item III

III Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or hair, when the textile component thereof is not more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk, n.o.p.

	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound			35 cts.

Recommended item III replaces that portion of existing item 555 which relates to "clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.". It carries the same rate as item 555, but some of the words are changed to conform with the wording of other tariff items.

The words "wool or similar animal fibres" have been replaced by the words "wool or hair", now commonly used in other items in the Customs Tariff. This change will not affect the scope of the item.

The words "of which the component of chief value is not silk" are replaced by "when the textile component thereof is not more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk" to conform with the wording of tariff item 553(3).

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the item relating to blankets be expanded to include the automobile rugs, travel rugs and similar articles that now enter under item 555. If the Board's recommendations are accepted, such articles will enter under recommended item II of this report at a preferential rate of 20 p.c. plus 5 cents per pound and a most-favoured-nation rate of 20 p.c. plus 15 cents per pound.

Recommended Item IV

IV Woven billiard cloth composed wholly or in part of wool or hair; melton cloth for use in the manufacture of tennis balls

	Free	20 p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound		25 cts.	35 cts.

With minor changes in wording this item replaces items 554f and 556a with no change in the British preferential rate. Virtually all the imports of billiard cloth and of melton cloth for the manufacture of tennis balls at present come from the United Kingdom. The most-favoured-nation rate on billiard cloth is continued; the ad valorem equivalent of the composite rate on melton cloth is reduced slightly.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that items 554f and 556a be deleted; however, the Board is of the opinion that, although imports are very small, the duty-free provision for imports from the United Kingdom should be continued.

Recommended Item V

V Press blankets or blanketing for use with printing presses and stereotypers' and typesetters' blankets and blanketing, of a class or kind not made in Canada

Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
------	--------	---------

This item replaces item 538h with no change in rates but with a slight change in wording solely for clarification.

Imports under item 538h were \$630,000 in 1959; of this total \$565,000 was imported from the United States and \$55,000 from the United Kingdom.

The Primary Textiles Institute recommended that the most-favoured-nation rate be reduced to Free and that the blankets, blanketing and lapping presently entering under item 685, provided they were "of a class or kind not made in Canada", be included in the proposed item.

The Board is informed that stereotypers', typecasters' and press blankets and blanketing are no longer chiefly of textile content and are not made in Canada.

Recommended Item VI

VI Blankets, blanketing and lapping for use by textile manufacturers

Free

Free

Free

The effect of this recommended item is to continue part of item 685 with no change in rates and with minor changes in wording. See note on existing item 685.

Notes on Existing Items

relating to manufactures of wool

Existing Item 538e

538e Felt, pressed, of all kinds, in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material

	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	20 cts.

This item is replaced by recommended item I; see note on recommended item I.

Existing Item 538f

538f Felt, splint, for use in making moulded splints for medicinal purposes

Free	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
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The Board is recommending the deletion of this item; any imports which there may have been under it would fall under the Board's recommended item I. The Board was informed that felt splints have been replaced by plaster bandages. This item is bound under both Part I and Part II of the Canadian Schedule of Concessions under GATT. Whether the item is deleted from the tariff does not appear to be a matter of any significance; the Board recommends its deletion simply as a tidying up operation.

Existing Item 538g

538g Blankets, not including automobile rugs or steamer rugs or similar articles or blankets wholly of cotton:

(1) Blankets, wholly or in part of wool or hair

	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	5 cts.	20 cts.	30 cts.

(2) Blankets, n.o.p.

	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	5 cts.	20 cts.	30 cts.

Imports under the two parts of this item have been reported together and have been supplying less than ten per cent of the Canadian market in recent years. Somewhat more than half of these imports have been from the United Kingdom, the United States being the second most

important supplier. Imports under both parts of this item would fall under the Board's recommended item II with no change in the British preferential rate but with a decrease in the most-favoured-nation rate from 25 p.c. and 20 cents per pound to 20 p.c. and 15 cents per pound; see note on recommended item II.

Existing Item 538h

538h Stereotypers' and typesetters' blankets or blanketing and press blankets or blanketing used for printing presses, of a class or kind not made in Canada

Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
------	--------	---------

The provisions of this item are continued by recommended item V with a slight change in wording; see note on recommended item V.

Existing Item 554e

554e Filter press cloth of wool or hair
(except human hair)

	Free	15 p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound		30 cts.	35 cts.

The Board recommends the deletion of this item, filter press cloth of wool or hair would then be dutiable under item 532a, b or c, depending on the weight of the cloth.

The Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive, Bradford, England, requested the continuance of the preferential rate. Imports in recent years have been negligible or non-existent. The Board is of the opinion that there is no good reason for retaining this special item.

Existing Item 554f

554f Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, commonly known as billiard cloth

	Free	20 p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound		25 cts.	35 cts.

The provisions of this item are continued as a part of recommended item IV with no change in rates of duty; see note on recommended item IV.

Existing Item 555

555 (in part) Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.;

	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound			35 cts.

Of the great variety of products imported under this part of the item, the only representations made to the Board concern clothing and wearing apparel, travel rugs and rubberized curled hair.

In recent years recorded imports of woven wool garments have occupied about 2 per cent of the estimated Canadian market. In 1958 they amounted in total to \$3,939,000 of which 55 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 20 per cent from the United States, another 18 per cent from West Germany, Switzerland, Japan and France together, and the remainder in small amounts from several other countries.

The manufacturers of wool clothing proposed that the rates of duty on wool garments be raised by 5 per cent, principally on the grounds that duties on wool fabrics had been increased. However, the Board notes that the increase has amounted to less than one per cent of the cost of typical wool garments, that the clothing industry on the whole seems not to be experiencing financial difficulty and that it supplies nearly the whole of the Canadian market for wool garments. Accordingly, no change in the rates of duty on wool clothing is recommended.

Being specifically excluded from the item for blankets, practically all imports of travel and similar rugs have been entering under item 555. The Board is recommending that they be included in the item for blankets. The effect of this change is discussed in the note on recommended item II. The provisions of existing tariff item ex 555 concerning travel rugs under the New Zealand Trade Agreement would not be applicable to recommended item III but presumably would apply to recommended item II.

Only one representation was made to the Board concerning other textile manufactures entering under this item. It was a proposal for higher rates of duty by a manufacturer of rubberized curled hair cushioning. The Board was informed that Canadian producers supply approximately 90 per cent of the market, which is declining because, in some of its uses, this product is being replaced by new forms of cushioning. The Board is not recommending special provision for rubberized curled hair cushioning.

With the exception of travel rugs, all the goods mentioned above will become dutiable under recommended item III without change in rates of duty.

In another report, the Board will deal with the coated and impregnated fabrics which are enumerated in item 555.

Existing Item 556

- 556 Needled felt of hair, or of hair and wool, not coloured, impregnated with rubber solution on one side, when imported by manufacturers of felt carpets and carpeting, for use exclusively in the manufacture of printed felt carpets and carpeting, in their own factories

	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
and, per pound		15 cts.	17½ cts.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that this item be deleted. The Board was informed that little, if any, needled felt for use in the manufacture of printed felt carpets has been imported in recent years, and that it was not being used by Canadian manufacturers of carpets.

The Board recommends the deletion of this item; any imports would then be classified under recommended item III.

Existing Item 556a

- 556a Melton cloth, imported by manufacturers of tennis balls for use in the manufacture of tennis balls, in their own factories

	Free	27½ p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound		20 cts.	35 cts.

Imports of melton cloth for the manufacture of tennis balls have been small and none has been manufactured in Canada in recent years. The Board recommends the deletion of this item and has made provision for melton cloth in recommended item IV. The British preferential rate remains free, and all imports in recent years have been from the United Kingdom. The ad valorem equivalent of the most-favoured-nation rate in recommended item IV is slightly lower than the present one.

Existing Item 556b

- 556b Slipper cloth, woven, napped on one or both sides, wholly or in part of wool, not to contain silk nor synthetic textile fibres nor filaments, weighing not less than 22 ounces per square yard, when imported by manufacturers of indoor footwear, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories

	Free	27½ p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound			35 cts.

The statistics indicate that there has been no appreciable volume of imports since 1947. The only imports recorded were \$8,000 in 1952 and less than \$500 in 1956. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the item be deleted, and stated that there was no domestic production or use of slipper cloth; they also stated that it could be made in Canada if there were a demand for it.

Since it appears that this material is no longer imported or used in substantial quantities, the Board recommends the deletion of this item. Slipper cloth would then become dutiable under item 532b.

Existing Item 563a

563a Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is silk or synthetic textile fibres or filaments

20 p.c.

27½ p.c.

50 p.c.

This item was introduced in the 1960 budget to provide for certain clothing and products of silk or man-made fibres which were not covered by the new item for silk clothing and products, 553(3), nor the new item for clothing and products of man-made fibres, 563, and which were also excluded from the existing basket item for wool products, 555. If the recommended wording is adopted, item III would include such goods and item 563a would no longer be necessary. The Board is recommending the deletion of item 563a.

Existing Item 685

685 (in part) ...; blankets, blanketing and lapping imported for use exclusively by textile manufacturers and wallpaper printers

Free

Free

Free

A considerable portion of the blankets, blanketing and lapping used by the textile industry is produced in Canada. Total imports under item 685, including pantagraph, engraving mills and related items, have been about \$110,000 which would indicate that the imports of blankets, blanketing and lapping are not of great volume.

The Board received no representations in regard to blankets, blanketing and lapping for wallpaper printers. It is informed that the only Canadian producer of printed wallpaper uses only small amounts of blankets, blanketing and lapping. The Board recommends that the special provision for wallpaper printers be discontinued.

The provision relating to textile manufacturers is continued in recommended item VI.

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Canada Tariff Board
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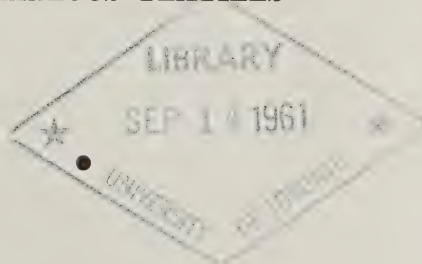
CANADA

Report by
THE TARIFF BOARD

(1) Reference [b]

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILES



Reference No. 125

(TEXTILES)

p 18

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Report by
THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

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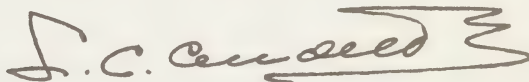
The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I refer to your letter of September 24, 1957, in which you requested the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry respecting textile products.

In conformity with Section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, I have the honour to transmit the eighth Report of the Board respecting textile products, in English and in French. This Report relates to miscellaneous textiles. A copy of the transcript of the proceedings at the public hearing accompanies this Report.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J.C. Cassels", followed by a large, stylized flourish or scribble.

Chairman

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Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero
- .. Indicates that figures are not available
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text
- s.c. Denotes an import statistical class

THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125

(Textiles)

The letter of reference from the Minister of Finance, directing the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry relative to the textile schedule of the Customs Tariff, was quoted in full in the Board's Report on Wool Fabrics, dated March 5, 1958. The Tariff Board has already submitted its findings and recommendations respecting Wastes (of all fibres), Wool (including tops and noils) and Wool Yarns; Wool Fabrics (woollens and worsteds); Cotton and Cotton Products; Silk and Man-Made Fibres and Products (so-called synthetics); Hosiery and Knitted Goods; Narrow Fabrics, Lace, Embroideries and Firehose; and Manufactures of Wool or Hair and Related Products. This Report relates to Miscellaneous Textiles.

The products reviewed in this Report are at present classified under some thirty-five tariff items; these are quoted in full in Appendix A, together with the changes proposed before the Board by interested parties. In this Report, the existing tariff items are discussed in five sections, as follows:

Tariff Items

Section I: Yarns and Twines	537, Ex 537, 537a, Ex 537a, 537b, 537c, 537d, 537e, 538a (formerly 522c(2)), 543, 798
Section II: Fabrics and Articles	533, 540(a), 540(b), 540(c), 540(d), 541, 541a, 541d, 542, 543, 546, 547, Ex 547, 547a, 548, Ex 548, 548a, 548c, 812, 812a, 812b
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Section IV: Covered Rubber Yarns, Elastic Fabrics and Products	537a, 542, 548
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Public hearing was held in Ottawa from November 16 to November 26, 1959, inclusive and on January 11, 1960.

A list of the Companies and Associations which made representations to the Board follows:

Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, Alta.

Association of Solid Woven Belting Manufacturers, Manchester, England

British Association of Balata Belt Manufacturers, Manchester, England

British Columbia Loggers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers Association, Vancouver, B.C.

British Jute Trade Federal Council, The, Dundee, Scotland

Canada Hair Cloth Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and Agencies, Toronto
Ont.

Canadian Lastex Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Canadian manufacturers of bags and sacks, including:

Bonar & Bemis, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Bonar, Thomas, & Co. (Canada), Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Burlap Bag Products Limited, The, Toronto, Ont.

City Bag Co., Ltd., The, Montreal, P.Q.

Climan, I., & Son Inc., Montreal, P.Q.

Industrial Bags Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Lloyd Bag Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

National Bag Company, Montreal, P.Q.

Ontario Bag Company, Port Colborne, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Bag Co., Limited, Summerside, P.E.I.

Quaker Oats Company of Canada, Limited, The, Peterborough, Ont.

Sendel & Sendel, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Western Bag & Burlap Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Woods Bag & Canvas Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Workman Bag Company, Ltd., The, Montreal, P.Q.

York Bag Company Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian manufacturers of linoleum, including:

Barry and Staines Linoleum (Canada), Limited, Farnham, P.Q.

Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Canadian Metal Mining Association, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Textile Bag Dealers Association, comprising:

Atlas Bag & Bagging Company, Montreal, P.Q.

Brown, S., Montreal, P.Q.

City Bag Co., Ltd., The, Montreal, P.Q.

Dominion Bag & Burlap Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Eisen, H., Bag Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Industrial Bag Co., Ottawa, Ont.

London Bag Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

Montreal Jute Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

National Bag Company, Montreal, P.Q.

Northwest Sack Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Simon, Joseph, Limited, Halifax, N.S.

Stein-Mall, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Weiss Bag & Burlap Company, Kitchener, Ont.

Western Bag & Burlap Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

York Bag Company Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Delany & Pettit Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Doon Twines, Limited, Kitchener, Ont.

Extremultus Transmissions Ltd., Lachine, P.Q.

Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers, The, London,
England

Fisheries Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Flaxspinners' & Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, The,
 Dundee, Scotland
 Goodbody, J. & L.F., Ltd., Clara, Ireland
 Gordon, John, & Son Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Gourock-Bridport Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Greb Industries Limited, Kitchener, Ont.
 Handkerchief and Embroidery Association, Belfast, Northern Ireland
 Irish Export Board, The, Dublin, Ireland
 Irish Linen Merchants' Association, The, Belfast, Northern Ireland
 Japan Textile Products Exporters' Association, Osaka, Japan
 Leckie, John, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Linen Sewing Thread Manufacturers Association of Great Britain and
 Northern Ireland, The, Glasgow, Scotland
 Ludlow Jute Company, Ltd., Calcutta, India
 Manitoba Pool Elevators, Winnipeg, Man.
 McNicol Ropes Limited, Brantford, Ont.
 Mintex Federal Limited, Rexdale, Ont.
 Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild, Montreal, P.Q.
 National Council of the Baking Industry, The, Ottawa, Ont.
 National Wool Textile Executive, Export Group, Bradford, England
 Plywood Manufacturers Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
 Primary Textiles Institute, Montreal, P.Q. and Toronto, Ont.
 Quebec Asbestos Mining Association, Thetford Mines, P.Q.
 Ritchie, John, Co. Limited, Quebec City, P.Q.
 Rubber Association of Canada, The, Toronto, Ont. on behalf of:
 Dominion Rubber Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Dunlop Canada Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Goodrich, B.F., Canada Limited, Kitchener, Ont.
 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, The, New Toronto,
 Ont.
 Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Rubber Improvement Limited, London, England
 Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, Sask.
 Smith Manufacturing Co. Limited, Weston, Ont.
 Tex-Knit Co. of Canada, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
 Truck Loggers Association, The, Vancouver, B.C.
 United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
 Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, The,
 London, England

Representatives of the following interests were present at
 the public hearing, but did not make submissions:

Angus, George, (Canada) Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Barrow, Hepburn & Gale Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
 Brantford Cordage Company, The, Brantford, Ont.
 B.T.R. Industries Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
 Canada Wire & Cable Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal, P.Q.
 Dick, R.T., (Canada) Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
 Du Pont Company of Canada (1956) Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Scottish Flaxspinners' Association, Glasgow, Scotland
 Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 United Kingdom Trade Commissioner's Office, Ottawa, Ont.

SECTION I

YARNS AND TWINES

This section deals with yarns and twines made of stem and leaf fibres, and their blends with other vegetable fibres. The stem fibres include jute, flax and hemp; the principal leaf fibres are sisal, manila and henequen. In this Report yarn singles are referred to as yarn and plied yarns are referred to as twine.

Yarns and twines of stem and leaf fibres are the products of the Cordage Rope and Twine Industry; they account for about 70 per cent, by value, of that industry's total output of some \$16 million, annually. However, more than 75 per cent of all yarns and twines produced by that industry are in the form of baler and binder twines, which do not fall within the purview of the present inquiry. This Report thus relates directly to less than 25 per cent of all yarns and twines produced by the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry; such yarns are the major item of output for only one of the larger firms in the industry.

Jute Yarns and Twines

Doon Twines Limited of Kitchener, Ontario is the only firm in Canada which imports raw jute and spins jute yarns. This firm is also the principal domestic producer of jute twines. A number of other firms purchase jute yarns, which they ply into twines. Such firms include the Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd. of Brantford, Ont., Canada Western Cordage Co. Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. and Derrett Cordage Co. of Toronto, Ont.

Jute yarns account for most of the stem and leaf fibre yarns produced in Canada. These yarns are used in the manufacture of woven rugs and carpets, in making safety fuses for the mining industry, and in the manufacture of electrical wires and cables.

Domestic Shipments

Because one firm accounts for all of the domestic output of jute yarns, and for a substantial portion of the domestic output of jute twines, published statistics of domestic shipments are not available in detail. Using information obtained from this firm, the Board has made its own compilation of the physical volume of domestic shipments in recent years. The results are given below in terms of index numbers.

**INDEXES OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS
OF JUTE YARNS AND TWINES**

(Year 1937 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Jute Yarns</u>	<u>Jute Twines</u>	<u>Total Yarns and Twines</u>
1937	100	100	100
1953	264	116	159
1954	227	104	140
1955	169	105	124
1956	193	116	138
1957	159	110	124
1958	140	113	120
1959	235	116	151

During the post-war period, the annual volume of domestic shipments of jute yarns and twines has been appreciably greater than in pre-war years. For example, in 1953, total shipments were 59 per cent greater than in 1937, which was one of the more prosperous pre-war years. In more recent years total shipments declined, although in 1959 they were still 51 per cent above the levels of 1937.

Jute yarns accounted for most of the increase in domestic shipments; in 1953, yarn shipments were more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as in 1937. Despite the decline in recent years, domestic shipments of jute yarns in 1959 were still more than twice as great as before the war.

Shipments of twines increased relatively less than those of jute yarns. In 1953, they were only 16 per cent greater than in 1937; apart from minor year-to-year fluctuations, they have remained at this level ever since.

Market

Because statistics of total imports of jute yarns are not available for pre-war years, it is not possible to determine the exact size of the market for this product in those years. However, imports under certain tariff items are published separately for pre-war years. From the available statistics it would appear that in pre-war years the domestic producer did not supply the major portion of the market for jute yarns. However, for a number of years after the war, imports were well below the pre-war levels, although the market underwent considerable expansion. As a result, shipments by the domestic producer expanded greatly and he supplied the greater portion of the market. In more recent years the market has contracted appreciably. This development has coincided with a revival of imports. As a result of these developments, the market appears to be about the same size now as it was before the war; domestic production and imports now supply approximately the same proportions of the total as

they did before the war. Because there is only one producer, the Board cannot publish the detailed statistics. The import statistics are discussed in more detail later in this subsection of the Report.

The market for jute twines has remained relatively stable since 1937. Imports have declined, while domestic shipments have increased appreciably. At present, domestic producers supply most of the market.

INDEXES OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS,
IMPORTS AND TOTAL MARKET FOR JUTE TWINES^(a)
(Year 1937 = 100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Shipments</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Total Market</u>
1937	100	100	100
1953	116	76	110
1954	104	79	100
1955	105	62	99
1956	116	102	114
1957	110	45	100
1958	113	47	103
1959	116	69	109

^(a) Excluding baler and binder twines

Tariff Treatment

At present, jute yarns and twines enter Canada under the following tariff items:

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Abbreviated Description^(a)</u>	<u>Present Rates^(a)</u>	
		<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured-Nation</u>
537c	Vegetable fibre yarns and twines, other than cotton, for insulating wire or for weaving or braiding	Free	10 p.c.
537d	Jute yarns	Free	17½ p.c.
537e	Jute twines	20 p.c.	25 p.c.

^(a) For full description of present and proposed items and rates see Appendix A

It is estimated that the bulk of the jute yarns imported into Canada are classified under tariff item 537c; most of these are used in the manufacture of woven carpets.

Jute yarns entered under tariff item 537d include those imported for plying by manufacturers of jute twines. The quantity of imports under this item has been decreasing in recent years.

Twines are dutiable under item 537e; they may also be entered under end-use item 537c for the purposes specified in that item.

Problems

The spokesman for Doon Twines Limited stated that, in recent years, his firm had been facing greater import competition, which he attributed to the following factors:

1) The Customs Tariff provides for duty-free entry under the British Preferential Tariff for all jute yarns. Since India and Ireland, the principal suppliers, receive the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff there is no tariff protection against most of the imports.

2) India, the chief non-Canadian supplier, has a large, modern and efficient jute spinning industry. Both India and Pakistan enjoy the advantage of "... extremely low labour costs and ready access to raw materials ..."(1) In addition, both countries impose export levies on raw jute; most of the jute used by Doon Twines is imported from Pakistan and is subject to this export charge which amounts to approximately one cent per pound on long jute and half a cent per pound on cuttings. Most imports by Doon Twines are of the long variety.

3) Producers in Ireland were said to enjoy an advantage by virtue of an income tax provision under which rebates are offered on profits from exports.

4) The small size of the Canadian market prevents Doon Twines from enjoying the economies of large scale production. With respect to this disadvantage the spokesman for the firm made the following statement:

"The Board is already thoroughly familiar with the problem of short runs which are incidental to the supplying of the relatively small Canadian market with a wide range of yarns. While our disability in this regard is perhaps not quite so severe as that of spinners of yarns for style applications, it is, nevertheless, a very real problem. We do make literally dozens of different yarns for the Canadian trade."(2)

(1) Proceedings (Official Report) at the Public Hearing respecting Miscellaneous Textiles (henceforth cited as Proceedings), November 16, 1959, p. 91

(2) Ibid., p. 95

The domestic producers made no suggestion that they faced any disadvantage in the production of jute twine.

Proposals by Doon Twines Limited

In its submission, Doon Twines Limited proposed that item 537c be amended to exclude jute yarns and twines, and that certain of the rates of duty applying to the other tariff items covering jute yarns and twines be increased. The proposals are as follows:

	<u>Present</u> ^(a)		<u>Proposed</u> ^(a)		
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
537c Vegetable yarns and twines for weaving, insulating wire and for braiding	Free	10 p.c.	Exclude jute yarns and twines, 50 per cent or more by weight of jute		
537d Jute yarns, singles	Free	17½ p.c.	Jute yarns, singles (50 per cent or more by weight of jute)	20 p.c. but not less than 3¢/lb.	22½ p.c. but not less than 3½¢/lb.
537e Jute twines	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	Jute twines (50 per cent or more by weight of jute)	22½ p.c. but not less than 3½¢/lb.	25 p.c. but not less than 4¢/lb.

(a) For full text of existing and proposed items see Appendix A

Doon Twines Limited explained the purpose of these proposed increases in the rates of duty as follows:

"All we are requesting is an opportunity to supply that share of the market we can hold under a tariff regime with respect to this product which is congruent with that which prevails in similar circumstances with respect to other spun yarn."⁽¹⁾

"Our proposals simply amount to giving us the same opportunity to compete for the Canadian market that is now accorded to others in similar circumstances."⁽²⁾

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 94

(2) Ibid., pp. 108-9

The spokesman for Doon Twines said that in the case of other vegetable fibres the differential in rates, under both the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs, applying to singles yarns and to plied yarns was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ percentage points. For jute yarns the differential is 20 p.c. under the British Preferential and $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

Doon Twines claimed that the proposed specific minimum rates were required to "give the Canadian producer at least a fighting chance of survival against competition from India and Pakistan".⁽¹⁾

Doon Twines Limited proposed that the wording of tariff items 537d and 537e be amended to provide for yarns and twines 50 per cent or more, by weight, of jute, instead of the present wording which restricts the coverage of these items to yarns wholly of jute. Under the existing wording, jute yarns and twines containing even a small amount of hemp, sisal or other vegetable fibre would be excluded from items 537d and 537e; such blends would be classified under other items, namely 537 or 537a which have lower rates of duty than those proposed for items 537d and 537e. The change in wording was intended to ensure that the proposed higher rates would apply even if fibres other than jute were introduced into what is essentially a jute yarn.

In support of the request that jute yarns and twines be exempted from the coverage of end-use item 537c, Doon Twines Limited stated as follows:

"As regards Tariff Item 537c, our position is simply that we are in a position to supply all the jute yarns required by such users as would be eligible to import under that tariff item In short, it is our position that end-use items of this type are only justified in exceptional circumstances and these circumstances ought to be proved by those who stand to benefit. As far as we are aware, no such special circumstances exist with respect to jute yarns"⁽²⁾

Opposition to Proposals

Opposition to the changes requested by Doon Twines came from domestic carpet manufacturers and from exporting interests in the United Kingdom, Ireland and India.

Representations were received from the Primary Textiles Institute on behalf of the Canadian manufacturers of woven carpets. The spokesman for the Institute said that "... in principle we certainly do not oppose reasonable protection for the Canadian producer of jute yarns".⁽³⁾ However, this spokesman said: "The reasonableness of the proposed rates in relation to the rate on carpets under item 572 is, in our opinion, subject to grave doubt".⁽⁴⁾

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 84

(2) Ibid., pp. 100-1

(3) Ibid., November 18, 1959, p. 452

(4) Ibid., p. 436

Representatives of exporting interests in the United Kingdom, Ireland and India emphasized the importance of jute yarn exports in the trade balances of their countries with Canada. In addition, the interests from the United Kingdom and Ireland stated that, according to their understanding, the one Canadian spinner did not have the capacity to supply the entire Canadian market for jute yarns.

The Irish export interests also stated that Canadian manufacturers of woven carpets and rugs had a distinct preference for the type of jute yarns which they supply. In a brief submitted jointly on behalf of the Irish Export Board and J. and L.F. Goodbody Limited, the principal Irish producer, there appears the following statement:

"The jute yarns imported by Canadian carpet and rug weavers from J. & L.F. Goodbody Limited are of 'white' quality, produced from jute fibres which are specially selected from top quality jute.

"Some Canadian carpet and rug weavers have expressed a preference for J. & L.F. Goodbody's jute yarns, not only for their white colour, but also for their evenness (quality of being level) and the precision with which these yarns are put up on their package ..."(1)

Summary of Considerations

For many years Canada has imported a large part of its requirements of jute yarns. In 1937, for example, imports of jute yarns under tariff item 537d amounted to 1,666,000 pounds; this is much more than in 1959, when imports amounted to 523,000 pounds under this item. Imports under end-use item 537c have also been substantial, amounting to 2,193,000 pounds in 1937 and 3,057,000 pounds in 1959. Not all the imports under item 537c consist of jute yarns, although a large portion is known to be jute.

The trade in jute yarns was interrupted during the war and for several years thereafter. In recent years, this trade has been resumed. The table below shows imports under tariff item 537c and 537d, in selected years.

(1) Proceedings, November 18, 1959, p. 355

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tariff Item 537c^(a)</u> <u>(pounds)</u>	<u>Tariff Item 537d</u> <u>(pounds)</u>
1935	2,090,000	1,544,000
1937	2,193,000	1,666,000
1947	1,388,000	104,000
1949	1,008,000	258,000
1953	1,083,000	1,271,000
1955	2,143,000	1,194,000
1958	3,126,000	363,000
1959	3,057,000	526,000

(a) Includes yarns of jute and certain other vegetable fibres

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For further details see Appendix B (s.c. 3121 and 3126)

In pre-war years the United Kingdom was the chief source of imports. During recent years, imports from India and Ireland taken together have come to exceed those from the United Kingdom.

ESTIMATED IMPORTS OF JUTE YARNS FROM INDIA AND IRELAND
(¹000 pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports under 537c</u>		<u>Imports under 537d</u>		<u>Total from:</u>	
	<u>India</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Ireland</u>
1953	109	-	22	37	131	37
1954	166	-	164	-	330	-
1955	1,123	-	135	36	1,258	36
1956	750	10	201	30	951	40
1957	1,082	618	228	70	1,310	688
1958	1,071	712	117	10	1,188	722
1959	690	1,223	173	-	863	1,223

The bulk of the imports of jute yarns now enter under tariff item 537c; this item provides for free entry of jute yarns for use in insulating wire and in weaving or braiding. Imports from Ireland are used largely in the weaving of carpets, while the imports from India appear to be used chiefly for insulating wire.

The domestic spinner of jute yarn claimed that he was at a disadvantage in relation to imports from India because of higher costs of raw materials and labour in Canada. He said that raw jute cost more in Canada because of a tax imposed by Pakistan on exports of this product. At present, this tax amounts to about one-half of a cent a pound on jute cuttings, and one cent a pound on long jute and other raw jute. Practically all of the raw jute used by Doon Twines Limited comes from Pakistan; most of it is long jute.

After the partition of India in 1947, most of the jute growing areas were in Pakistan, while India retained the bulk of the jute processing and spinning facilities. Although India has increased its production of raw jute, it still must import from Pakistan to meet its needs.

Raw jute exported from Pakistan to India is subject to the export tax. Furthermore, a representative of a large Indian jute mill informed the Board that the price of Indian grown jute was approximately the same as that of imported jute, including the Pakistani export tax. From this it would appear that the export tax does not bear more heavily on Canadian mills than on Indian mills and that any differential in the price of raw jute in India and in Canada is attributable chiefly to transportation costs. This differential, however, is largely offset by the freight costs which must be paid by Indian mills when shipping jute yarn to Canada. Recently, the freight cost of shipping raw jute from Pakistan to Kitchener was 2.82 cents per pound; the freight cost of shipping jute yarn from Bombay to Brantford was about 3 cents per pound.

There is no doubt that wage rates are much lower in India than in Canada. Doon Twines mill is located in a highly industrialized region of Ontario and the average hourly wage paid by this firm amounted to \$1.43 in 1958; this is well above the average for the Textile Industry. The Board has obtained information which indicates that average hourly earnings in jute spinning mills in India ranged from 6.48 cents to 12.76 cents in 1958; these amounts include the "dearness allowance", which is a payment based on the cost of living index in Bengal Province, where the Indian jute mills are located. The Board has no information on the output per worker in India.

Although wages are considerably lower in India than in Canada, the apparent disadvantage to Canadian mills is not great because labour forms a relatively small element in total manufacturing costs.

The Board has made a calculation intended to give a rough indication of the possible differences in the cost of producing yarn in Canada and producing similar yarn in India and landing it in Canada. This calculation suggested that the cost of producing in Canada would exceed that in India, plus freight to Brantford, by less than 10 per cent. In making this calculation it was assumed that the price of jute to the domestic mill exceeded that paid by the Indian mill by the amount of the freight cost from Pakistan to Kitchener. Secondly, it was assumed that labour in Indian jute mills was paid an average hourly wage of 9.62 cents per hour and that workers in India were fully as productive as those in the Canadian mill. Lastly, it was assumed that overhead costs, which form an important element of cost in Canada, are the same in Canada and India. The details of the calculation cannot be disclosed since they would reveal confidential cost figures.

Doon Twines proposed that the British preferential rate on jute yarn, which would apply against imports from India, should be 20 p.c. but not less than 3 cents per pound. In explaining this proposal
23 a spokesman for Doon Twines stated:

"The specific minimum we propose would, at the present time, apply only to very heavy weights of yarn from the United Kingdom but would give the Canadian producer at least a fighting chance of survival against competition from India and Pakistan." (1)

The proposed specific minimum would apply only when the price of yarn is less than 16.7¢ a pound. In 1959, the average value of jute yarns imported from the United Kingdom was 17¢ a pound, while that of jute yarns imported from India was 18¢ a pound. Since 1953, when India first became a significant exporter of jute yarns to Canada, the average value of imports from that country has never been less than 18¢ a pound. There have been no imports from Pakistan. On the basis of these values, the proposed specific minimum would not apply to imports from India.

Most of the jute yarns imported from Ireland are used in the manufacture of woven carpets. These imported yarns now supply the bulk of the requirements of Canadian carpet producers. Doon Twines attributes its principal disadvantage to certain provisions of an Irish tax law under which rebates of a portion of taxes on profits earned from exports were granted during tax years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

The Board obtained copies of the legislation governing the granting of tax rebates on profits from exports in the Republic of Ireland. The Board has also received a statement prepared by auditors of J. & L.F. Goodbody Limited of Clara, Ireland, the principal exporter, from which it appears that the rebates of corporate taxes received by J. & L.F. Goodbody Limited have amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of total profits after taxes, in any one year. It has not been possible for the Board to express the rebates as a percentage of the value of the company's exports.

Rates of taxation vary from country to country; in some countries they are lower than those which apply in Canada, while in others they are higher. To vary rates of duty as between suppliers in order to take into account differences in levels of taxation would be quite impracticable.

Export interests from the United Kingdom and from Ireland did not adduce evidence in support of their submission that the Canadian spinner of jute yarns did not have the capacity to supply the total Canadian market for such yarns. Confidential information available to the Board indicates that, in a number of years, production of yarns by Doon Twines was well in excess of the current Canadian demand.

The submission by the Irish export interests speaks of a preference on the part of Canadian carpet and rug manufacturers for "white" quality yarns, "produced from jute fibres which are specially selected from top quality jute". (2) Evidence before the Board indicates that the

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 84

(2) Ibid., November 18, 1959, p. 355

designation white refers to colour, and not quality of the yarn. Furthermore, the evidence indicates that the non-white yarn, usually referred to as red yarn, is of at least equally good quality. The colour of the yarn depends on the colour of the raw jute fibres from which the yarn is spun; the differences in the colouring are said to stem from differences in the composition of the soil in the various regions where the raw jute is grown.

The spokesman for the Irish export interests did not adduce any evidence to corroborate the statement that Canadian carpet manufacturers do, in fact, prefer one colour as against the other. The Primary Textiles Institute, speaking on behalf of the Canadian carpet manufacturers, mentioned no preference in colour. The Board's own investigation disclosed that both types of jute yarn were used by the carpet manufacturers. Some expressed a preference for the white yarn, saying that because of its light colour it had more sales appeal, even though the jute shows only on the back of a carpet.

The Board understands that Doon Twines usually makes red yarn, not white yarn. Spokesmen for the firm stated, however, that they have, on occasion, made white yarn and would do so again if they received a large enough order. Also, Doon Twines produces stainless yarn, which has the very low oil content required in the making of carpets.

Information respecting prices was obtained in confidence from the domestic and Irish spinners and from certain of the large users of jute carpet yarns. This information indicated that, for sizeable quantities, the delivered price of domestic stainless red jute yarn was somewhat higher than the landed price of white stainless jute yarn from Ireland. The domestic spinner has offered to reduce his price slightly provided he received a very large order; the quantity indicated was much larger than that usually ordered at one time.

Evidence received in the course of the public hearing indicates that jute yarns account for as little as 1.2 per cent of the factory cost of the more expensive carpets and as much as 10.5 per cent of the factory cost of the less expensive carpets; a representative average for the more popular types of carpets was stated to be between 8 per cent and 10 per cent of total factory cost.

Doon Twines contended that its sales of yarns for plying had declined greatly because of the duty-free entry of yarns under the British Preferential Tariff in item 537d. Import statistics indicate, however, that while imports of jute yarns under this item were substantial until 1956, they were very much lower in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Statistical information available to the Board shows that domestic producers now supply most of the domestic market for twines. Doon Twines did not present evidence in support of its request for an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percentage points in the British preferential rate on jute twines nor for the introduction of specific minimum rates of duty under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

The Board has made an estimate, based on actual cost figures supplied by a domestic producer, of the tariff protection at present rates of duty enjoyed by domestic producers on their plying operations: it amounts to more than 75 per cent for the types of twine examined. In the course of the public hearing, the spokesman for Doon Twines stated:

"I think there is evidence that the rates of duty on plied yarns appear to be adequate."(1)

Imports of jute twines are small, mostly from the United Kingdom. The proposed minimum duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound would only apply when the value for duty of imports fell below 17.3 cents a pound. The average value of imports from the United Kingdom is about 25 cents a pound and has not been less than 21 cents since the end of World War II. There have been no imports from India or Pakistan.

Yarns and Twines of Other Vegetable Fibres

This subsection deals with yarns and twines of vegetable fibres with the exception of binder and baler twine for agricultural purposes and of yarns of jute or wholly of cotton. More particularly, it deals with yarns and twines of hemp, sisal and flax alone or in combination with other vegetable fibres, such as cotton. For convenience, cotton yarns, covered with metallic strip for use in electrical conductors, have also been included.

The vegetable fibre yarns and twines discussed in this subsection account for slightly less than 10 per cent of the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry's annual shipments and are valued at \$1.5 million, annually. Twines of sisal account for the bulk of the output. These yarns and twines of vegetable fibres are used for tying, wrapping and packaging purposes, in making fishing lines and fishing nets, in sail-making and as sewing-threads in the manufacture of shoes.

Vegetable fibre yarns and twines, other than of jute or wholly of cotton, are classified under the following tariff items:

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Abbreviated Description</u> ^(a)	<u>Present Rates</u> ^(a)	
		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
537	Vegetable fibre yarns, singles	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
Ex.	Hemp yarns for fishing twine or rope or for fishing nets	Free	Free
537a	Vegetable fibre yarns, plied	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
Ex.	Hemp yarns for fishing twine or rope or for fishing nets	Free	Free

(cont'd)

(1) Proceedings, November 17, 1959, p. 335

Tariff Item	Abbreviated Description ^(a)	Present Rates ^(a)	
		B.P.	M.F.N.
537b	Linen thread, for hand or machine sewing	Free	17½ p.c.
537c	Vegetable fibre yarns, other than cotton, for insulating wire or for weaving or braiding	Free	10 p.c.
543	Hemp or flax sail-twine for boats' and ships' sails	Free	5 p.c.
798	Linen yarns for weaving or braiding	Free	Free
538a (formerly 522c(2))	Cotton yarns, covered with metallic strip, for electrical conductors	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

(a) For full description of present and proposed items and rates see Appendix A

Items 537 and 537a: Yarns of Vegetable Fibres

These tariff items cover yarns and twines wholly of flax, hemp or sisal, or of combinations of these fibres with each other or with jute or cotton. Certain of these types of yarns may also be imported under other tariff items which provide for end-uses. Yarns of cotton and asbestos are classified under these items, other than those used in the manufacture of clutch-facings and brake-linings, which are classified elsewhere. Imports of these products have been as follows:

Year	Tariff Item 537		Tariff Item 537a	
	'000 lbs.	\$'000	'000 lbs.	\$'000
1953	182	62	1,061	289
1954	71	21	1,208	352
1955	114	38	1,185	309
1956	225	78	1,504	352
1957	91	39	1,426	332
1958	58	24	1,227	291
1959	35	14	1,367	316

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

No domestic producer made any comment respecting the manufacture in Canada of products described under either of these items. The Board was told that one firm made a type of linen yarn in Canada; a number of firms manufacture yarns and twines of hemp and sisal. None of these firms made representations to the Board.

Proposals - The Primary Textiles Institute proposed a new item, to replace the two existing items as follows:

Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres:

- (a) Singles
- (b) Other

The submission of the Primary Textiles Institute contained the statement that the proposed wording was intended to make the wording of the items providing for vegetable fibre yarns conform with that of the items covering yarns wholly of cotton. The coverage of the proposed item would overlap with that of item 561b because the proposed item covers yarns and rovings, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, while item 561b covers yarns and rovings, wholly or in part of man-made fibres; both descriptions cover blends of vegetable and man-made fibres.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the rates of duty be not less than those applying to cotton yarns, i.e. 12½ p.c. British preferential and 17½ p.c. most-favoured-nation for singles and 15 p.c. British preferential and 20 p.c. most-favoured-nation for plied yarns. These rates are the same as those which now apply to items 537 and 537a.

Doon Twines Limited proposed that the words "not including yarns or rovings 50% or more by weight of jute" be included in items 537 and 537a.(1) The purpose of this proposal was to exclude those yarns which are mostly of jute fibres.

With respect to item 537a, Gourock-Bridport Limited of Montreal requested that "the tariff rate of 15 per cent ad valorem /under the British Preferential Tariff/ remain as is".(2) This firm imports manila and sisal ropes and cords from the United Kingdom.

Extracts from Items 537, 537a: Hemp yarns for fishing twine, rope or net

The Primary Textiles Institute noted in its submission that the hemp yarns specified in the two extracts were already admitted free under item 682a. This item is as follows:

Materials for use in the manufacture or repair of the goods specified in tariff item 682.

- (1) Reference to rovings is excluded respecting item 537a. For the full wording of Doon's proposal see Appendix A
- (2) Proceedings, November 17, 1959, p. 184

The following products are named in item 682:

Fishing nets and nettings of all kinds;
Threads, twines, marlines, fishing lines, rope and cordage,
not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference

It appears that hemp yarns for the uses specified in the two extracts from items 537 and 537a are indeed already granted free entry under item 682a.

Item 537b: Linen thread, for hand or machine sewing

Most linen thread classified under this item is used in making shoes, particularly in the sewing of the soles to the uppers; it is also used in the manufacture of leather luggage and saddlery.

It is understood that prior to 1954, the type of linen thread suitable for the above purposes was produced in Canada by Flax Industries Limited of Drummondville, Quebec, a subsidiary of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. At present, there appears to be no domestic production. Imports, amounting to less than 300,000 pounds and valued at about half a million dollars annually, come principally from the United Kingdom.

Proposals - The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that item 537b be deleted on the grounds that the linen thread admitted thereunder competes directly with both cotton and man-made fibre threads produced in Canada. Should the proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute be accepted, linen threads for hand or machine sewing would become dutiable under item 537a, at rates of 15 p.c. British preferential and 20 p.c. most-favoured-nation. At present, most of the imports enter free under the British Preferential Tariff; the most-favoured-nation rate is 17½ p.c. ad valorem.

Opposition to P.T.I.'s Proposals - Opposition to the proposed deletion of item 537b was voiced in a representation made jointly on behalf of two Canadian importers and distributors, a number of Canadian shoe manufacturers and also the Sewing Thread Association of the United Kingdom representing the majority of the linen thread manufacturers in that country. These interests stated in their joint submission that:

"There is no linen thread manufactured in Canada suitable for use in the shoe industry and similar trades".⁽¹⁾

"From our experience, both at the research level and in actual factory tests, no substitute has been found for linen thread for the shoe industry which will give the same economies and working satisfaction as linen thread.

⁽¹⁾ Proceedings, November 19, 1959, p. 566

"It may also be stated that no substitute for linen thread in the most important part of shoe manufacturing, namely, sole-sewing, has been developed in Canada which has received either the approval of the shoe manufacturers in general, or which has been adopted by the shoe industry."(1)

"The Canadian shoe manufacturers are today seriously concerned with their competitive position and resist any proposals which will increase their costs of production, such as the imposition of a duty on the linen thread which they use."(2)

Summary of Considerations - In the manufacture of shoes, thread is used chiefly in the process of attaching the sole to the upper part of the shoe. This requires two separate operations. First, a strip of leather, known as the welt, is sewn to the upper and to the insole on a welting machine; the thread used in this operation is known as the welt thread. Second, the outer sole is sewn to the welt on a lock-stitch sewing machine; the term lock-stitch derives from the fact that the needle and shuttle threads loop around each other within the outer sole to form a lock; these threads are known as the lock-stitch and shuttle threads. Welt, lock-stitch and shuttle threads may be either twisted or braided.

The evidence before the Board indicates that linen thread has been used in sewing uppers to welt and sole to welt; thus, it is used as welt, lock-stitch and shuttle threads. Cotton is also used by some shoe manufacturers for these purposes. It also appears that nylon welt thread is used for sewing uppers to welts, but it is not satisfactory, apparently, as a lock-stitch or shuttle thread because it tends to stretch.

All interested parties appearing before the Board agreed that linen thread suitable for use in sewing shoes was not produced in Canada.

With respect to the use of cotton and of man-made fibre threads in the manufacture of shoes, the witness for the Primary Textiles Institute testified as follows:

"This is a braided [cotton] lockstitch, just a braided lock-stitch thread, and we certainly do not class it as a substitute for anything; it speaks for itself. We have made this thread in Canada for twenty-five years; it is used in sole sewing. We still make thousands of pounds a year and it has, so far as I know, done the job equally well as linen; we certainly do not consider it a substitute".(3)

(1) Proceedings, November 19, 1959, p. 569

(2) Ibid., p. 568

(3) Ibid., pp. 577-8

"Well, among the important shoe manufacturers, I suppose, Savage Shoes, for instance, are probably the largest shoe manufacturers in Canada. Of course, they use nothing but cotton braided, to the best of my knowledge. --- Another firm, I believe they are considered to produce the very best quality shoes in Canada, is Scott-McHale, of London. They use nothing but cotton braided, to the best of my knowledge. Certainly, I do know that we sell it to them. We do not consider cotton braided again as a substitute for linen; it stands on its own merits."(1)

"I do not think I would be revealing any confidences by telling you that the D.I.D. - I think you know of whom I refer, the Interservice Department - advised me this week that they were completely satisfied that that nylon welt thread was the right thread for Army footwear, and the specification is being changed and the next tender that goes out calling for shoes will specify a nylon welt thread."(2)

"We ourselves have absolutely given up and we gave up several months ago playing with nylon for sole sewing. We are quite satisfied that it is not the correct yarn."(3)

A witness on behalf of the overseas manufacturers, the importers and the users of linen thread gave the following evidence on the use of cotton and nylon threads in lock-stitch sewing:

"Anybody will sell cotton braided thread for the lock stitch machines in the industry. We sell quite a bit"(4)

"... we have made nylon twisted threads, nylon braided threads; we have also done the same thing with terylene. We have had many of the leading shoe manufacturers in Canada try them out, and we ran into difficulty because of the impregnation of the lubricant used with the Goodyear lock-stitch machine."(5)

When asked by the representative of the Primary Textiles Institute:-

"Did you express any comments at all on your own experience with the nylon thread being approved for welt sewing as contrasted with sole sewing?"

(1) Proceedings, November 19, 1959, pp. 584-5

(2) Ibid., pp. 582-3

(3) Ibid., p. 606

(4) Ibid., p. 626

(5) Ibid., p. 624. See also Appendix C

The witness replied:

"No, I did not, because we did not experience the same difficulty, although some, on the welting machine as we did on the Goodyear lock stitch ..."(1)

It has not been possible for the Board to obtain information regarding the quantities of threads of various fibres used by Canadian shoe manufacturers. A witness testified, however, that more linen than cotton thread was probably used in sole-sewing at the present time. There are no indications as to the total quantity of nylon thread used. The Board has been informed by the Directorate of Interservice Development, Department of National Defence, that nylon welt thread has, in fact, been specified with respect to one sizeable order of dress shoes. However, it appears that, at present, linen threads continue to be specified for most of the footwear procured for the armed forces.

Evidence given at the public hearing indicated that most of the linen thread used in sole-sewing was twisted, while the cotton thread was mostly braided. The table below shows typical prices in Canada of twisted linen and braided cotton threads. It also shows the prices of linen threads increased by 15 per cent, the amount of increase in duty proposed by the Primary Textiles Institute on imports under the British Preferential Tariff; in fact, the duty-paid price of imported threads would be lower than that shown in the table since the duty is assessed on prices f.o.b. country of export, i.e. before transportation, insurance, brokerage charges and distributor's profits.

<u>Type of Thread</u>	<u>Current Price</u>	<u>Current Price</u> <u>plus 15 p.c.</u>
	Dollars	per Pound
Linen, welt	\$2.15	\$2.47
Linen, lock-stitch	\$2.40 - \$2.55	\$2.76 - \$2.93
Cotton, braided	\$3.10 - \$3.20	

According to this comparison, the price of braided cotton thread would still be higher than the delivered price of linen thread, including a 15 p.c. duty. The price of nylon thread is substantially greater than that of either linen or cotton.

Summary - Linen, cotton and man-made fibre threads compete with one another for use as sewing threads in the manufacture of shoes. Thread accounts for a small proportion of the total cost of producing shoes. Accordingly, the choice of thread depends less on differences in price than on the type of shoe, style requirements, the type of sewing operation performed and the manufacturer's preference.

(1) Proceedings, November 19, 1959, pp. 639-40

Item 537c: Vegetable fibre yarns, other than cotton, for insulating wire or for weaving or braiding

A substantial portion of the imports entered under this item are jute yarns; these have been discussed in the preceding subsection entitled "Jute Yarns and Twines". Yarns of hemp, sisal or manila are also classified under this item, if for any of the end-uses specified therein. Yarns of different types imported under this item are not reported separately.

Apart from the representations respecting jute yarns, the Board received no submission regarding the vegetable fibre yarns provided for under this item.

Item 543 (Part): Hemp or flax sail-twine for boats' and ships' sails

The part of tariff item 543 discussed here deals with twine of hemp or flax. The other part, which covers canvas of hemp or flax is dealt with later.

Canadian shipments of hemp twines were valued at about \$100,000 in 1958: there is no information as to how much was used for sails. Imports under this item, including both the twine and canvas, fluctuate widely from year to year; in the past they have ranged from \$458 to \$7,238 annually. Imports are shown in more detail in Appendix B, s.c. 3131.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that this item be deleted. Should the proposal be adopted, the twine now admitted under this item would become dutiable under item 537a. This would result in the British preferential rate being increased from free to 15 p.c. ad valorem, and the most-favoured-nation rate from 5 p.c. to 20 p.c. Details of the existing and proposed items and rates are given in Appendix A.

In support of its proposal, the Primary Textiles Institute stated:

"We recommend deletion of this item, as being of negligible importance, and not warranting separate tariff treatment."⁽¹⁾

There was no opposition to the Primary Textiles Institute's proposal.

Item 798: Linen yarns for weaving or braiding

This item now provides for free entry under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs. The principal uses of linen yarns imported under this item are in weaving union-cloth and in making linen fire-hose. Union-cloth has a cotton warp and a linen filler, or weft; it is used chiefly in making towels, glass-cloths and

⁽¹⁾ Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 23

similar household items. The Board was informed that Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. was the sole weaver of union-cloth in Canada. Imports under this item are not published separately; it is understood, however, that shipments are entered under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

The spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute stated that the Institute's position with respect to this item was as follows:

"To the best of my knowledge and the knowledge of the Primary Textiles Institute there is no production in Canada of the yarns which are now provided for in tariff item 798. We do not consider them as competitive with yarns of other materials that are produced in Canada. We, therefore, saw no reason to propose any change in the existing duty rate ..."(1)

With respect to linen yarns imported for use in the manufacture of linen fire-hose, the brief of the Flaxspinners' and Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain stated:

"No other fibre has been found suitable, and there are no Canadian spinners of this particular type of yarn."(2)

This was supported by testimony from a domestic weaver of linen fire-hose who stated:

"... we found there are no linen yarns spun in Canada and they are not available in this country from ... domestic spinners."(3)

The Board has no evidence to contradict the conclusion that linen yarns of the type dutiable under this item are not, at present, available from domestic production.

Item 538a (formerly 522c(2)): Cotton yarns covered with metallic strip, for electrical conductors

The yarns provided for under this item are also known as tinsel or conductor threads. They are used in the manufacture of cords for telephones and electric shavers, and in other types of flexible cords. The Board communicated with the largest user in Canada of this type of yarn. This company stated that prior to 1958, it imported such yarns, mainly from the United States. During 1958, it installed its own equipment for putting the metallic covering on cotton yarns. Since then, it has been producing all of its requirements and has also been supplying some other users in Canada. This development has been reflected in diminishing imports of tinsel thread, as the following table indicates:

(1) Proceedings, November 19, 1959, p. 553

(2) Ibid., November 16, 1959, p. 54

(3) Ibid., November 19, 1959, p. 556

IMPORTS OF TINSEL THREAD^(a)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume in Pounds</u>	<u>Value in Dollars</u>
1957	55,454	151,152
1958	43,104	114,953
1959	18,052	36,240

(a) Includes imports under item 521(5),
(formerly 522c(1))

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that this item be deleted and in support of this proposal stated: "When this item was created in 1948, there was no Canadian production of yarns of this type. These yarns are now made in Canada".⁽¹⁾

Should item 538a be deleted, as was proposed, imports of metallic covered cotton yarns would become dutiable under item 537a. The present and proposed rates are shown below:

<u>Present</u>			<u>Proposed</u>		
<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	
(538a)	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	(537a)	15 p.c.	20 p.c.

⁽¹⁾ Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 13

SECTION II

FABRICS AND ARTICLES

This section deals with fabrics made wholly or in part of stem or leaf fibres; these fabrics include sheetings, towellings, glass-cloth and burlap or hessian. Also considered are articles made from such fabrics, including towels, table-cloths, bed-linens and other household items; jute bags and sacks; and articles made of sisal, palm straw or cane straw. Sails of all fibres are also considered here.

Of the fabrics discussed in this section few are produced in Canada in significant quantities. Rather, they are imported by the cutting-up and needle trades to be made into finished articles. However, some of these fabrics are made in Canada; for example, towellings and glass-cloth fabrics of a mixture of linen and cotton, known as union-cloth, are woven by Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. of Iroquois, Ontario. This firm does not sell the cloth; rather it sells the various finished articles made from it.

Fabrics and articles made of vegetable fibres are classified under the following tariff items:

Tariff Item	Abbreviated Description ^(a)	Present Rates ^(a)	
		B.P.	M.F.N.
540(a)	Woven fabrics, <u>wholly</u> of flax or hemp, other than those specified under item 540(c)	Free	22½ p.c. and 3¢ per pound
540(c)	Towelling and glass-cloth of crash or huck, table-cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, <u>wholly</u> of flax or hemp; woven fabrics <u>in part</u> of flax or hemp	15 p.c. and 3¢ per pound	20 p.c. and 3½¢ per pound
540(b) 812 812a 812b	Articles <u>wholly</u> of flax or hemp such as sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, other than those specified under item 540(d)	Free	20 p.c. and 3¢ per pound
540(d)	Towels and glass-cloths of crash or huck, table-cloths and napkins of crash, <u>wholly or in part</u> of flax or hemp	15 p.c. and 3¢ per pound	20 p.c. and 3½¢ per pound
541	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, in the greige	Free	5¢ per 100 lineal yards
541a	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.	Free	22½ p.c.

Tariff Item	Abbreviated Description ^(a)	Present Rates ^(a)	
		B.P.	M.F.N.
547	Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.
Ex.	Bags or sacks of jute	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
547a	Bags or sacks of sisal	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
54ld	Canvas, wholly of flax or hemp	15 p.c.	25 p.c. and 3½¢ per pound
543	Canvas of hemp or flax for boats' and ships' sails	Free	5 p.c.
548a	Woven dress linens	Free	25 p.c. and 3½¢ per pound
542	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
546	Manufactures wholly of jute, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
548c	Sisal, palm straw or cane straw table-cloths, centre-pieces and doilies	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
548	Manufactures wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Ex.	Table-cloths, tray-cloths, napkins, dresser-scarves, wash-cloths, bath-mats, pillow-cases, quilts, counter-panes, sheets and towels		22½ p.c.
Ex.	Doilies		22½ p.c.
533	Sails for boats and ships	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.

(a) For full description of present and proposed items and rates see Appendix A

Woven jute fabrics in the greige (tariff item 541) represent, by value, the largest single import item. In recent years, imports of such fabrics have exceeded \$10 million annually; most of the imports have come from India. There is no domestic production of jute fabric. Details of imports under the items listed appear in Appendix B.

In the following subsections the various fabrics and articles are discussed in the order in which they appear in the table above.

Items 540(a), (b), (c) and (d), 812, 812a, 812b: Fabrics and articles of flax or hemp

This group of tariff items deals with fabrics and articles which are wholly, or in part, of flax or hemp. Items 540(a) and 540(c) deal exclusively with fabrics, while items 540(b) and 540(d) provide for certain articles made from such fabrics. Items 812, 812a and 812b embody certain additional provisions with respect to item 540(b).

Item 540(a) provides for woven fabrics wholly of flax or hemp, other than those specified in item 540(c). Fabrics eligible for entry under item 540(a) include, for example, wide sheetings, towelling and glass-cloth fabrics of terry cloth, and table-cloth and napkin fabrics, including those of crash weave⁽¹⁾ without a coloured border; such fabrics are not produced in Canada. They are imported by manufacturers of sheets, towels, table-cloths and other household items. It is understood that most of these imports are of linen. Import statistics of fabrics wholly of flax or hemp are combined with those of fabrics in part of flax or hemp, imported under the second part of item 540(c). Imports under both items have, in recent years, averaged a little over \$800,000 annually.

Item 540(c) provides for certain types of fabrics wholly of flax or hemp, viz.: towelling and glass-cloth of crash or huck and table-cloth and napkin fabrics of crash with coloured borders; it also provides for woven fabrics in part of flax or hemp, and in part of other vegetable fibres. Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. of Iroquois, Ontario is the only Canadian weaver of such fabrics. This firm makes towelling and glass-cloth fabrics of crash or huck weave containing a cotton warp and linen weft; these are known as union-cloth. Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. also makes towelling of crash or huck weave, which is wholly of flax, but this fabric accounts for a very small portion of Caldwell's total production of woven fabrics. This firm uses its entire production both of the union-cloth and of the linen fabric to make finished towels and similar articles.

Imports of types of fabrics enumerated in the first part of item 540(c) have averaged about \$250,000 annually, in recent years. About half of these originate in the United Kingdom; Poland and Czechoslovakia are other significant suppliers. For statistical purposes, imports under the second part of item 540(c) are combined with those under item 540(a).

Item 540(b) provides for articles wholly of flax or hemp such as sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths, napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, but not including articles specifically named in item 540(d). No information regarding domestic production of these types

(1) One of the two principal types of weave used for towelling, glass-cloth fabrics, etc. The other type is known as huck. Both crash and huck produce the rough, uneven surface characteristic of such fabrics.

of articles is available, although such articles are probably produced in Canada from fabrics imported under item 540(a). For statistical purposes, articles imported under item 540(b) are combined with articles in part of flax or hemp entered under item 548. Combined imports under the two items have been declining in recent years and are now valued at about \$1.7 million annually, compared to more than \$2.5 million in 1951. Most of the imports are from the United Kingdom.

Item 540(d) provides for certain articles wholly of flax or hemp, viz.: towels and glass-cloths of crash or huck and table-cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders; it also provides for such articles when made in part of flax or hemp, and in part of other vegetable fibres. Articles provided for under this item may be produced in Canada from fabric imported under item 540(c). In addition, Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. makes towels and glass-cloths of crash or huck weave out of fabrics which they weave (see item 540(c) above). Imports under item 540(d) have in recent years averaged over \$400,000 annually. Czechoslovakia has been the principal supplier, followed by the United Kingdom and Poland.

Items 812 and 812b provide that articles specified in item 540(b) will not be deprived of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff thereunder by reason of hemming, hemstitching or embroidering done in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential or the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Item 812a provides that the insertion of cotton thread in the borders of handkerchiefs specified in item 540(b) will not deprive them of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, if such threads are woven into the fabric in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

Proposals - The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that items 540(a), (b), (c) and (d), 812, 812a and 812b be cancelled and the following two items be substituted:

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
"1. Woven fabrics wholly of flax or hemp:		
(a) Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck; table cloth and napkin fabrics of crash; canvas	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
(b) Other	Free	22½ p.c. +3¢/lb.
"2. Sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, towels, glass cloths and handkerchiefs, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, nor table cloths or napkins of crash	Free	22½ p.c. +3¢/lb.

"Provided that hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of the articles specified, or the insertion of cotton thread in the borders of the handkerchiefs, will not deprive them of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff under this item."(1)

Effects of the Proposals - The wording and rates of duty under the existing and proposed tariff items are shown in Appendix A. A brief summary of present and proposed rates is given below.

<u>Item</u>		<u>British Preferential</u>		<u>Most-Favoured-Nation</u>		<u>Comments</u>
<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	
540(a)	1(b)	Free	Free	22½ p.c. +3¢/lb.	22½ p.c. +3¢/lb.	Such fabrics are not made in Canada
540(b) Part 1(a)	548	Free	25 p.c.	20 p.c. +3¢/lb.	27½ p.c.	Such articles are made in Canada from imported cloth
540(b) Part 2(b)	2	Free	Free	20 p.c. +3¢/lb.	22½ p.c. +3¢/lb.	Such articles are made in Canada from imported cloth
540(c) Part 1	1(a)	15 p.c. +3¢/lb.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c. +3½¢/lb.	22½ p.c.	Small quantities are made in Canada but not sold as fabric
540(c) Part 2	542	15 p.c. +3¢/lb.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c. +3½¢/lb.	22½ p.c.	Such fabrics are made in Canada but not sold as fabric
540(d)	548	15 p.c. +3¢/lb.	25 p.c.	20 p.c. +3½¢/lb.	27½ p.c.	Such articles are made in Canada

(a) Articles not named in the item

(b) Articles named in the item

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 18

Fabrics wholly of flax or hemp now provided for under item 540(a) would come under proposed item 1(b) at the present rates of duty. These fabrics are not made in Canada.

Fabrics wholly of flax or hemp specified in the first part of item 540(c) are covered by proposed item 1(a). In addition, tablecloth or napkin fabrics of crash without coloured borders would be included in the proposed item although excluded from item 540(c). The proposed item also includes canvas wholly of flax or hemp now provided for under item 54ld, which is discussed later. For proposed item 1(a) the Primary Textiles Institute requested that the rates of duty should not be less than the rates applicable to coloured woven fabrics wholly of cotton, namely, $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the British Preferential and $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. The proposal would result in little change under the British Preferential Tariff, and in a decrease of some 2 percentage points under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Small quantities of some of the fabrics described in the first part of item 540(c) are made in Canada by one firm, which uses all of its production to make finished articles.

Fabrics in part of flax or hemp now provided for in the second portion of item 540(c) would, upon cancellation of that item, become dutiable under item 542, which covers woven fabrics wholly or in part of vegetable fibre, not otherwise provided for in the Tariff, at rates of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. British preferential and 20 p.c. most-favoured-nation. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the most-favoured-nation rate applicable to item 542 be increased to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Thus, the proposed rates on fabrics in part of flax or hemp are the same as those requested under proposed item 1(a) for fabrics wholly of flax or hemp. This proposal would result in little change in the British preferential rate and a decrease of about 2 percentage points in the most-favoured-nation rate. Some of these fabrics, such as the union-cloth, are made by one producer in Canada which uses all of its output to make finished articles.

Articles at present specifically named in item 540(b) are included in proposed item 2. In addition, glass-cloths, other than of crash or huck, have been added to the list of articles covered by the new item. The Primary Textiles Institute requested free entry under the British Preferential Tariff and a rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 3¢ per pound under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. This proposal would result in an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percentage points in the ad valorem rate under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Some of the articles classified under item 540(b) are made in Canada, mostly from imported fabrics.

It should be noted that proposed item 2 omits the words "such as", which precede the enumeration of articles in existing item 540(b). The coverage of the proposed item is thus restricted to the articles specifically named therein, while under the existing item articles similar, but not necessarily the same as those listed, are also admitted. For example, bedspreads, dresser-scarves or doilies are classified under item 540(b). Such products would be excluded from proposed item 2 and would probably be classified under existing item 543, which provides for articles composed wholly or in part of

vegetable fibres, not otherwise provided for in the Customs Tariff. The rates of duty at present applicable to such products, under item 540(b), are free British preferential and 20 p.c. and 3 cents per pound most-favoured-nation. Under item 548, both the British preferential and the most-favoured-nation rates are 25 p.c. The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that the most-favoured-nation rate be increased to $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Thus, under the proposed schedule, the British preferential rate would increase from free to 25 p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate from 20 p.c. and 3 cents per pound to $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Domestic producers must import the fabrics used in the manufacture of these types of articles.

The proposals make no provision to replace existing item 540(d), which now covers certain specified articles wholly or in part of flax or hemp. Upon deletion of item 540(d), such articles would become dutiable under item 548. The rates of duty on articles entering under existing item 540(d) are 15 p.c. and 3¢ per pound British preferential and 20 p.c. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound most-favoured-nation. When related to the actual value of the imports and expressed in ad valorem terms, the present duties amount to 15.8 p.c. British preferential and 24.6 p.c. most-favoured-nation. Should the Primary Textiles Institute's proposals in respect of items 540(d) and 548 be accepted, there would be an increase of about 7 percentage points under the British Preferential Tariff and of about 3 percentage points under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Some of the types of articles specified in item 540(d) are produced in Canada by Caldwell Linen Mills from linen or union-cloth of its own production. These products are also produced from imported fabrics.

Arguments in Support of Proposals - The submission of the Primary Textiles Institute contained the following statements:

"This is a consolidation and simplification of the present items."(1)

"Those fabrics wholly of flax or hemp, now dutiable under the British preferential tariff [item 540(c)], and which we propose should remain subject to duty, are fabrics which historically have been, and still are, competitive with Canadian production. The present rates of duty under the British preferential tariff ... are approximately those now applicable to coloured cotton fabrics, while the rates under the M.F.N. tariff are slightly higher than those applicable to cotton fabrics. Proposal of the rates applicable to coloured cotton fabrics maintains the present relationship, and any lower rates would be prejudicial to continued production of these goods in Canada."(2)

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 18

(2) Ibid., p. 19

In addition, the spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute stated:

"... if you take articles or fabrics of cotton and literally introduce into the selvage one thread which is of flax, they would be taken out of the cotton tariff schedule and put into the existing items wholly or in part of flax. This is another reason for wishing to make certain the tariff items applying to goods wholly or in part of flax shall not undercut the cotton schedule."(1)

Other Representations - A written submission was received from the Irish Linen Merchants' Association which contained the following statements with respect to items 540(a) and 540(b):

"Free entry has been accorded to these items under the British Preference for many years on the grounds that the high-quality linen cloth and articles covered by these items are not manufactured in Canada. The United Kingdom is the main supplier of the linen goods imported into Canada under these Tariff Items."(2)

With respect to items 540(c) and 540(d) the submission noted:

"The duties originally imposed under these Tariff Items were intended to protect linen production which was taking place in Canada at the time. That production has now ceased - according to the information available - and therefore the imports from the United Kingdom can be regarded as meeting a demand which cannot be met from domestic sources.

"Even the present duties levied under the British Preference are apparently too heavy to enable the United Kingdom to maintain its trade in these goods, because of late the exports from the United Kingdom have been drastically reduced, the benefit apparently having gone to Poland and Czechoslovakia, whose share of the imports under tariff items 540(c) and 540(d) have gone up to a degree which is alarming to the Irish Linen Industry."(3)

A submission was also received from the Flaxspinners' and Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain regarding item 540(a). This submission stated, in part:

"The Association desires to point out that there is no flax manufacturing industry of any description in Canada and consequently the goods which are imported under this Item number are to satisfy specific needs which cannot be met from Canadian sources. It follows, therefore, that any increase in the rate of tariff would only result in higher prices to the Canadian consumer."(4)

No representations were received concerning items 812, 812a and 812b.

(1) Proceedings, November 20, 1959, p. 695

(2) Ibid., November 19, 1959, pp. 547-8

(3) Ibid., p. 548

(4) Ibid., November 16, 1959, p. 54

Summary of Considerations - In Canada, the production of fabrics, wholly or in part of linen, is very small. Furthermore, it is confined to towelling and glass-cloth fabrics. As far as the Board has been able to ascertain, Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. is the only Canadian weaver. Linen fabrics now account for a small portion of this firm's output, although previously such fabrics represented a substantial portion of its output. Linen fabrics are used by the firm in making towels and glass-cloths; the firm does not sell such fabrics. The sales manager of the firm explained the decline in the production and consumption of linen, as follows:

"I think the trend ... has been generally downward in the sense that linen today is taking a smaller portion of the total business, with the development of other types of blends of fabrics, whether of total cotton or cotton plus rayon, viscose, asbestos, and the various combinations of the various fibres that have been introduced into the towelling field. On the other types of linen goods, generally used in the home or hospital, there has been a decline in importance in linen brought about largely by the informality of living that has risen over the past ten or fifteen years."(1)

It would appear that price has had an influence in the shift from linen; for example, one common type of linen yarn is more than 10 per cent higher in price than the equivalent count of cotton yarn.

The representative of Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. testified that fabrics containing linen now account for less than 5 per cent of the firm's total production of flat woven fabrics. The witness also testified that his firm's principal interest in the tariff items covering linen fabrics and linen products stemmed from the fact that imports under these items compete with similar cotton goods, produced by Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd.

The spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute, in discussing the Institute's proposals, stated as follows:

"Let me again introduce the point that has been mentioned before. The objective has been to look after as far as possible the position of the Canadian manufacturers of the cotton towels, Mr. McGinn having already pointed out there is not a great deal of the linen left."(2)

In the submission of the Primary Textiles Institute concern was expressed that if rates of duty on woven cotton fabrics were higher than those on fabrics in part of flax, the higher rates on cotton could be avoided by the introduction of a very small amount of linen yarn. Evidence before the Board indicates that at present no cotton-linen fabrics are sold which contain less than 20 per cent linen.

(1) Proceedings, November 20, 1959, pp. 700-1

(2) Ibid., p. 708

The proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute to delete item 540(d) would result in the products described in that item being subject to an increase in duties of 7 percentage points under the British Preferential and 3 percentage points under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. In 1959, imports under the British Preferential Tariff were valued at \$168,000; this is considerably less than during most previous years. The bulk of the imports comes from Czechoslovakia and Poland; in 1959, imports from these two countries amounted to \$288,000.

It is not possible to compare imports with domestic production because (1) there is no domestic production of certain of these products and, (2) where there is domestic production, there are no statistics of domestic output. The following table shows imports under the tariff items discussed in this section. Some of the statistical classes also include goods imported under other tariff items.

	<u>Imports, 1959</u>
Woven fabrics of flax or hemp (s.c. 3132, includes imports under tariff items 540(a), (c), 543 & 548a)	\$ 813,000
Towelling and glass-cloth fabrics of flax or hemp (s.c. 3139, includes imports under tariff item 540(c))	\$ 265,000
Handkerchiefs of flax or hemp (s.c. 3175, includes imports under tariff items 540(b) & 548)	\$ 576,000
Towels and glass-cloths of flax or hemp (s.c. 3177, includes imports under tariff item 540(d))	\$ 463,000
Sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths, etc. of flax or hemp (s.c. 3178, includes imports under tariff items 540(b) and ex. 548)	\$1,154,000

For details see Appendix B

Items 541, 541a: Jute fabrics

The woven jute fabrics entered under these items are also known as burlap, or hessian. In Canada, their principal use is in the manufacture of bags and sacks. They are also used as backing by the manufacturers of tufted carpets, linoleum and needled felts. The automotive and furniture industries use burlap in upholstery, while the garment industry uses some for inner linings. In addition, burlap has certain applications in roofing, road-building, tree nurseries and industrial packaging.

Jute fabrics are not woven in Canada. Imports exceed 140 million yards annually, valued at about \$12 million. India supplies 95 per cent of all imports; practically all of these are entered under item 541 being neither bleached nor coloured.

Manufacturers of jute bags consume, on the average, about 80 per cent of all jute fabrics imported into Canada. In their representations before the Board, these manufacturers requested that the duty-free entry of jute fabrics under the British Preferential Tariff be maintained. In support of their request, Canadian manufacturers of jute bags stated as follows:

- "(1) Jute fabrics are not woven in Canada so that there is no domestic industry in need of tariff protection;
- "(2) Notwithstanding the enormous world market for jute bags, Canadian-made jute bags have no export market for the reason that, pricewise, they are unable to compete in world markets. This is strong indication of the possibility that if the present protective situation is lessened by an increase in domestic costs through duties higher than presently in force, there may be sufficient import competition to do injury to all Canadian interests having a stake in the jute bag industry;
- "(3) A large quantity of Canadian goods is exported in Canadian-made jute bags. Since drawback of duty is obtainable on jute bags containing Canadian goods exported, the Canadian exporters of such goods are under an incentive to look for a foreign source of their jute bags, and this would be all the more so where Canadian prices of jute bags increased through an altered tariff situation"(1)

Representations were also received from Canadian manufacturers of linoleum and of needled felts, as well as from export interests in India and the United Kingdom. In all of these, the maintenance of the present status of entry for woven jute fabrics was advocated. There was no opposition to the proposal that present rates be continued under items 541 and 541a.

Items 547, Ex. 547, 547a: Bags or sacks of stem and leaf fibres

Bags or sacks of hemp and linen are classified under tariff item 547, those of jute under the extract from item 547 and those of sisal under item 547a. Bags of these types are used principally as containers for various agricultural products. They are also used by flour mills; by extractive industries, such as mines and quarries; and by manufacturing industries.

Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or sisal do not appear to be produced in Canada. Jute bags are produced in Canada in considerable quantities by firms classified by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry. The principal statistics of the industry are given on the following pages; it is not possible to segregate employment or salaries and wages as between jute bag production and cotton bag production.

(1) Proceedings, November 17, 1959, pp. 206-7

Shipments by the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry
(1000)

Type of Product	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	
Manufactured bags:										
Jute	doz. \$	4,055 4,338	4,907 4,699	5,192 4,725	5,005 4,429	5,998 5,601	8,420 22,711	6,517 19,695	5,279 15,268	5,333 16,895
Cotton	doz. \$	4,002 3,911	4,133 4,119	3,922 4,044	3,843 3,513	4,364 4,223	3,868 10,983	3,122 8,523	3,529 9,568	4,006 11,909
All Other	\$	25	31	71	61	42	514	105	183	186
Bags, repaired	\$	102	199	307	247	371	4,743	3,315	2,406	3,751
All other products	\$	28	9	57	19	84	186	423	330	322
TOTAL	\$	8,404	9,057	9,204	8,269	10,321	39,137	32,061	27,755	33,063

(Continued)

Shipments by the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry
(1000)

<u>Type of Product</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Manufactured bags:									
Jute	doz. \$	4,226 18,247	5,547 16,326	5,658 12,315	6,041 13,245	6,086 13,045	6,816 14,208	7,005 14,118	8,006 15,401
Cotton	doz. \$	4,154 14,772	3,479 10,092	3,771 10,566	3,620 10,003	3,662 9,241	3,819 10,050	2,887 7,430	2,898 7,437
Cotton mesh	doz. \$	137 250	49 109	86 123	119 175	92 137	142 184	138 175	138 201
Paper	doz. \$	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	1,022 732	1,455 953	877 578	(b) (b)	(b) (b)
All other	\$	12	605	676	806	6	231	972	1,439
Bags, repaired	\$	4,951	2,585	1,061	1,526	1,867	2,022	1,824	435
Paper liners for bags	\$	114	142	227	227	149	137	71	53
All other products	\$	383	337	354	535	736	1,323	1,672	1,924
TOTAL	\$	38,729	30,196	25,322	26,517	25,913	29,108	26,840	27,666

(a) Included in "All other products"
(b) Included in "All other"

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

THE COTTON AND JUTE BAG INDUSTRY:
Principal Statistics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establish- ments</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Salaries and Wages</u> \$'000	<u>Shipments of Jute Bags</u> \$'000	<u>Total Value of Factory Shipments</u> \$'000
1935	24	924	872	4,338	8,404
1936	24	923	913	4,699	9,057
1937	29	944	906	4,725	9,204
1938	27	873	867	4,429	8,269
1939	27	976	1,013	5,601	10,321
1947	32	1,571	2,282	22,711	39,137
1948	35	1,360	2,270	19,695	32,061
1949	34	1,262	2,211	15,268	27,755
1950	32	1,267	2,335	16,895	33,063
1951	33	1,312	2,484	18,247	38,729
1952	34	1,199	2,527	16,326	30,196
1953	34	1,196	2,678	12,315	25,322
1954	37	1,136	2,630	13,245	26,517
1955	36	1,114	2,594	13,045	25,913
1956	36	1,162	2,887	14,208	29,108
1957	34	1,104	3,009	14,118	26,840
1958	32	1,050	3,084	15,401	26,890
1959	30	1,080	3,197	15,547	27,666

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The value of factory shipments of jute bags from the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry was at an all-time high in 1947, when it amounted to \$22,711,000. In recent years, shipments have been between \$12 million and \$18 million annually. To a considerable extent the smaller value of shipments reflects the fact that the price of jute is much lower now than in the early post-war years. Also, there is greater competition from other types of containers: for example, multi-walled paper containers and plastic bags.

The Cotton and Jute Bag Industry consists of small firms which locate close to their markets in order to avoid paying high shipping charges on an article of relatively low value. Also, quick deliveries are of considerable importance; many producers accept orders for very substantial quantities of bags, which they manufacture and deliver within twenty-four hours from the time of receipt of the order. In 1959, there was at least one manufacturer of jute bags in most Canadian provinces.

Imports of all types of coarse fibre bags have been small. In recent years, the value of imports has fluctuated between \$100,000 and \$400,000 and in no year have imports amounted to as much as 5 per cent of the domestic output of jute bags. Imports are shown in detail

in Appendix B, s.c. 3171. A sizeable portion of these imports is entered duty-free under certain end-use items, such as item 663b.

Proposals - Canadian manufacturers of jute bags proposed that the existing items under which bags of stem and leaf fibres are classified be replaced by a single new item. The existing and proposed items are as follows:

<u>Present Items</u>			<u>Proposed Item</u>		
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
547	Bags or sacks of hemp or linen	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.)	Bags or sacks of hemp, jute, linen or sisal	12½ p.c.
ex.					
547					
	Bags or sacks of jute	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.)		15 p.c.
547a	Bags or sacks of sisal	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.)		

The proposal would reduce the rates applicable to bags or sacks of hemp, linen and sisal. The rates applying to jute bags would be unchanged. The proposed item would not preclude imports under end-use items.

Other Representations - The Board was informed by the Canadian Textile Bag Dealers Association that it concurred in the proposals made by the Canadian manufacturers of bags and sacks. It appears that members of this Association deal in used bags and sacks which, when imported, are classified under the same tariff items as new bags. The submission filed by the Canadian Textile Bag Dealers Association contained the following statement:

"There is in the Canadian economy a substantial trade in used bags or sacks. There are numerous American used bag dealers located at points in the United States close to the areas of consumption of used bags in Canada. As with many other commodities, during times of an over-supply position of used bags in the United States, the American used bag dealers turn more aggressively to Canada as an outlet. Accordingly, to lessen the seriousness of disruptions at such times, as well as to guard against greater inroads being made in the Canadian market by American used bag dealers during times of normal supply, the Canadian Textile Bag Dealers Association requests that the Board not recommend rates of duty lower than those proposed in the representations with which, as stated above, the association concurs."(1)

(1) Proceedings, November 17, 1959, p. 240

A submission on behalf of the British Jute Trade Federal Council referred to jute bags entering under the extract from item 547. It stated that:

"There is a considerable and widespread industry in Canada manufacturing bags or sacks of jute from fabric imported chiefly from India under tariff item 541. So far as concerns imports into Canada of bags and sacks from the U.K., it is submitted that the British preferential tariff of 12½ per cent is high enough to give reasonable protection to Canadian manufacturers."(1)

No representations were received by the Board from Canadian users of bags or sacks.

Summary of Considerations - While bags or sacks of hemp, linen or sisal apparently are not made in Canada, jute bags have been produced in substantial quantities for many years. Imports of such bags are small and domestic jute bag manufacturers supply most of the market. No doubt this is due to the fact that, to a considerable extent, local suppliers have appreciable advantage in their market. Ability to fill orders - both initial and repeat - on short notice appears to be of considerable importance because many customers do not normally wish to carry large stocks of bags on hand. Furthermore, a large proportion of the bags are custom-made to particular sizes and have the customer's name or other identification printed on them.

There is evidence to suggest, however, that manufacturers of jute bags are facing increased competition from other types of containers. Furthermore, the fact that a substantial proportion of the imports of coarse fibre bags enters duty-free under end-use items suggests that the protection afforded under items 547 and 547a is of value to the producers of bags in maintaining their sales to customers who do not qualify for special tariff treatment.

Representatives of the manufacturers of bags stated that they did not export jute bags. They emphasized, however, that certain of their customers export Canadian produce in their bags. It would, of course, be possible for such exporters to import their requirements of bags and pay the existing duties, most of which would be refunded on the exportation of the bags. In effect, therefore, the domestic producer of bags is competing for this type of business against duty-free entry.

Item 541d: Canvas wholly of flax or hemp

Representations were received from the Primary Textiles Institute respecting non-impregnated canvas thought to be eligible for entry under this item. Specifically, the Primary Textiles Institute stated in its submission:

(1) Proceedings, November 17, 1959, p. 261

"... our proposal in respect of item 54ld does not refer to those fabrics now classified thereunder which are impregnated, and as such will be dealt with at the hearings [respecting coated and impregnated fabrics] called for December 7."(1)

The Board has been informed that only impregnated canvas is admitted under item 54ld; all non-impregnated canvas, wholly of flax or hemp, is classified under item 540(a), which has been discussed previously in this section.

All other representations received by the Board in the course of the various hearings referred solely to impregnated fabrics entered under this item. As such, they will be dealt with in a subsequent Report.

Item 543 (Part): Canvas of hemp or flax for boats' and ships' sails

Along with canvas, this item provides for twine of hemp or flax; this is discussed separately in section I of this Report.

No information is available regarding Canadian production or consumption of this type of canvas. Statistics of imports under this item include both canvas and twine. The combined annual imports in recent years have fluctuated between \$458 and \$7,238.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that this item be deleted, "as being of negligible importance, and not warranting separate tariff treatment".(2) It was the intention of the Primary Textiles Institute that upon the deletion of item 543 the canvas now entered thereunder would become dutiable under item 1(a) of the Institute's proposal. Present and proposed rates are shown below:

	<u>Present</u>			<u>Proposed</u>	
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
543	Free	5 p.c.	1(a)	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.

No other representations regarding this item were received by the Board.

Item 548a: Woven dress linens

Woven linen dress fabrics are classified under this item; such fabrics do not appear to be made in Canada. Prior to 1958, imports under item 548a were reported separately; they fluctuated widely from year to year, never exceeding \$8,000 annually, as appears from Appendix B, s.c. 3140. Practically all the imports were from the United Kingdom.

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, pp. 20-1

(2) Ibid., p. 23

The Primary Textiles Institute requested that the item be cancelled on the grounds that

"Imports are negligible ... as by reason of style changes fabrics as described in tariff item 548a are no longer used."(1)

Should item 548a be deleted, woven dress linens now dutiable thereunder would probably be classified under item 542. Rates of duty under the two items are given below:

<u>Present</u>			<u>Proposed</u>	
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
548a	Free	25 p.c. +3½¢/lb.	542	17½ p.c. 22½ p.c.

The proposal would result in an increase in the rate under the British Preferential Tariff from free to 17½ p.c.; most of the imports are entered under this Tariff.

The Board received a joint written submission by the Irish Linen Merchants' Association and Handkerchief & Embroidery Association of Ireland which contained the following statement:

"... the Associations have no reason to believe that any application has been received by the Tariff Board for an alteration in the free treatment accorded to linens imported under the British Preference, and it is assumed, that in fact, no alterations will be made."(2)

This statement was not supported by argument or evidence.

Item 542: Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.

This item provides for woven fabrics wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not provided for elsewhere in the Customs Tariff. Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, wholly of jute and wholly or in part of flax or hemp are provided for under other tariff items.

Statistics regarding Canadian production and consumption of the types of fabrics dutiable under this item are not available. Imports in recent years have been valued at less than \$100,000 annually; the United Kingdom and the United States are the principal suppliers. In its submission, the Primary Textiles Institute stated: "It is our belief that the greatest volume of imports has been cotton-asbestos fabrics"(3) However, no evidence was presented to support this statement.

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 27

(2) Ibid., November 19, 1959, pp. 549-50

(3) Ibid., November 16, 1959, p. 22

The spokesman for the Institute stated that imports of fabrics under this item might compete with fabrics wholly of cotton. Therefore, he proposed that this item "... should carry rates of duty not less than those applicable to woven fabrics wholly of cotton, to prevent 'back-door' use"(1)

The present and proposed rates are as follows:

<u>Present</u>		<u>Proposed</u>		
<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	
542	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.

A submission by the British Jute Trade Federal Council requested that there be no change in the existing rate of duty under the British Preferential Tariff.

Item 546: Manufactures wholly of jute, n.o.p.

The present Report deals with item 546 only in so far as it provides for articles and textile manufactures made wholly of jute, not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff. Item 546 also provides for coated or impregnated fabrics wholly of jute, but these will be dealt with in a subsequent Report.

There is no information regarding domestic production or consumption of the types of articles dutiable under this item. In recent years, imports have averaged about \$40,000 annually, divided equally between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Only one representation was received regarding this item. It came from the British Jute Trade Federal Council and stated that:

"... the existing British preferential tariff of 12½ per cent is high enough to give reasonable protection to whatever Canadian interests may be concerned, and that in any case the spread between the British preferential tariff and the M.F.N. tariff should not be lowered."(2)

No representations were received from domestic producers.

Item 548c: Sisal, palm straw or cane straw table-cloths, centre-pieces and doilies

Information respecting Canadian production, consumption and imports of the articles specified in this item is not available.

The Board received no representations regarding this item.

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 23

(2) Ibid., November 17, 1959, pp. 260-1

Item 548 and Extracts: Manufactures wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.

This item provides for clothing, wearing apparel and articles made wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, which are not provided for in any other tariff item. It also provides for coated or impregnated fabrics composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres; such fabrics will be dealt with separately in a subsequent Report.

Types of products classifiable under this item include the following:⁽¹⁾

(1) Products composed partly of vegetable fibres, including cotton, and partly of silk or man-made fibres, where silk or man-made fibre is not the chief component by weight;

(2) Products composed of blends or mixtures of vegetable fibres, such as cotton and jute, excepting those products specifically named in item 540(d);

(3) Products composed of vegetable fibres together with rubber or asbestos;

(4) Products composed wholly of vegetable fibres except those provided for elsewhere in the Customs Tariff, for example in items 523a, 540(b), 546 and 548c.

Information regarding Canadian production, consumption and imports of the great multitude of articles covered by item 548 is not available in sufficient detail to be meaningful. The complete wording of item 548 and the existing and proposed rates of duty are given in Appendix A.

Representations - The Primary Textiles Institute proposed "that for item 548 rates of duty should be not less than those applicable to textile manufactures of cotton or of man-made fibres or filaments".⁽²⁾ The rates applying to cotton products and products of silk and man-made fibres, are as follows:

<u>Clothing, wearing apparel and articles:</u>	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>
Cotton	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Man-made fibres	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.

Thus, the Primary Textiles Institute in fact requested a rate of 25 p.c. under the British Preferential Tariff and 27½ p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. At present, item 548 provides for 25 p.c. under both Tariffs. Because of the 10 per cent discount for direct shipment under the British Preferential Tariff, the Institute's proposal would result in a decrease of 2½ percentage points in the

⁽¹⁾ In its Report on Manufactures of Wool the Board recommended the deletion of item 563a; the enumeration of products is based on the assumption that this recommendation will be adopted.

⁽²⁾ Proceedings, November 16, 1959, pp. 25-6

effective rate under the British Preferential Tariff; at present there is no discount because the rates under the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs are the same. The proposal would also result in an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percentage points under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. In support of this proposal, the submission of the Primary Textiles Institute contained the following statement:

"We are here following the consistent principle ... that this miscellaneous group of 'catch-all' items should not provide a channel for avoidance of the duties prescribed under the major schedules."(1)

The spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute also proposed that the two extracts from item 548 be deleted; the articles now specified therein would become dutiable under the main item. With respect to this proposal the Institute stated:

"These items parallel the extracts from tariff item 532 /cotton products, which were considered by the Board during its hearings on 'cotton and cotton products'. The Board recommended the cancellation of these extracts from item 532, as part of its general program of eliminating 'exception items'. We recommend, on the same grounds, that the two extracts from item 548 should also be deleted from the tariff. We know of no reason why they should be accorded different treatment to other articles of identical fibre composition, dutiable under the main item."(2)

The Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild also made a proposal with respect to item 548, identical with that made by the Primary Textiles Institute. In support, the Guild stated as follows:

"A large proportion of blends of vegetable fibres and man-made fibres (and blends of vegetable fibres and silk fibres to the extent that silk is blended, or will be blended with vegetable fibres) is usually found in the 50-50 range. The existence in the Customs Tariff Act of a lower rate of duty applying to products manufactured of blended fabrics which contain 51 per cent vegetable fibres rather than 49 per cent vegetable fibres would most definitely permit foreign producers to make adjustments in their constructions in order to take advantage of the tariff rate differential."(3)

In the course of the public hearing respecting manufactures of wool, representations were received from Delany & Pettit Limited of Toronto, Ontario. This firm is engaged in the production of cushioning materials made of rubberized hair, or of rubberized vegetable fibre and hair blends, for use in upholstering, in industrial

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p.26

(2) Ibid., pp. 26-7

(3) Ibid., November 20, 1959, pp. 747-8

packaging and as seat-padding in automobiles. Such material, when made solely of rubberized vegetable fibre, is dutiable under item 548. In its submission the firm stated:

"... we do seek an increase in the rates of duty ... to an extent which the Board in its wisdom may see fit to grant"(1)

In support of its application for an increase in the rates of duty under item 548, Delany & Pettit Limited stated:

"By the end of 1958, in the general competitive struggle which went on, prices had been driven so low that, applied to the relatively small volume of business available to it, the company cannot now regard its earnings position - and therefore its health - in any other way than that of being highly uncertain.

"In the position recited immediately above, it is our sincere belief that, were it not for the existing rates of protective duties applicable under 555 and 548, the company could not long remain in business."(2)

In the course of the public hearing, a witness for the Company testified that import competition was entirely from the United States.

A joint submission was made by the Smith Manufacturing Company Limited of Weston, Ontario and the Tex-Knit Company of Canada Incorporated of Montreal, Quebec. The two firms manufacture and sell ironing board covers and pads for household use which, when imported, are dutiable under item 548.

The two companies requested that a new tariff item be established, with the wording

"Household ironing board covers, pads, one-piece covered pads, and sets consisting of a cover and pad"

at rates of 25 p.c. under the British Preferential, 40 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation and 40 p.c. under the General Tariff. At present, the ironing board covers and pads imported under item 548 are dutiable at 25 p.c. under the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs. Counsel for the two companies testified that all import competition came from the United States; there are no imports from other countries.

The two companies gave the following reasons for their request:

"(1) It appears to us unlikely that the situation involved can be met otherwise than by a special tariff item;

(1) Proceedings (Official Report) at the Public Hearing respecting Manufactures of Wool or Hair and Related Products, October 14, 1959, p. 212

(2) Ibid., pp. 208-9

- "(2) The average annual value of the goods involved warrants a special tariff item, for there are many tariff items enumerating goods imported to a much smaller value annually;
- "(3) With the duties on five of the seven principal materials [the same as or] higher than the duty on the manufactured products, it is obvious that no tariff differential now obtains; rather, the contrary obtains, so that, in effect, the present tariff situation accords the American products a tariff preference over the Canadian products in the Canadian home market;
- "(4) The products in question are of high-material and low-labour content, so that little or no advantage accrues to the Canadian-made products from any lower wage scale which may prevail in Canada in comparison with the United States;
- "(5) The products in question also involve high packaging costs, in regard to which factor American competitors enjoy a very distinct advantage in that their packaging costs, and the artwork requisite thereto, being spread over a much larger volume, constitute a much lower charge to each unit produced."(1)

Submissions were also received from the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain and the Japan Textile Products Exporters' Association. The former expressed its interest in item 548 in so far as it governs the entry of cotton raincoats with lining of man-made fibres; it requested that "no change be made in the existing levels of tariffs".(2) The Federation stated in support of its request for no change:

"Canada is a traditional market for certain types of British clothing, in the higher price range."(3)

"The British share of the market cannot be considered an unreasonable one, and we submit that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that this traditional trade should not be prejudiced."(4)

The submission of the Japanese export interests expressed opposition to the proposed increase under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff on the grounds that:

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- (1) Proceedings, November 20, 1959, pp. 728 and 729
 (2) Ibid., pp. 756-7
 (3) Ibid., pp. 755-6
 (4) Ibid., p. 756

"... these increased rates will impose an additional burden on practically every household in Canada, and will tend to reduce the Canadian consumption of the products provided for in these tariff items without affording the manufacturers thereof in this country any increase in their share of the Canadian market."(1)

Summary of Considerations - The Primary Textiles Institute and the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild requested that the rates of duty under item 548 be no less than those applicable to textile manufactures of cotton or of man-made fibres on the grounds that:

"The existence ... of a lower rate of duty [under item 548] ... would most definitely permit foreign producers to make adjustments in their constructions in order to take advantage of the tariff rate differential."(2)

Since January 1, 1948 the rates of duty under the three relevant items have been as follows:

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Clothing, Wearing Apparel and Articles</u>	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured-Nation</u>
523a (formerly 532)	wholly of cotton	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
563 (formerly 567a)	chiefly of synthetic textile fibres or filaments	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
548	wholly or in part of vegetable fibres	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Rates proposed by Primary Textiles Institute		25 p.c.	27½ p.c.

The table shows that the rates of duty on articles wholly or in part of vegetable fibres have been the same as those on articles wholly of cotton. On the other hand, the rate under the British Preferential Tariff on articles wholly or in part of vegetable fibres is 7 percentage points higher than the rate, after deducting the discount for direct shipments, on articles chiefly of man-made fibres; the most-favoured-nation rate on the former type of articles is 2½ percentage points below that applying to articles chiefly of man-made fibres.

Neither the Primary Textiles Institute nor the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild adduced evidence showing that the existence of the differential of 2½ percentage points applying to the most-favoured-nation rates had, in fact, resulted in a shift of imports from item 563 to item 548.

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 71

(2) Ibid., November 20, 1959, p. 748

Official statistics show that in spite of the higher duty, imports of clothing under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff applicable to item 563 have, in recent years, been much larger than those under item 548. The lower British preferential rate applicable to item 563 failed to attract a significant flow of imports under the British Preferential Tariff. Thus it would appear that the differences in the rates applying to these particular items have not been sufficient to encourage foreign manufacturers to produce specially blended fabrics which would qualify for the lower rates of duty.

Year	IMPORTS OF CLOTHING UNDER TARIFF ITEM			
	563		548	
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
	Thousands of Dollars			
1955	104	2,757	28	99
1956	90	3,223	61	179
1957	116	3,424	54	270
1958	74	5,295	31	393
1959	98	11,239	58	331

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed the deletion of the two extracts from item 548; it has been estimated that imports under these extracts now amount to about \$600,000 annually.

The cushioning material referred to in the submission by Delany & Pettit Limited is made of rubberized animal hair, or of mixtures of animal hair with tula vegetable fibre imported from Mexico. In either case, imports of such products, whether wholly of animal hair, or of mixtures of animal hair with vegetable fibres, are classified under item 555.(1) This item has been reviewed by the Board in its Report respecting Manufactures of Wool or Hair and Related Products. No evidence was presented by Delany & Pettit Limited indicating that cushioning materials wholly of vegetable fibres, or of mixtures of vegetable fibres and fibres other than animal hair, were either produced in Canada or imported under item 548.

Ironing board covers and pads, which are the subject of the joint submission by Smith Manufacturing Company Limited and Tex-Knit Company of Canada Incorporated, are dutiable under item 548 only if they do not consist of knitted material. Knitted pads, and sets composed of a woven cover and a knitted pad, are dutiable under item 568, which provides for entry of "Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p." at a British preferential rate of 20 p.c.

(1) The portion of item 555 which applies to such imports is as follows: Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.;

and a most-favoured-nation rate of 35 p.c. This latter item has already been dealt with by the Board in its Report respecting Hosiery and Knitted Goods. Information obtained from domestic producers of ironing board pads indicates that about 50 per cent of domestic production is made from knitted padding.

Information respecting Canadian production of ironing board covers, pads and sets is not available from official sources. In their submission the two Canadian producers named above estimated the Canadian market for household ironing board covers, pads and sets at \$2,500,000 annually; they claimed that slightly less than 60 per cent was supplied from domestic sources, while a little over 40 per cent, or more than \$1 million, was supplied by imports from the United States.

Statistics of importations of ironing board covers, pads and sets are not available. A sample survey indicates that imports are probably much less than the estimate of the domestic producers. These products, in so far as they are dutiable under item 548, are classified for statistical purposes by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under s.c. 3180 as set out in Appendix B; more than eighty different products are included in this statistical class. The survey of imports showed that ironing board covers, pads and sets accounted for less than 5 per cent of the total shipments in this statistical class valued at \$1,000 or more. Since the total imports of all products in this class amount to about \$2.8 million annually from the United States, it would appear that the value of imports of ironing board covers, pads and sets is very much smaller than that estimated by the domestic producers.

Item 533: Sails for boats and ships

This item provides for sails of all types. Sails are produced by firms which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics classifies in the Awning, Tent and Sail Industry. Some of these firms specialize in making sails; others also produce canvas goods, such as awnings, tarpaulins or tents. On the average, sails account for about one-half of one per cent of the Awning, Tent and Sail Industry's annual value of shipments.

As the table on the following page shows, the total Canadian market (apparent domestic supply) for sails increased in value from some \$35,000 a year before the war to about \$180,000 in recent years. Whereas before the war Canadian sail-makers supplied, on the average, about 85 per cent of the total market, they now supply only a little over 60 per cent. Most of the imports have come traditionally from the United Kingdom; in recent years, however, the value of imports from the United States has been increasing, probably as a result of the trend towards a greater use of fabrics of man-made fibres.

SAILS FOR BOATS AND SHIPS:
Apparent Domestic Supply

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canadian Shipments</u> \$	<u>Total Imports</u> (a) \$	<u>Apparent Domestic Supply</u> \$	<u>Canadian Shipments as P.C. of Apparent Domestic Supply</u>
1935	26,248	4,919	31,167	84.2
1936	23,374	3,893	37,267	89.6
1937	27,153	5,499	32,652	83.3
1938	29,146	6,093	35,239	82.7
1939	35,701	5,032	40,733	87.6
1947	70,915	35,213	106,128	66.8
1948	79,915	22,969	102,884	77.7
1949	92,973	20,529	113,502	81.9
1950	78,807	24,897	103,704	76.0
1951	177,450	22,931	200,381	88.6
1952	84,072	22,752	106,824	78.7
1953	87,332	27,042	114,374	76.4
1954	89,252	29,605	118,857	75.1
1955	85,677	31,148	116,825	73.3
1956	95,664	31,560	127,224	75.2
1957	133,627	73,696	207,323	64.5
1958	113,220	72,531	185,751	61.0
1959	160,489	102,764	263,253	61.0

(a) For details see Appendix B, s.c. 3176

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

At the public hearing respecting cotton and cotton products, the Primary Textiles Institute proposed that item 533 be deleted from the Customs Tariff. Should this proposal be accepted, sails for boats and ships would become dutiable as products according to the material from which they are made.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Existing Product</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Product</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
533	All sails	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	523a	wholly cotton	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
				563	synthetic fibres	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
				548	vegetable fibres, other than wholly of cotton	25 p.c.	25 p.c.

Representations were made on behalf of the boat-builders in the Maritime Provinces requesting that the duty on sails be not increased since such an action would increase their costs. Also, representations were received from manufacturers of sails in the United Kingdom, some of whom have supplied Canadian demand for many years. They stated that any increase in duties would be harmful to their interests.

SECTION III

HAIRCLOTH AND MANUFACTURES OF HAIR

The products considered in this section are classified under four tariff items, as follows:

Tariff Item	Abbreviated Description ^(a)	Present Rates ^(a)	
		B.P.	M.F.N.
549c	Haircloth composed of horsehair and vegetable fibre	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
549d	Manufactures of hair, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.
549e	Filter press cloth of human hair	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.
549f	Nets of human hair	15 p.c.	15 p.c.

(a) For full description of present and proposed items and rates see Appendix A

Total value of imports under the above tariff items has been about \$200,000 annually in recent years. Details of imports are shown in Appendix B, s.c. 2195, 3401, 3402.

Item 549c: Haircloth composed of horsehair and vegetable fibre

Haircloth usually consists of cotton warp and horsehair filler, or weft. Some years ago, haircloth of this type was widely used as an interlining in men's suits and overcoats. Because of the rising prices of horsehair and the development of cheaper substitutes, the use of haircloth has gradually declined until today only a small quantity is used to stiffen the shoulders of men's garments.

Haircloth of cotton and horsehair is not produced in Canada. Imports are valued at between \$50,000 and \$100,000 annually and come principally from the United Kingdom.

Proposals - The only request for change in item 549c was made by the Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive, of the United Kingdom. In written and verbal representations this group proposed that item 549c be amended to read as follows:

"Hair cloth composed of coarse hair, in combination with other fibres for use exclusively as tailors' interlinings".⁽¹⁾

(1) Proceedings, November 20, 1959, p. 777

In support of this proposal, the National Wool Textile Executive stated in its submission:

"Since the tariff item [549c] was formulated ... there have been substantial changes in the type of interlining cloth required by clothiers, with the result that horse hair cloths now form only five per cent approximately of the total quantity of interlining cloth produced and we therefore submit that the Tariff Board should recommend that other interlining cloths which serve the same purpose should be allowed to enter under this Tariff Item at the same rates of duty."(1)

Other Representations - The proposal of the Export Group of the National Wool Textile Executive was opposed by Canada Hair Cloth Limited of St. Catharines, Ontario. This firm stated in its submission:

"Canada Hair Cloth Limited are strongly opposed to widening the scope of Item 549c to include hair canvas interfacing and urge that Item 549c be continued without any change in the wording or rates of duty."(2)

Summary of Considerations - The effect of the proposal by the Export Group of the National Wool Textile Executive of the United Kingdom would be to widen the scope of item 549c to include haircloths containing hair other than horsehair and fibres other than vegetable fibres.

The principal type of interlining fabric that would be affected by the proposed change is hair canvas interfacing consisting of wool, cotton or rayon warps with wefts of a mixture of goat-hair and viscose. Such fabrics now enter under item 532c (formerly item 554b). Representations respecting item 554b; including the hair canvas interlinings entered thereunder, were heard by the Board in 1954 and again in 1957. The Board's recommendations respecting former item 554b were contained in the Report on Wool Fabrics and Parliament has enacted legislation based on these recommendations. In view of this fact, the proposal of the Export Group of the National Wool Textile Executive of the United Kingdom does not properly fall within the scope of the present Report.

Item 549d: Manufactures of hair, n.o.p.

Articles dutiable under this item include hair-pieces, or wigs, of human hair, horsehair wigs for mannequins, sporrans, and other non-textile manufactures containing hair.

(1) Proceedings, November 20, 1959, pp. 775-6

(2) Ibid., p. 768

Information regarding Canadian production and consumption of the type of articles dutiable under this item is not available. Recently, imports have averaged about \$50,000 annually; the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany are the principal suppliers.

The Board received no representations regarding this tariff item.

Item 549e: Filter press cloth of human hair

There have been no imports under this item since 1948 and no representations were received by the Board respecting it.

Item 549f: Nets of human hair

Hong Kong appears to be the only significant supplier of the type of nets dutiable under this item. Imports from that source have declined from the peak of \$48,000 in 1953 to a little over \$14,000 in 1959.

Information respecting domestic production, consumption or uses of this type of nets is not available, and no representations were filed with the Board regarding this tariff item.

SECTION IV

COVERED RUBBER YARNS, ELASTIC FABRICS AND PRODUCTS OF ELASTIC FABRICS

This section deals with yarns consisting of a rubber filament covered with cottons, with fabrics woven from such yarns and with products made from cotton-rubber fabrics.

At present, cotton covered rubber yarn is classified under item 538m (formerly 565). The Board has recommended the deletion of this item. Should the Board's recommendation be adopted, such yarn would be classified under tariff item 537a(1), as yarn wholly or in part of vegetable fibres. This item is considered in section I of this Report.

Woven elastic fabrics more than twelve inches in width and consisting of vegetable fibres and rubber are classified under item 542. Products of vegetable fibres and rubber are classified under item 548 unless they are more specifically provided for elsewhere in the Customs Tariff. Items 542 and 548 are considered in section II of this Report.

Proposals - The Primary Textiles Institute proposed that cotton covered rubber yarns, cotton elastic fabrics and products should not be classified under items 537a, 542 and 548, respectively. Canadian Lastex Limited made a similar proposal with respect to cotton covered rubber yarn.

In support of this proposal, the spokesman for the Primary Textiles Institute stated that all covered rubber yarns, fabrics and products were more closely related to man-made fibres and fabrics than to vegetable fibres and fabrics. He said -

"It is the submission of the Primary Textiles Institute that the physical nature, area of use, and economics of production of covered rubber yarns, elastic fabrics, and elastic fabric products, are such that they should by virtue of the rubber thread content be dealt with as being yarns, fabrics and products respectively wholly or in part of man-made fibres."(2)

It was proposed that all covered rubber yarns, elastic fabrics and products should be recognized as being man-made textiles by revising the definition of man-made fibres to include rubber. In its Report respecting Silk and Man-Made Fibres, and Products, the Tariff Board recommended that a definition of man-made fibres be inserted into the Customs Tariff. In the budget introduced on March 31, 1960, the following definition was included in the budget resolutions:

(1) For full description of this item see Appendix A

(2) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 32

"'man-made fibre' means a staple fibre or filament produced by manufacturing processes, wholly or in part of organic polymers, but does not include rubber."

Various definitions of man-made fibres were considered at public hearing held in 1958, when the tariff items pertaining to man-made fibres were under consideration. At that time, the submission of the Primary Textiles Institute contained the following statement respecting a possible definition of man-made fibres:

"To restrict the coverage of the phrase to those materials now classified as synthetic we propose the following definition of 'man-made fibre':

'Staple fibre or filament produced by manufacturing processes, wholly or in part of organic polymers or glass'". (1)

Although the declared intent of the Primary Textiles Institute was "... to restrict the coverage ... to those materials now classified as 'synthetic'", the proposed definition would have added rubber. The Board has been informed that the Department of National Revenue has not classified rubber yarns or filaments as synthetic textiles. The definition included in the budget of March 31, 1960 encompasses the same types of fibres as those which have been classified by the Department of National Revenue as synthetic fibres.

The proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute would increase the duties on rubber textiles very substantially. A comparison of existing rates and those which would apply, if rubber were considered to be a man-made fibre, are shown below:

Tariff Items Applicable at Present	Tariff Items Applicable if Rubber Declared to be a Man-Made Fibre
538m formerly 565 Covered rubber yarn 17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. if 538m deleted: 537a Cotton covered rubber yarn 15 p.c. 20 p.c. 561b Synthetic covered rubber yarn 22½ p.c. 22½ p.c. not less than 22¢/lb.	561b formerly 558d Synthetic fibre yarns 22½ p.c. 22½ p.c. not less than 22¢/lb. 562a formerly 561 Fabrics of synthetic fibres 22½ p.c. 30 p.c. and 20¢/lb.
542 Cotton elastic fabrics 17½ p.c. 20 p.c. 548 Products of cotton elastic fabric 25 p.c. 25 p.c.	563 formerly 567a Products of synthetic fibres 20 p.c. 27½ p.c.

(1) Proceedings (Official Report) at the Public Hearing respecting Silk and Man-Made Fibres, November 12, 1958, p. 9

SECTION V

BELTING CONTAINING TEXTILE MATERIAL

In this Report the term belting refers to belts collectively as well as to the strips of belting from which individual belts are made. Industrial belting falls into two broad categories: (1) conveyor or elevator belting, which is used to carry materials and commodities from one place to another, and (2) transmission belting, which is used to transmit power to or within a machine.

The Board is concerned with those types of belting which have a textile component and are classified under tariff item 610. This item is as follows:

610 Belting, n.o.p. 7½ p.c. (B.P.) 20 p.c. (M.F.N.)

It is understood that belting is classified in the following manner:

- A. In random lengths, i.e., not endless or cut to exact lengths for installation:
 - 1) Conveyor belting and transmission belting are classified under tariff item 610.
- B. In exact lengths for installation, or endless:
 - 1) Conveyor and transmission belting imported with a machine is classified with the machine;
 - 2) Conveyor belting imported separately from the machine is classified under the tariff item providing for the machinery on which the belting is to be installed, when the tariff item has a provision for parts;
 - 3) Transmission belting imported separately is dutiable under tariff item 610, unless it is for installation on machinery provided for in an end-use item containing provision for "parts" not qualified by the term "n.o.p.", in which case the belting is classified as "parts" under the end-use item. Belting used to connect a remotely located engine or motor with a machine is not considered to be a "part" of the machine.
- C. Belting for agricultural machines:

Belting is admissible under tariff item 409t when it is for use with the agricultural machines and tractors classified under the tariff items enumerated in item 409t.

Belting Wholly of Textile Material

The following products, wholly of textile material may be used as industrial belting:

- (1) Single-ply narrow fabrics, usually having a plain or twill weave. These are used both as conveyor belting and as transmission belting in uses where the commodities to be carried, or the machinery to be driven, are relatively light. Such fabrics are produced in Canada by firms in the Narrow Fabrics Industry. Most of them have other uses as well, for example in the production of gloves, tents, awnings, or furniture. It has not been possible to determine what proportion of the domestic output of narrow fabrics is used as belting.
- (2) Several plies of woven narrow fabric sewn together. No information is available regarding the Canadian production or imports of this type of belting, or the purposes for which it is used.
- (3) Solid woven fabrics consisting of more than one ply, the plies being interwoven or bound together in the course of weaving. Such fabrics are woven from two to eight plies in thickness and in widths ranging from one to eighty-four inches. They are used chiefly as conveyor belting where a high degree of resistance to heat is required. Such uses are to be found in the various branches of the food industry, for example in bakeries and biscuit manufacturing establishments and in fruit, meat or fish processing plants. Solid woven belting is also used in tobacco handling and for conveying goods and materials in a variety of manufacturing operations.

A representative of Cosmos Imperial Mills, Limited stated that this firm had produced solid woven belting in widths from eleven to forty-two inches, in two, three and four plies. He also said that the firm was equipped to produce solid woven belting in widths from eleven to fifty-four inches, in two to five plies. The average annual output of solid woven belting by Cosmos Imperial Mills was stated to be about 10,000 yards, of which between 5,000 to 8,000 yards were in the three-ply thickness. The representative of Cosmos Imperial Mills said that three other firms in Canada made solid woven fabrics in widths from one-half to about sixteen inches, which may be used both as belting and for other purposes.

Imports

Imports of cotton belting are reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in statistical class 3083, which appears in Appendix B. In recent years, imports under this class averaged

about 160,000 yards, valued at just under \$300,000. It is understood that most of these imports consist of solid woven belting. About 75 per cent, by volume, of imports under this class come from the United States and the remainder from the United Kingdom. The statistics indicate that in recent years all of the imports from the United Kingdom, and most of those originating in the United States, were classified under tariff item 610.

Imports of belting wholly of man-made fibres are included by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in statistical class 3551, shown in Appendix B. Annual imports under this class were about 100,000 pounds, valued at about \$150,000, in recent years. However, in addition to belting of man-made fibres this statistical class also includes imports of other types of belting, such as chain-link, steel and woven wire belting. An analysis made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that in December, 1958, woven belting of man-made fibres accounted for 43 per cent of the total value of imports recorded under s.c. 3551.

Proposal

The Primary Textiles Institute proposed "that item 610 be deleted, and that belting now classified thereunder be dutiable according to the nature of the fabric".(1) In support of this proposal, the Primary Textiles Institute stated that certain narrow fabrics when used as light belting were now classified under item 610, while imports of the same fabrics for other purposes entered under various other tariff items. The following statement was contained in the submission of the Institute:

"Our concern lies with those braids and woven fabrics which are now classified as belting under item 610, merely because they are used as belting, while by nature they are merely braids or woven fabrics. ... We see no reason why they should be accorded separate tariff treatment when put to one use rather than to another."(2)

The table on the following page shows the rates at present applicable to belting wholly of textile material entered under item 610, and the rates that would apply to such belting if the proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute were adopted:

(1) Proceedings, November 16, 1959, p. 27

(2) Ibid., pp. 27-8

Tariff Item	Present		Tariff Item		Proposed	
	Rate of Duty				Rate of Duty	
	B.P.	M.F.N.			B.P.	M.F.N.
610	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	522(2)	Cotton	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
			562a	Man-made fibre, more than 12" wide	22½ p.c.	30 p.c. and 20¢/lb.
			(a)	Man-made fibre, not more than 12" wide	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

(a) Recommended Item II, Board's Report on Narrow Fabrics, p. 65

The proposal would result in substantial increases in the rates of duty under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

Opposition to Proposal

Representations were received from the Association of Solid Woven Belting Manufacturers of Great Britain and from Mintex Federal Limited of Rexdale, Ontario, importers of solid woven cotton belting. These interests stated that to the best of their knowledge, solid woven belting was not manufactured in Canada. Mintex Federal Limited requested:

"... that a new tariff item be instituted to embrace solid woven cotton belting as a material not made in Canada, with corresponding reductions in the existing rates of duty."(1)

The National Council of the Baking Industry also opposed any increase in the rates of duty on solid woven belting.

No representations were received by the Board expressing opposition to the Primary Textiles Institute's proposal in so far as it may affect the tariff treatment of single-ply narrow fabrics for use as belting, or of belting consisting of several plies of woven narrow fabric sewn together.

(1) Proceedings, November 26, 1959, p. 1483

Summary of Considerations

Narrow fabrics are, at times, used as transmission or conveyor belting. When imported for use as belting, some of these narrow fabrics are at present admitted under tariff item 610. Identical fabrics, when imported for use as tapes or webbings are, on the other hand, classified under the appropriate fabric item.

With respect to solid woven belting now classifiable under tariff item 610, evidence indicates that Cosmos Imperial Mills has manufactured solid woven fabrics ranging from two-ply to four-ply and in widths from 11 inches to 42 inches. However, between 50 and 80 per cent of this firm's annual output of some 10,000 yards has been in the three-ply weave; a substantial portion of this fabric has been sold not as belting, but for use in diaphragms covering the junctions between railway passenger cars. Three other firms were said to make solid woven fabrics and to restrict their production to the narrower widths, ranging from one-half inch to about sixteen inches; fabrics of this type are also sold for purposes other than belting.

Most of the Canadian market for solid woven belting is supplied by imports, chiefly from the United States. It appears that, to a considerable extent, imports consist of types which are not made in Canada and which do not compete with domestic production. An official of Cosmos Imperial Mills testified at the public hearing that he was not aware of areas where his firm competes with imports by Mintex Federal Limited. Similarly, an official of the latter firm testified as follows:

QUESTION: "Mr. Kelsall, you would not regard your company Mintex or your imports as being competitive in this market with the products of either Imperial Cosmos or Hamilton Cotton?

ANSWER: "No, sir. They are in a different business."(1)

The fact that domestic producers tend to make belting in the narrower widths and in a limited number of plies appears to be due largely to the small size of the Canadian market for the larger sizes and the great variety of belting required. For example, the witness for the Primary Textiles Institute described the Canadian market as follows:

"... the market consists of a great multitude of requirements, all the way from 1 inch to 60 inches, in plies all the way from two ply to ten ply, and users often use very small quantities, 12 feet, 20 feet, 50 feet, 100 feet, very short runs."(2)

Similarly, the witness for the import interests testified:

"In our factory in the States we stock between 500 and 600 standard belts. They will range from two-ply up to eight-ply and in widths from 1 inch to 72 inches which I think is the widest."(3)

(1) Proceedings, November 26, 1959, p. 1504

(2) Ibid., November 23, 1959, p. 879

(3) Ibid., November 26, 1959, p. 1492

"... I want to put across the idea that we are not selling in Canada thousands of yards of this belting. The bulk of our business is bits and pieces; small lengths and a tremendous variety of sizes. We get orders for say 150 feet of 18-inch wide belting and we get other orders for 40 feet of 60-inch wide belting."(1)

"Our normal orders run from about 30 feet to possibly 150 feet."(2)

The witness for the import interests also stated that -

"... to make this type of belting economically you have to run a considerable length; you cannot produce a short length. The reason for that is because in weaving a belt the thread is put on a beam or a bobbin on the back of the loom and then it is fed into the loom; To tie all these threads into the loom takes a long time. ... Therefore, to set up the loom is very expensive.

"Our normal run for these five or six hundred different sizes is 1,000 to 1,500 feet. It is not economical to produce a belt in runs shorter than that."(3)

According to the evidence cited above it would be uneconomical to produce in Canada the full range of solid woven belting required by the various users. This conclusion is supported by evidence given at the public hearing by the official of Federal Mintex Limited:

QUESTION: "Has your company ever considered establishing manufacturing facilities in Canada?

ANSWER: "Yes. We have looked at that I might say very briefly, both from the English factory and the U.S. factory; we have both had a look at it and feel it would be a ridiculous suggestion.

QUESTION: "Why?

ANSWER: "The cost of the equipment, the very small market, and again the tremendous variety of sizes and widths, each width having to be made especially. We just could not make most of the orders we get at Mintex. If we get an order for 30 or 40 feet it would be impossible to make it. You would have to run off a roll of about 1,000 feet and then you might hold that roll for possibly five or six years because the demand is so small."(4)

(1) Proceedings, November 26, 1959, p. 1495

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid., p. 1494

(4) Ibid., p. 1501

In summary, it appears that most of the Canadian market for solid woven belting is supplied by imports; that to a considerable extent imports of solid woven belting are of types not made in Canada; that imported belting does not compete with that produced in Canada, either in belting or other uses; and that because of the small size of the Canadian market and the great variety of belting required it would be uneconomical to produce a full range of solid woven belting in Canada.

Belting in Part of Textile Material

The principal types of belting in part of textile material are: (1) so-called rubber belting, which consists of textile fabrics or cords and compounds of natural or synthetic rubber, (2) polyvinyl chloride or P.V.C. belting consisting of fabric in combination with polyvinyl chloride, and (3) balata belting made of fabric and balata gum. These types of belting are discussed below under separate headings.

Rubber Belting

Rubber belting is usually divided into three main groups, according to its construction and the purposes it serves. These are as follows:

- (1) Conveyor and elevator belting - This type is used in carrying materials and products from one place to another. It consists of an inner portion, known as the carcass, and an outer portion referred to as the cover. The carcass is composed of several plies of duck of cotton or man-made fibre impregnated and bonded together with a rubber compound. The cover consists of a layer of a rubber compound, which is usually thicker on the face, or carrying side, of the belting than on the back, or pulley side. At times, an extra ply of open woven fabric is used between the carcass and the cover on the carrying side of the belting. This is known as the breaker-ply; its purpose is to provide the carcass with additional cushioning and protection from injury.

Standard types of conveyor and elevator belting sold in Canada range in width from 3 inches to 72 inches. They are offered in standard grades usually designated as A, B and C; it is understood that these grades relate to the quality of the rubber compounds used in the carcass and in the cover. The carcasses range in thickness from 2-ply to 15-ply and may contain 32, 36, 42, 48, 60 or 72 ounce ducks of cotton, rayon or mixtures of cotton and nylon, cotton and terylene or rayon and nylon. The thickness of the cover ranges from 1/32 of an inch to about one inch.

Conveyor and elevator belting is produced in the exact widths in which it is used. Although some of the standard specifications are normally carried in stock, to a considerable extent conveyor and elevator belting is designed and produced to meet each customer's requirements.

- (2) Flat transmission belting - This type is used in transmitting power from engines or motors to machinery. It is usually operated at relatively high speeds over pulleys with a flat surface. Flat transmission belting consists of several plies of cotton or man-made fibre duck impregnated and bonded together with a rubber compound. Unlike the conveyor or elevator belting described above, flat transmission belting is not normally encased in a rubber cover.

This belting is made in widths ranging from one inch to sixty inches and in constructions ranging from 2-ply to 12-ply. The principal types of ducks used include cotton and rayon in weights of 32, 33, 34 and 35 ounces. Flat transmission belting is made either in the folded edge construction, where the belting is produced to its exact width, or in the cut or square edge construction, where the belting is cut to its exact width from a wider strip of belting.

- (3) V-type transmission belting - This type is generally used to transmit power over pulleys having a V-shaped groove into which the belting fits. It consists of cords of cotton or man-made fibre placed parallel to each other or twisted into grommets, embedded in a rubber compound and covered on the outside with two or more plies of rubber-impregnated fabric. The great bulk of V-belting is produced and sold in endless form; however, in cases where installation of endless belting would be difficult, V-belting is jointed at the time of installation on the machine. V-type transmission belting is of three principal kinds:

- (a) Light-duty V-belts, also known as fractional horsepower, or f.h.p. belts, are used in machinery and appliances powered by small electric motors. These include water-pumps, air-compressors, blowers, exhaust-fans, machine-shop equipment, oil-burners, domestic refrigerators and washing-machines. Light-duty V-belts are made in three standard cross-sections and in a variety of lengths.
- (b) Automotive fan belts are used in water-cooled engines. There are as many as 150 different types designed to fit the various types and models of domestic and foreign passenger cars, trucks and tractors.
- (c) Multiple V-belts are sets of two or more V-belts operated together over pulleys having multiple grooves. The belts in each set must be of exactly the same length to ensure an equal distribution of the load. Multiple V-belts are used to drive various types of heavy industrial machinery. They are made in five standard cross-sections and in a variety of lengths.

Canadian Production - Rubber belting is produced by firms in the Rubber Products Industry. In recent years, it accounted for about 3.7 per cent of this industry's total shipments, which are valued at some \$325 million, annually; this proportion is about the same now as it was before the war. On the average, about 3 per cent of all employees in the industry are engaged in the manufacture of rubber belting. Of 90 firms classified by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Rubber Products Industry in 1959, only five produced belting in significant quantities. These were as follows:

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Type of Belting Manufactured</u>
Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.	Conveyor, flat transmission
Dunlop Canada Ltd.	Conveyor, flat transmission, V-type
B.F. Goodrich Canada Ltd.	V-type
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.	Conveyor, flat transmission, V-type
Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd.(1)	Conveyor, flat transmission

There are other producers who make small quantities of certain types of belting; for example, the Dayton Rubber Co. (Canada) Ltd. of Toronto makes automotive fan belts, while Gates Rubber of Canada Ltd. of Brantford, Ont. makes all types of V-belting.

Primary industries, such as mining, logging and quarrying, are users of large quantities of rubber belting. Because the pace of natural resource development fluctuates from year to year the production of rubber belting also varies considerably.

Canadian shipments of rubber belting during the years 1935-39 and 1947-59 are shown in the table on the following page. Apart from year-to-year fluctuations, there has been a more than five-fold increase in the value of Canadian shipments, from an annual average of \$2.3 million during the years 1935-39 to about \$12.4 million annually in the period 1955-59.

(1) On April 23, 1960 Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd. announced its voluntary liquidation.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING
(1000)

Year	Automotive Fan Belts		Fractional H.P. Belts		Other V-type		Conveyor Belting		Transmission Flat-type		Other Belts and Belting		TOTAL BELTS AND BELTING
	No.	\$	No.	\$	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$	
1959	2,512	1,954	1,775	1,124	1,055	2,297	5,729	5,333	1,157	1,510	639	843	13,061
1958	1,738	1,253	1,480	963	774	1,927	4,854	4,565	1,099	1,513	788	981	11,202
1957	1,450	986	1,211	839	920	1,828	7,170	6,652	1,325	1,550	576	745	12,600
1956	1,745	1,221	1,316	946	1,208	2,530	6,614	6,507	1,699	1,964	832	947	14,115
1955	1,684	1,012	1,465	836	725	1,691	5,618	5,513	1,634	1,697	230	406	11,155
Other Rubber Belts													
			No.	\$									
1954	1,445	886	1,982	2,269			5,421	4,842	1,711	1,619			9,616
1953	1,539	925	1,822	2,450			4,627	4,335	1,606	1,733			9,443
1952	1,556	975	1,672	2,459			4,820	4,610	2,625	2,828			10,872
1951	1,868	1,151	1,790	2,556			6,404	6,021	3,635	4,247			13,975
Rubber Belting													
							lbs.	\$					
1950	1,765	982	1,741	1,911			7,577	6,265					9,158
1949	1,589	737	1,504	1,341			5,575	4,223					6,301
1948	1,467	660	1,304	1,136			9,892	7,051					8,847
1947	2,324	1,053	1,434	1,064			10,742	7,624					9,741
Other Rubber Belts and Belting													
							lbs.	\$					
1939	913	292			5,832		2,018						2,310
1938	876	259			5,108		1,992						2,251
1937	1,011	243			6,689		2,710						2,953
1936	789	203			5,005		1,936						2,139
1935	845	202			4,636		1,715						1,917

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Imports - Belting imported separately from a machine is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under statistical classes 1699, 1701 and 1727 shown in Appendix B. Belting which is imported with the machine is not included in the statistical classes mentioned above.

The table below shows imports under the above mentioned three statistical classes. It shows that the value of imports of all types of belting increased from an average of about \$100,000 a year during the period 1935-39 to about \$1.6 million annually in 1955-59. More than 80 per cent of imports originate in the United States; the United Kingdom is the only other significant supplier. Further details are shown in Appendix B.

IMPORTS OF RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING
\$'000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Conveyor Belting</u>	<u>V-Belts</u>	<u>Belting, n.o.p.</u>	<u>Total Belts and Belting</u>
1935			81	81
1936			88	88
1937			111	111
1938	Included under		96	96
1939	Belting, n.o.p.		122	122
1947			858	858
1948			937	937
1949		551	237	788
1950		558	315	873
1951		826	680	1,506
1952		895	385	1,280
1953		873	359	1,232
1954		638	372	1,010
1955		876	470	1,346
1956	240	970	406	1,616
1957	302	837	467	1,606
1958	438	831	463	1,732
1959	451	829	565	1,845

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Exports - Before the war, exports of rubber belting amounted, on the average, to about \$650,000 annually. Stimulated by shortages abroad, exports expanded considerably in the immediate post-war years and again during the Korean conflict. Since then, Canadian exports of rubber belting have averaged about \$350,000 annually. Details of exports during the years 1935-39 and 1947-59 are given in the following table:

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fan belts</u>	<u>Belting, n.o.p.</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	\$'000	'000 lbs.	\$'000	\$'000
1935	(a)	2,135	552	552
1936	(a)	2,109	577	577
1937	(a)	2,982	819	819
1938	(a)	2,264	619	619
1939	(a)	2,441	662	662
1947	63	3,760	2,549	2,612
1948	100	3,032	2,057	2,157
1949	93	631	456	549
1950	51	428	332	383
1951	251	1,336	1,334	1,585
1952	200	704	674	874
1953	101	243	214	315
1954	116	356	284	400
1955	62	576	456	518
1956	68	313	263	331
1957	45	390	307	352
1958	21	388	278	299
1959	121	309	216	337

(a) Included with "Belting, n.o.p."

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Canadian Market - The table on the following page shows the total Canadian market (apparent domestic disappearance) for rubber belting during the years 1935-39 and 1947-59. Canadian consumption of rubber belting increased from about \$1.8 million a year before the war to an average of \$13.7 million in recent years. Almost 90 per cent of the increase was supplied from expanding domestic production. In recent years about 88 per cent, on the average, of the total market has been supplied by domestic producers; this was only slightly less than the proportion supplied from domestic production before the war.

RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING:
Apparent Domestic Disappearance

Year	Canadian Shipments	Imports		Exports (a)		Apparent Domestic Disappearance	Canadian Shipments to Domestic Market as p.c. of Domestic Disappearance
		U.K.	U.S.	Total	D o l l a r s		
1935	1,917	24	57	81	552	1,446	94.4
1936	2,139	29	56	88	577	1,650	94.7
1937	2,953	35	67	111	819	2,245	95.1
1938	2,251	35	56	96	619	1,728	94.4
1939	2,310	26	83	122	662	1,770	93.1
1947	9,741	25	833	858	2,616	7,983	89.3
1948	8,847	24	913	937	2,158	7,626	87.7
1949	6,301	15	773	788	551	6,538	88.0
1950	9,158	47	827	873	392	9,639	91.0
1951	13,975	53	1,446	1,506	1,590	13,891	89.2
1952	10,872	39	1,235	1,280	890	11,262	88.8
1953	9,443	46	1,180	1,232	335	10,340	88.3
1954	9,616	37	966	1,010	419	10,207	90.3
1955	11,155	59	1,266	1,346	523	11,978	88.8
1956	14,115	196	1,375	1,616	351	15,380	89.6
1957	12,600	266	1,283	1,606	371	13,835	88.5
1958	11,202	445	1,221	1,732	321	12,613	86.4
1959	13,061	515	1,223	1,845	350	14,556	87.4

(a) Includes re-exports

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

A breakdown of the Canadian market by principal types of belting is given in the table below.

RUBBER BELTS AND BELTING, by PRINCIPAL TYPES
Apparent Domestic Supply

<u>Type of Belting and Year</u>	(1) <u>Canadian Shipments</u> \$'000	(2) + <u>Imports</u> \$'000	(3) Domestic <u>Supply</u> \$'000	(1) as P.C. <u>of (3)</u>
Conveyor:				
1956	6,507	240	6,747	96.4
1957	6,652	302	6,954	95.7
1958	4,565	438	5,003	91.2
1959	5,333	451	5,784	92.2
V-Belts:				
1956	4,697	970	5,667	82.9
1957	3,653	837	4,490	81.4
1958	4,143	831	4,974	83.3
1959	5,375	829	6,204	86.6
Other: (a)				
1956	2,911	406	3,317	87.8
1957	2,295	467	2,762	83.1
1958	2,494	463	2,957	84.3
1959	2,353	565	2,918	80.6
TOTAL:				
1956	14,115	1,616	15,731	89.7
1957	12,600	1,606	14,206	88.7
1958	11,202	1,732	12,934	86.6
1959	13,061	1,845	14,906	87.6

(a) Includes flat transmission belting

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Proposal - The Rubber Association of Canada requested that rubber belting be provided for in a new item, as follows:

"Belts and belting, including conveyor belts and belting, consisting of textiles in combination with rubber or synthetic resin, with or without other materials

<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	
20%	30%	"(1)

(1) Proceedings, November 24, p. 974

The present rates under item 610 are $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. British preferential and 20 p.c. most-favoured-nation. The proposal would thus result in an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ percentage points in the duty on imports under the British Preferential Tariff, and of 10 percentage points on imports under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

Opposition to Proposal - Domestic users of rubber belting and manufacturers in the United Kingdom opposed the Rubber Association's request for higher rates of duty.

Representations on behalf of the domestic users of rubber belting were made by the following organizations: the Fisheries Council of Canada; the Wheat Pools of the three Prairie Provinces and United Grain Growers Limited, a grain growers' organization; several associations representing various branches of the British Columbia forest industry; the Canadian Metal Mining Association; and the Quebec Asbestos Mining Association. Members of these organizations sell a considerable portion of their output in export markets; they feared that the proposed increase in the rates of duty on rubber belting would raise their production costs, making it more difficult for them to compete successfully in world markets. It was also suggested in some of the submissions that an increase in protection might have an unfavourable effect on the United Kingdom's trade with Canada.

The Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers, on behalf of rubber belting manufacturers in the United Kingdom, opposed the proposed higher rates of duty. The submission of the Federation contained the following statement:

"There is no evidence that United Kingdom imports in any way dominate the Canadian market. There is no evidence of any substantial injury having been done to Canadian producers by United Kingdom competition."⁽¹⁾

Summary of Considerations - In support of their request for higher rates of duty domestic producers of rubber belting stated that:

"They have already seen an old established world-wide export trade that formerly supported a large part of their productive capacity dwindle away to minor proportions

and that:

"They are now steadily losing ground in their domestic market to import competition which has already attained substantial volume and in the last few years has become increasingly difficult to meet."⁽²⁾

An examination of official statistics shows that in recent years exports accounted for between 2 and 5 per cent of total Canadian shipments of rubber belting, compared to about 28 per cent before the war. To a considerable extent this decline in the relative importance

(1) Proceedings, November 25, 1959, p. 1265

(2) Ibid., November 24, 1959, p. 951

of exports is the result of a substantial increase in domestic shipments. Thus, while exports declined from an average of about \$650,000 annually before the war to some \$350,000 in recent years, domestic shipments to the Canadian market increased from about \$1.7 million to about \$12 million a year. As a result, exports now account for a much smaller proportion of domestic production than they did before the war, although in terms of value they decreased only by some \$300,000 a year.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER BELTING

<u>Year</u>	<u>To Domestic Market</u>	<u>For Export</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Export as P.C. of Total</u>
	<u>T h o u s a n d s</u>	<u>o f</u>	<u>D o l l a r s</u>	
1935	1,365	552	1,917	28.8
1936	1,562	577	2,139	27.0
1937	2,134	819	2,953	27.7
1938	1,632	619	2,251	27.5
1939	1,648	662	2,310	28.7
1955	10,637	518	11,155	4.6
1956	13,784	331	14,115	2.3
1957	12,248	352	12,600	2.8
1958	10,903	299	11,202	2.7
1959	12,724	337	13,061	2.6

For detail see Tables on pages 82 and 83

With respect to import competition, domestic producers supply close to 90 per cent, by value, of the total Canadian market for rubber belting. This is only slightly less than the proportion of the market held by domestic producers before the war. It would thus appear that, on the whole, producers abroad have not been particularly successful in increasing their share of the Canadian market, although in absolute terms imports have increased.

A spokesman for the Rubber Association of Canada pointed to the United Kingdom as the source of competition which is of greatest concern to the industry. He said:

"We are, of course, concerned to get some better protection against the United States but we must admit that at the present time and over the past few years it has been the United Kingdom competition that has been most damaging to our industry ..."(1)

The table on the following page shows imports by countries and by types of belting expressed as a percentage of total domestic supply. It shows that imports from the United Kingdom supply a small but increasing percentage of the domestic market.

(1) Proceedings, November 25, 1959, p. 1189

IMPORTS AS PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC SUPPLY, ^(a)
by Type of Belting and by Principal Sources

<u>Type of Belting and Year</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u> p.c.	<u>United States</u> p.c.	<u>Other</u> p.c.	<u>Total Imports</u> p.c.
Conveyor:				
1956	1.6	1.8	.2	3.6
1957	2.1	2.1	.1	4.3
1958	5.8	2.7	.3	8.8
1959	5.0	2.3	.5	7.8
V-belts:				
1956	1.1	15.7	.3	17.1
1957	1.3	16.6	.7	18.6
1958	1.5	14.4	.8	16.7
1959	2.2	10.3	.9	13.4
Other: ^(b)				
1956	.6	11.1	.5	12.2
1957	2.1	14.2	.6	16.9
1958	2.8	12.4	.5	15.7
1959	3.2	15.5	.7	19.4
TOTAL:				
1956	1.2	8.7	.4	10.3
1957	1.9	9.0	.4	11.3
1958	3.4	9.4	.6	13.4
1959	3.5	8.2	.7	12.4

(a) Canadian shipments plus imports

(b) Includes flat transmission belting

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The Canadian producers of rubber belting stated that they faced certain disadvantages in competing with producers in the United Kingdom:

"... British belting laid down in Canada is so far below our normal selling price, in many cases below our cost, that ... if we are going to be able to continue to service this market, then we must continue to have sufficient volume to stay in business. It is becoming increasingly difficult to do that with conveyor belting because of the very substantial price advantage they [United Kingdom producers] have with their low cotton costs, their lower labour costs."⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Proceedings, November 25, 1959, p. 1196

The Board has prepared an estimate of the differences in textile and labour costs between Canada and the United Kingdom. Canadian manufacturers of rubber belting were asked to submit specifications of the types of belting which they consider typical of the Canadian market; for the specifications selected, detailed breakdowns of factory cost were obtained from each of five Canadian producers of rubber belting; analyses of factory cost for the same specifications were also obtained from three United Kingdom producers of rubber belting who sell in the Canadian market; for each type of belting the difference between the average Canadian cost and the average United Kingdom cost was expressed in terms of average factory cost in the United Kingdom. The results were as follows:

Type of Belting and Number of Specifications	Elements of Factory Cost	P.C. by which Canadian Costs Exceed Factory Costs in the United Kingdom		
		<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	
			Max.	Min.
Conveyor - 6	Textile	26.5	40.7	21.2
	Labour	<u>5.4</u>	7.8	3.3
	TEXTILE AND LABOUR	31.9		
Flat transmission - 6	Textile	14.6	22.8	7.3
	Labour	<u>- .7</u>	.3	-3.4
	TEXTILE AND LABOUR	13.9		
V-belting - 9	Textile	-1.2	13.6	-6.2
	Labour	<u>12.7</u>	33.5	9.6
	TEXTILE AND LABOUR	11.5		

While Canadian producers of conveyor belting appear to face sizeable handicaps in certain elements of costs, there also appear to be a number of advantages which work in their favour. For example, it seems that more varieties of conveyor belting are used in Canada than in the United Kingdom; that many of the types used in Canada are not normally manufactured in the United Kingdom; and that an important part of such belting is custom designed and engineered. All of these factors assist the domestic supplier.

A witness for the Rubber Association of Canada described the Canadian market for conveyor belting as follows:

"... the Canadian market ... leans heavily toward the natural resources industry, mines and forests, paper mills, and so on, They have much more variety and in some cases more rugged demands than I think the domestic United Kingdom market has"(1)

(1) Proceedings, November 25, 1959, p. 1145

The witness also testified that Canadian manufacturers of rubber belting made a greater variety of belting than manufacturers in the United Kingdom, especially of conveyor and V-belting which together account for some 80 per cent of the total market. He also stated that a considerable portion of the conveyor belting destined for use by the natural resource industries was especially designed and engineered to meet industrial requirements. Accordingly, design and engineering services often have to be provided in Canada by the belting manufacturer. Also, witnesses stated that manufacturers in the United Kingdom required a longer delivery period than did Canadian manufacturers. In discussing these matters, a witness for the Rubber Association of Canada stated:

"I think you would find that usually a tremendous amount of engineering goes into each one of those installations"(1)

"... that is one of the services which we offer to our industry; in other words, it might happen in a gravel ... plant; it could happen in a pulp and paper plant; it could happen anywhere; it involves a tremendous amount of engineering. We are working on jobs now which may not be placed for a year or a year and a half."(2)

"The percentage of our business that is handled from stock conveyor belting in Canada is relatively limited. It is a case of being made to order ..."(3)

Although in recent years imports of conveyor belting from the United Kingdom supplied less than 6 per cent of the Canadian market, domestic producers stated during the public hearing that United Kingdom manufacturers had been successful in securing orders for large installations. As examples, they mentioned a contract awarded by Celgar Limited for a pulp and paper mill installation at Kraft, B.C., and recent purchases by the National Harbours Board for grain elevators in Montreal. Information obtained by the Board indicates that the contract with Celgar Limited was indeed won by a supplier of British belting on the basis of the lowest bid. However, Celgar Limited informed the Board that, on other occasions, Canadian firms had secured contracts on the basis of competitive tenders, even when United Kingdom and other foreign firms had entered the bidding.

The Board also obtained information respecting purchases of conveyor belting by the National Harbours Board. This shows that during the years 1957 and 1958, the total value of conveyor belting purchased by the National Harbours Board or by general contractors who were awarded contracts for the construction of elevator facilities was \$550,000; of this a little less than half was supplied by Canadian

(1) Proceedings, November 24, 1959, p. 1081

(2) Ibid., p. 1082

(3) Ibid., November 25, 1959, p. 1143

firms. However, the National Harbours Board informed the Tariff Board that because of a large program of grain elevator expansion, the total volume of conveyor belting purchased during those two years was much higher than usual and that the share supplied from non-Canadian sources was also somewhat higher than usual. It appears that normally purchases by the National Harbours Board for maintenance purposes are small and that they are usually made from domestic suppliers.

In summary, it would appear that manufacturers in the United Kingdom are able to produce conveyor belting at costs considerably below those of Canadian producers. On the other hand, Canadian producers have certain advantages; they are more accustomed to producing the wide variety of belting which is sold in the domestic market; their engineering staff is readily at the disposal of customers; and, they are usually in a position to give prompter deliveries than manufacturers abroad. The net result of these factors appears to be that the domestic industry supplies most of the market, although imports from the United Kingdom have increased in recent years.

With respect to flat transmission belting, imports from the United Kingdom account for about 3 per cent of the Canadian market. A representative of a United Kingdom firm stated that because of the general decline in the use of flat transmission belting his firm had not attempted to market it in Canada, and did not intend to do so in the future.

Because V-belting has a relatively low textile content, the disadvantage which the Canadian producers face, in comparison with the United Kingdom manufacturers, is largely a result of differences in labour costs. In addition, the evidence indicates that Canadian manufacturers offer, on the whole, a greater variety of V-belting than do the United Kingdom manufacturers; this is particularly true of automotive fan belts. Imports from the United Kingdom supply only a small portion of the total Canadian market for V-belting of all types.

Canadian producers of rubber belting made no comments and presented no evidence respecting their competitive position in comparison with manufacturers in the United States, who supply most of the flat transmission and V-type belting imported into Canada. In 1959, the United States supplied 10.3 per cent of the V-belting and 15.5 per cent of the flat transmission belting used in Canada; the value of such imports has not shown any upward trend.

P.V.C. Belting

Polyvinyl chloride or P.V.C. belting is similar in construction to rubber conveyor belting. It consists of several plies of duck of cotton, man-made fibres or a mixture thereof, impregnated with P.V.C. and covered with layers of P.V.C. on both sides. Its principal advantage over rubber belting appears to lie in its high degree of resistance to fire. This quality fits it for its principal use as conveyor belting in the coal mining industry.

The Board does not know whether this type of belting is produced in Canada. Information respecting total Canadian consumption and imports is not available.

A written representation was received from Rubber Improvement Limited of London, England, a producer of this type of belting, which stated:

"... there is no justification whatsoever for customs duty to be applied to the import into Canada of our p.v.c. multi-ply conveyor beltings, because:

- (a) There is no comparable product manufactured in Canada.
- (b) They do not compete with rubber type belts manufactured in Canada".(1)

Balata Belting

Balata belting is made of woven cotton duck impregnated with balata gum. The latter is derived from the latex of the bullet tree (*Mimusops balata*), which grows wild in Central and South America. Balata gum is hard and water-resistant, but it softens when exposed to high temperatures; as a result, it cannot be vulcanized.

Balata belting is used for power transmission, as well as conveyor or elevator belting. Its most common use is said to be in the food industries where it is not exposed to high temperatures. United Kingdom export statistics show that shipments to Canada are very small, amounting to only a few thousand dollars annually. A representation was received during the public hearing from the British Association of Balata Belt Manufacturers expressing their opposition to any change in tariff item 610.

Summary

Solid woven belting is produced in Canada in very small quantities and in relatively few sizes. Imports, largely of sizes not made in Canada, supply most of the demand for solid woven belting. The value of imports has seldom exceeded \$300,000 per annum.

Canadian production of rubber belting increased from \$2 million in 1939 to \$13 million in 1959. Over the same period imports increased from \$122,000 to \$1,845,000. Thus, although imports increased relatively more than domestic production, the latter supplied 87 per cent of the market in 1959.

There appears to be no Canadian production of P.V.C. or balata belting; imports are small.

(1) Proceedings, November 26, 1959, p. 1534

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In its previous Reports the Board has already dealt with textiles of wool, cotton, silk and man-made fibres. In this, its eighth Report under the Textile Reference, the Board deals with the remaining group of textile fibres, namely those which in textile dictionaries are referred to as the stem and leaf fibres; to the uninitiated they are perhaps better known as the hard fibres. The stem fibres include the historic jute, flax and hemp while the exotic sisal, manila and henequen are included with the leaf fibres. Unlike wool, cotton, silk or man-made fibres, which are used chiefly to provide women with means of adornment and men with some degree of protection against the inclemencies of the weather, the stem and leaf fibres are not used to any great extent in the manufacture of apparel; rather, the coarser variety is used in sacking and cordage, while the finer is used to make the various household articles collectively known as "the linen".

Apart from textiles which are wholly of stem and leaf fibres, this Report also deals with textiles made of stem and leaf fibres mixed with one another or with cotton, and of stem and leaf fibres or cotton in combination with non-textile materials such as asbestos or rubber. The elastic undergarment which milady uses to enhance her appearance is, perhaps, the most vivid example of the latter group of textile manufactures.

As a matter of convenience, the Board has also included in this Report two groups of unrelated products, namely textiles made of animal hair and of combinations of animal hair and vegetable fibres, and belting containing textile material. It is because of the inclusion of these two groups of products that this Report is entitled: Miscellaneous Textiles. It follows from this that there is no Miscellaneous Textiles Industry; rather, the various textile products considered in this Report are produced by firms in a number of industries, including the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry, the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry, the Cotton Textile Industries and the Rubber Products Industry. In some instances, such products account for a substantial portion of a firm's or an industry's total output; in others they represent but a small proportion thereof.

Parts of certain tariff items reviewed in this Report provide for textiles which are coated or impregnated. In no case has the Board reviewed the coated or impregnated textiles that may be imported under these items, nor does it make any recommendations thereon in this Report. These items, in so far as they provide for textiles which are coated or impregnated, will be the subject of another Report to be published later.

The products that are imported under some thirty-five tariff items reviewed in this Report can, for convenience, be divided into four groups as follows: yarns and twines; fabrics and articles; hair-cloth and manufactures of hair; and belting containing textile material.

The hard fibre yarns and twines considered in this Report account for less than 25 per cent of all hard fibre yarns and twines produced in Canada. The remaining 75 per cent are in the form of binder and baler twine; most of this is used in agriculture and is not included in the Textile Reference.

Of the hard fibre yarns and twines that are before the Board those of jute are by far the most important. The jute yarns are used principally in the manufacture of woven rugs and carpets and of electrical wires and cables, while the twines are used for tying and wrapping purposes. Only one firm in Canada, Doon Twines, Limited of Kitchener, Ontario, spins jute yarns; this firm is also the principal producer of jute twines. In its representations before the Board, Doon Twines, Limited requested substantial increases in the rates of duty on both the jute yarns and twines. This request was supported by a plea for "the same opportunity to compete for the Canadian market that is now accorded to others in similar circumstances". In recent years, Canadian shipments of jute yarns declined substantially, while imports increased somewhat. Nearly all imports come from India and Ireland and, at present, are free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff. The Board's investigation showed that the domestic spinner does suffer a disadvantage in competing with imports. In recognition of this, the Board recommends a duty of 10 p.c. ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff; the Board also recommends the deletion of the end-use item 537c under which most of the jute yarns are now entered.

No evidence was offered in support of the request for the high rates of duty on jute twines. Imports declined in recent years, while domestic shipments remained stable. In the opinion of the Board, the existing level of protection on the conversion of yarns into twines is very high. As a result, the Board recommends that the duties on jute twines be decreased.

The remaining hard fibre yarns, that is those other than wholly of jute, are at present classified under six tariff items and two extracts; in addition there is an item providing for cotton yarns covered with metallic strip. The Board recommends the elimination of three items, including the one pertaining to cotton yarns covered with metallic strip, as well as of the two extracts. All three of the items recommended for deletion provide for certain end-uses. With the exception of item 537c under which the jute yarns are entered, imports are small and in at least one case declining. As a result, the Board does not deem it advisable to recommend the continuation of these end-use provisions. The deletion of the two GATT extracts from items 537 and 537a is recommended on the grounds that yarns for this particular end-use are already provided for elsewhere in the Customs Tariff.

The fabrics and articles of hard fibres which are reviewed in this Report include: fabrics of flax and hemp and articles made of such fabrics; jute fabrics and articles; bags and sacks of hemp, linen, jute or sisal; and certain articles of sisal, palm straw or cane straw. In addition there are two end-use items, one providing

for canvas of hemp or flax for use in the manufacture of sails, and the other for sails for boats and ships. Finally, there are two "basket" items, one of which provides for woven fabrics and the other for clothing, wearing apparel and articles which are wholly or in part of vegetable fibres and are not provided for elsewhere in the Customs Tariff.

The four items providing for fabrics and articles of flax and hemp were introduced into the Customs Tariff in 1932; they were designed to provide a degree of protection on fabrics and articles made in Canada and to offer a relatively easy entry to fabrics and articles not made in Canada. The Board's recommendations would continue the greater measure of protection against imports of flax and hemp fabrics and articles that compete with domestic production, while allowing free entry under the British Preferential Tariff of those that do not. The rates recommended on hemp and flax fabrics that compete in use with cotton fabrics are the same as on the cotton coloured fabrics. In addition, the Board has followed its practice of recommending the elimination of specific duties whenever practicable. The over-all result of the Board's recommendations respecting fabrics of flax or hemp is a slight reduction in the most-favoured-nation rates; in the case of the articles there is no significant change in rates of duty, as the effective level of protection offered by the recommended ad valorem rates approximates that which obtains under the existing compound rates.

When measured by the value of imports, woven jute fabrics are by far the most important item considered in this Report. Imports exceed \$11 million annually; most of these are in the greige and come from India. Jute fabrics are not woven in Canada but sizeable quantities of such fabrics are used, principally in the manufacture of bags and sacks. The Board recommends a single item to provide for jute fabrics in the greige as well as for those that are bleached or coloured, at the rates now applicable to the greige fabrics. Imports of bleached or coloured jute fabrics have been small and, as a result, do not warrant separate tariff treatment. The woven narrow jute fabrics, a separate provision for which was recommended for deletion in the Board's Report on Narrow Fabrics, would also become dutiable under the recommended item. Imports of such narrow fabrics average about \$60,000 annually, chiefly from India. As a result of the Board's present and previous recommendations the existing 15 p.c. British preferential rate on such fabrics would be eliminated.

Bags or sacks of cotton have already been considered by the Board in its Report respecting Cotton and Cotton Products. The only other bags of vegetable fibres that are made in Canada are those of jute. The annual value of domestic shipments is about \$15 million; imports are small and, consequently, domestic producers supply most of the market.

The Board recommends the consolidation of the existing two items providing for bags of hemp, linen, jute and sisal into one, at the rates now applicable to jute bags. This would result in some reduction in the rates of duty on bags of hemp, linen and sisal, none of which is made in Canada.

Apart from a minor change in the wording, the Board is recommending no change in the tariff treatment of jute manufactures other than the jute bags. The change in wording is intended to allow the entry, as jute manufactures, of articles such as paper-lined jute bags which — although not wholly of jute — have a textile component which is wholly of jute. This change would result in a substantial reduction in the British preferential, and a moderate reduction in the most-favoured-nation rate of duty on such articles.

The Board is recommending the elimination of the special item for table-cloths, centre-pieces and doilies of sisal, palm straw or cane straw. No representations were made respecting these articles; they are believed not to be made in Canada.

The Board did not consider itself justified in adopting the proposal of the Primary Textiles Institute under which sails for boats and ships would be classified as textile products according to the textile material from which they are made; the adoption of this proposal would have resulted in substantial increases in the rates of duty. Instead, the Board recommends the continuation of the existing rates and the enlargement of the scope of the item to include textile fabrics for use in the manufacture of sails. The latter recommendation is intended to correct the anomaly arising out of the present provisions of the Customs Tariff under which the rates of duty on fabrics used in making sails are in some instances higher than the rates on the finished sails. The result of this recommendation would be to increase substantially the duties on cotton fabrics and hemp canvas and to lower them somewhat on fabrics of man-made fibres. Most of the sails for pleasure craft are now made from man-made fibre fabrics.

In the case of the "basket" item providing for fabrics wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, the Board has confined itself to bringing the rates into accord with the rates on coloured cotton fabrics. The result of this recommendation is to increase the most-favoured-nation rate on the non-specified vegetable fibre fabrics by $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The Board is recommending no change in the rates of duty on the multitude of non-specified articles entered under "basket" item 548. However, the Board recommends that the two GATT extracts from it be consolidated into a new item without any change in the rates of duty.

With respect to the products of animal hair, either by itself or in combination with vegetable fibres, the Board recommends the continuation of the provision for haircloth; such cloth is used for stiffening men's garments and is not available from domestic sources. The elimination of the three other provisions is recommended and the products now classified thereunder would become dutiable as manufactures or woven fabrics of wool or hair. Imports under these items are small, or non-existent.

In this Report, the Board considered belting only if wholly or in part of textile material. Of such belting, the so-called rubber belting is by far the largest item of trade; it is the type normally used for conveying goods and materials and for transmitting power. The other types of belting containing textile material include that woven wholly of textile material; and that consisting of a combination of textile fabric with other materials, such as polyvinyl chloride or balata gum.

Certain narrow fabrics may, at times, be used as belting. With respect to these, the Primary Textiles Institute proposed that they be made dutiable as fabrics, rather than as belting. The Board is of the opinion that in cases other than those provided for in special end-use items, the dutiable status of an article should not be dependent solely on the particular end-use to which it is put. Consequently, the Board recommends that the wording of the item providing for belting be so changed as to exclude single-ply belting wholly of textile material.

Solid woven belting, consisting of several plies of textile fabrics woven together, accounts for most of the belting which is wholly of textile material. This belting is not made in Canada in quantities and constructions required by the Canadian market; most of what is used is imported. As a result, the Board saw no reason for recommending a change in the rate of duty on such belting.

The belting consisting of textile material in combination with polyvinyl chloride or balata gum is used in certain specialized applications. The total Canadian consumption of such belting is small. Most of the belting consisting of a combination of textile fabric with other materials is the so-called rubber belting. In its appearance before the Board, the Rubber Association of Canada requested substantial increases in rates of duty on this type of belting, particularly under the British Preferential Tariff. Although very small in relation to the total Canadian market, imports from the United Kingdom, particularly of conveyor belting, have been increasing in recent years. There is evidence that certain elements of the cost of producing conveyor belting are considerably higher in Canada than in the United Kingdom. Moreover, owing to a decline in exports, Canadian producers of conveyor belting have considerable excess capacity. With respect to belting in part of textile fibres, the Board recommends that the British preferential rate of 15 p.c., which was in effect prior to 1942, be restored.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the following tariff items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty be revoked by Order in Council or deleted by amendment of Schedule A to the Customs Tariff: 522(6), 533, 537, Ex.537, 537a, Ex.537a, 537b, 537c, 537d, 537e, 538a, 540(a), 540(b), 540(c), 540(d), 541, 541a, 542 not including the extract, 543, 546 in so far as it relates to articles made from fabrics, finished or unfinished, and all textile manufactures, wholly of jute, n.o.p. and jute fabric backed with paper, 547, Ex.547, 547a, 548 in so far as it relates to clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p., the two extracts from 548, 548a, 548c, 549c, 549d, 549e, 549f, 610, 798, 812, 812a and 812b and that Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be further amended by inserting therein the following items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty:

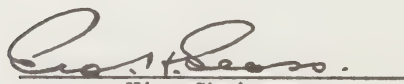
Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not containing silk, wool or hair, man-made fibres or filaments nor glass fibres or filaments:			
	(a) Linen thread for hand or machine sewing	Free	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(b) Linen yarns for weaving or braiding into fabrics	Free	Free	25 p.c.
	(c) Singles, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(d) Other, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
II	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing silk, wool or hair, man-made fibres or filaments nor glass fibres or filaments	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.

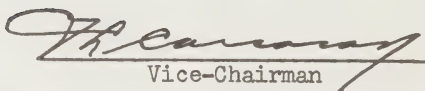
Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff
III	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., when the textile component is not more than fifty per cent, by weight, of silk nor fifty per cent or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
IV	Table-cloths, doilies, tray-cloths, napkins, dresser-scarves, wash-cloths, bath-mats, pillow-cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels, made from woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not containing more than fifty per cent, by weight, of silk nor fifty per cent or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments, nor wool or hair	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
V	Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords or twines, wholly of jute:			
	(a) Singles	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(b) Other	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
VI	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute	Free	5 cts. per 100 lineal yards	15 p.c.

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
VII	Articles made from woven fabrics wholly of jute and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is wholly of jute, n.o.p.; jute fabric backed with paper	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.
VIII	Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp:			
	(a) Towelling and glass-cloth of crash or huck; table-cloth and napkin fabrics of crash	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	(b) Other	Free	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
IX	Sheets, pillow-cases, bedspreads, dresser-scarves, doilies, tray-cloths, table-cloths, napkins, towels, glass-cloths and handkerchiefs, wholly of flax or hemp, but not to include towels or glass-cloths of crash or huck, nor table-cloths and napkins of crash	Free	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	Hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of the foregoing articles, or the weaving of cotton thread in the borders of the handkerchiefs, will not remove such goods from this item.			
X	Towels and glass-cloths of crash or huck, table-cloths and napkins of crash, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing more than fifty per cent, by weight, of silk nor fifty per cent or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments, nor wool or hair	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.

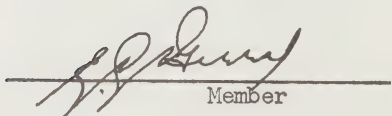
Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
XI	Bags or sacks of jute, hemp, linen or sisal ...	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
XII	Haircloth, composed of horsehair in combination with any vegetable fibre	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
XIII	Sails for boats and ships; textile fabrics for use in the manufacture of such sails	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
XIV	Belting, n.o.p., not including single-ply belting wholly of textile fibres:			
	(a) Wholly of textile fibres	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
	(b) In part of textile fibres	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.
	(c) Not containing textile fibres	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.


Chairman


Vice-Chairman


Vice-Chairman


Member


Member

Ottawa, February 22, 1961

NOTES ON RECOMMENDED ITEMS

relating to miscellaneous textiles

Recommended Item I

I Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not containing silk, wool or hair, man-made fibres or filaments nor glass fibres or filaments:

(a) Linen thread for hand or machine sewing

Free	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
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(b) Linen yarns for weaving or braiding into fabrics

Free	Free	25 p.c.
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(c) Singles, n.o.p.

12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
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(d) Other, n.o.p.

15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
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Part (a) of recommended item I would replace item 537b without change. Linen thread is not produced in Canada but the Primary Textiles Institute proposed that item 537b be deleted because linen thread competes with cotton and man-made fibre threads, both of which are produced in Canada. This would have resulted in an increase in duty rates from free to 15 p.c. under the British Preferential Tariff and from 17½ p.c. to 20 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Even with these rates of duty the landed cost of linen thread would still be less than the selling price of cotton thread and substantially less than the price of man-made fibre thread. Imports, valued at about \$500,000 per annum, come principally from the United Kingdom and appear to be used chiefly by the shoe industry. Some shoe manufacturers apparently prefer linen thread, particularly in sole-sewing.

Part (b) would replace existing item 798. The wording has been simplified; free entry is retained under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs; the rate under the General Tariff would be increased from 15 p.c. to 25 p.c. solely for the sake of maintaining uniformity in the General Tariff rates under recommended item I. In Canada, linen yarns are used principally in the weaving of union-cloth and the braiding of linen fire-hose; apparently they are not produced in Canada. Statistics of imports under item 798 have not been published separately.

Part (c) is intended to replace existing item 537 and part (d), to replace existing item 537a, with no change in the existing rates of duty. The Board received no representations from Canadian producers of the yarns and rovings covered by these items. The Primary Textiles Institute urged that the existing rates be not reduced because they would then be less than the rates applying to such yarns and rovings when wholly of cotton.

Imports under item 537, which covers singles, have not been large. Imports under 537a have been valued at about \$300,000 per annum in recent years, of which the United Kingdom has supplied about one-half.

It is possible that some of the yarns now entered under item 537c might fall in this recommended item. However, much of the non-linen yarn so entered is known to be wholly of jute and, accordingly, would fall under recommended item V.

The cotton yarns covered with metallic strip that are now entered under item 538a at 10 p.c. would fall under part (d) of this recommended item. The largest user of this type of yarn in Canada installed its own equipment for the production of this yarn in 1958. Since then it has been producing all of its own requirements and also supplying some other Canadian users. This change is reflected in the import statistics. Imports had been approximating some 50,000 pounds per annum; in 1959, they amounted to only about 18,000 pounds.

Recommended Item II

- II Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing silk, wool or hair, man-made fibres or filaments nor glass fibres or filaments

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 30 p.c.

This item would replace existing item 542. Imports under item 542 have been valued at about \$100,000 per annum, chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States. The Primary Textiles Institute expressed the belief that most of these imports were cotton-asbestos fabrics. The Institute proposed that the rates of duty be not less than those applicable to woven fabrics wholly of cotton. The recommended rates are, in fact, the same as the rates applicable to woven fabrics wholly of cotton, bleached or mercerized or coloured. The British preferential rate would be unchanged at 17½ p.c., whereas the most-favoured-nation rate would be increased from 20 p.c. to 22½ p.c.

Imports of the woven narrow fabrics under item 542a, other than those wholly of cotton, would also fall under this recommended item. The deletion of item 542a has been recommended in the Board's Report on Narrow Fabrics. As mentioned

at page 73 of that Report, the Board was informed that most of the imports of woven fabrics under this item were, in fact, wholly of cotton. Whether wholly of cotton or not, the effect of the Board's recommendations in this Report and in the Narrow Fabrics Report would be a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the rates of duty under both the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

The woven dress linens now imported under item 548a would also fall under this recommended item. In recent years such imports have seldom exceeded \$5,000 per annum, nearly all from the United Kingdom.

Imports of the woven fabrics, in the web, composed in part of flax or hemp, now classified under item 540(c) would also fall under this recommended item. Statistics of such imports have not been published separately. The British preferential rate of duty under 540(c) of 15 p.c. and 3 cents per pound is almost equivalent to the recommended rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The most-favoured-nation rate under 540(c) of 20 p.c. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound is slightly higher than the recommended rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Recommended Item III

- III Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., when the textile component is not more than fifty per cent, by weight, of silk nor fifty per cent or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair

25 p.c. 25 p.c. 35 p.c.

This item would cover the clothing, wearing apparel and articles made wholly or in part of vegetable fibres now entered under item 548 with the exception of those textile manufactures, the textile component of which is wholly of jute, such as jute bags lined with paper, which would fall under recommended item VII. It would not cover the coated or impregnated fabrics now entered under item 548; these will be dealt with in a subsequent Report.

If there are any imports of household goods under item 540(b) which are not covered by recommended item IX, they would fall under this recommended item. Such goods, if there are any, would be subject to an increase in duty under the British Preferential Tariff from free to 25 p.c.; under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff there would be little change in duty since the existing rate of 20 p.c. plus $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound has amounted to approximately 25 p.c. ad valorem.

The manufactures of sisal and straw now provided for under item 548c would also fall under this recommended item with an increase of 5 p.c. in the British preferential and the most-favoured-nation rates of duty.

Recommended Item IV

- IV Table-cloths, doilies, tray-cloths, napkins, dresser-scarves, wash-cloths, bath-mats, pillow-cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels, made from woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not containing more than fifty per cent, by weight, of silk nor fifty per cent or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments, nor wool or hair

22½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 35 p.c.

This item would take the place of the two extracts from item 548 without change in rates of duty.

Recommended Item V

- V Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords or twines, wholly of jute:

(a) Singles

10 p.c. 17½ p.c. 25 p.c.

(b) Other

15 p.c. 20 p.c. 25 p.c.

Part (a) of this item would cover the imports now entered under item 537d. The Board understands that much of the non-linen yarn imported under item 537c has been singles, wholly of jute, and these would be covered by part (a).

Doon Twines, Limited of Kitchener is the only Canadian firm that spins jute yarns from raw jute. Since 1940 a number of factors, beyond the control of Doon Twines, have adversely affected the competitive position of this producer as compared with other producers in the Commonwealth. While the British preferential rate of 10 p.c. recommended by the Board is not as great as the British preferential rate on cotton singles, the disadvantages of short runs do not appear to bear as heavily on the producer of jute singles as on the producers of cotton singles.

Part (b) of this item would cover imports now entered under 537e and any imports of plied yarns, wholly of jute, which may have been entered under item 537c.

The recommended rates of duty in part (b) are 5 p.c. less than the most-favoured-nation rate under item 537e and, after taking into account the 10 per cent discount for direct shipment, 3 p.c. less than the British preferential rate under item 537e. The recommended British preferential and most-favoured-nation rates of duty are the same as those on yarns, wholly of cotton, other than singles, under item 521(5) and the same as those on yarns of other vegetable fibres under recommended item I(d).

These recommendations would, of course, greatly reduce the protection on the operation of plying jute singles but the protection remaining would still be somewhat more than that on the operation of plying cotton singles.

Recommended Item VI

VI Woven fabrics, wholly of jute

Free	5 cts.	15 p.c.
	per 100	
	lineal yards	

This item would cover those goods now entered under items 541 and 541a and also the woven narrow fabrics now entered under item 541b.

The rates of duty recommended are those in effect under item 541. In recent years imports under this item, nearly all from India, have been valued at about \$11,000,000 annually. These jute fabrics are used principally in making bags, sacks, carpets and linoleum.

Imports of the woven narrow fabrics under item 541b have averaged about \$60,000 annually, again nearly all from India. The Board recommends that the existing 15 p.c. rate under the British Preferential Tariff be replaced by duty-free entry.

Imports under item 541a have been small, mostly from the United Kingdom; the Board recommends the continuation of duty-free entry under the British Preferential Tariff.

While the effect of the Board's recommendation is the virtual elimination of the most-favoured-nation duty on the woven jute fabrics now classified under 541a and 541b, it is not expected that this will result in any change in our traditional sources of supply.

Jute fabrics are not woven in Canada.

Recommended Item VII

- VII Articles made from woven fabrics wholly of jute and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is wholly of jute, n.o.p.; jute fabric backed with paper

12½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 30 p.c.

This item would cover those goods now dutiable under item 546, except the coated or impregnated fabrics which will be dealt with in a separate Report. The Board recommends that the existing rates of duty be continued. Imports, including the coated or impregnated fabrics, have averaged about \$40,000 a year recently, about equally divided between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Jute articles, containing non-textile components, such as jute bags lined with paper, now classified under item 548, would become dutiable under this recommended item because of the words "the textile component of which is wholly of jute". Accordingly, the rates of duty on such articles would be reduced under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

Recommended Item VIII

- VIII Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp:

- (a) Towelling and glass-cloth of crash or huck; table-cloth and napkin fabrics of crash

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 35 p.c.

- (b) Other

Free 22½ p.c. 35 p.c.

Part (a) of this item would replace the first part of existing item 540(c). It would also include those table-cloth and napkin fabrics of crash without coloured borders now classified under item 540(a). The ad valorem rates of duty recommended are, in the case of the British Preferential Tariff, almost the equivalent of the compound rate now in effect and in the case of the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff slightly less than the compound rate now in effect.

The value of imports has been about \$250,000 a year, mostly from the United Kingdom, although in recent years imports from the United Kingdom have been decreasing somewhat while those from Poland and Czechoslovakia have been increasing.

There is little or no domestic production of these fabrics but fabrics with which they compete are made in Canada.

Part (b) of this recommended item would replace existing item 540(a) with the exception of the table-cloth and napkin fabrics of crash without coloured borders which, as mentioned previously, would fall under part (a).

Statistics of imports under this item are not published separately. The Board believes that imports have been largely from the United Kingdom and recommends the continuation of duty-free entry of such imports. There have been some imports from most-favoured-nation countries and, on these, the elimination of the 3 cents per pound specific duty would result in a decrease of about 1 p.c. ad valorem.

Recommended Item IX

IX Sheets, pillow-cases, bedspreads, dresser-scarves, doilies, tray-cloths, table-cloths, napkins, towels, glass-cloths and handkerchiefs, wholly of flax or hemp, but not to include towels or glass-cloths of crash or huck, nor table-cloths and napkins of crash

Free	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
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Hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of the foregoing articles, or the weaving of cotton thread in the borders of the handkerchiefs, will not remove such goods from this item.

This item would replace items 540(b), 812, 812a and 812b, with three minor changes.

Firstly, item 540(b) covered the goods specified by name in that item and also "articles ... such as" those goods. In the Board's view, phrases like "articles such as" are not precise enough for tariff purposes. They create uncertainties for importers as well as administrative difficulties. The Board has dropped this phrase and has added bedspreads, dresser-scarves, and tray-cloths to the list of named goods. The Board does not believe that this change will have any significant effect on the scope of the item.

Secondly, all table-cloths and napkins of crash are excluded from the recommended item whereas under item 540(b) only those with coloured borders were excluded. Most of the crash table-cloths examined by the Board had an over-all pattern. In any event, there seems to be no good reason for treating table-cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders differently from those without.

Thirdly, the proviso to the recommended item takes the place of existing items 812, 812a and 812b. These three items provide that the use of cotton thread for certain purposes would not exclude from item 540(b) goods entitled to

the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff. The proviso to the recommended item extends this treatment to goods from most-favoured-nation countries as well. The effect of this change is not considered to be significant; in any event, the difference in the most-favoured-nation rate under this item and recommended item III, the item under which such goods would fall if they were excluded from this item, is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. — 25 p.c. against $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

While statistics of imports under item 540(b) are not published separately, the over-all figures indicate clearly that most of the imports come from the United Kingdom. On these the rate of duty would remain at free. Under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff the specific duty of 3 cents per pound has been dropped and the ad valorem rate of 20 p.c. has been changed to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the Board's recommendation. On some imports the duty would be increased slightly, on others, decreased.

Recommended Item X

- X Towels and glass-cloths of crash or huck, table-cloths and napkins of crash, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing more than fifty per cent, by weight, of silk nor fifty per cent or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments, nor wool or hair

$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 35 p.c.

This item would cover the goods now entered under item 540(d); as the recommended item excludes the reference to coloured borders, the table-cloths and napkins of crash, wholly of flax or hemp, without coloured borders now dutiable under item 540(b) would also be classified under this recommended item.

The recommended rates of duty are approximately the ad valorem equivalents of the present compound rates under item 540(d). If there have been table-cloths and napkins of crash, wholly of flax or hemp, without coloured borders imported under item 540(b), they would be subject to an increase in duty under the British Preferential Tariff from free to $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. less the discount for direct shipment. The most-favoured-nation rate would be changed from 20 p.c. and 3 cents per pound to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. which is approximately the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate.

Recommended Item XI

- XI Bags or sacks of jute, hemp, linen or sisal

$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 15 p.c. 20 p.c.

This item would replace item 547, the extract from 547 and item 547a. The words of the recommended item and the rates of duties are those proposed by the Canadian manufacturers of jute bags. There would be no change in the rates of duty on jute bags but there would be some reduction in those on bags of hemp, linen or sisal, none of which are produced in Canada.

Imports of bags and sacks vary considerably from year to year but seem never to have amounted to a significant share of Canadian consumption.

Recommended Item XII

- XII Haircloth, composed of horsehair in combination with any vegetable fibre

17½ p.c. 27½ p.c. 30 p.c.

This item would replace existing item 549c without change in wording or rates of duty.

Haircloth is used principally in the manufacture of men's suits and overcoats. Because of rising prices for horsehair and the development of cheaper substitutes its use has been declining gradually. Imports, mostly from the United Kingdom, are valued at between \$50,000 and \$100,000 annually.

The Export Group of the National Wool Textile Executive of the United Kingdom proposed that the item be broadened to include haircloths containing hair other than horsehair and fibres other than vegetable fibres. This proposal was opposed by Canada Hair Cloth Limited of St. Catharines, Ontario. The Board has already made recommendations on former item 554b under which these other haircloths fall.

Recommended Item XIII

- XIII Sails for boats and ships; textile fabrics for use in the manufacture of such sails

15 p.c. 22½ p.c. 25 p.c.

With respect to sails, this item would replace existing item 533 without change in wording or rates of duty. In addition, it provides for the textile fabrics for use in the manufacture of such sails. On cotton fabrics which are now imported under existing item 522(6) this recommendation would result in an increase in duty under the British Preferential Tariff from free to 15 p.c. In recent years imports under this item have been valued at about \$10,000 per annum; almost all have come from the United Kingdom.

Most sails are now made from fabrics of man-made fibres; such fabrics are now imported under item 562a. The Board's recommendation would reduce the duty on such fabrics by about 5 p.c. under the British Preferential Tariff, after giving effect to the discount for direct shipment, and under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff the duty would be reduced from 30 p.c. and 20 cents per pound to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. At present the duty on the fabric — which represents an important element of cost in the manufacture of sails — is greatly in excess of the duty on the finished sails; the Board's recommendation would remove this anomaly.

Recommended Item XIV

XIV Belting, n.o.p., not including single-ply belting wholly of textile fibres:

(a) Wholly of textile fibres

$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	20 p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
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(b) In part of textile fibres

15 p.c.	20 p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
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(c) Not containing textile fibres

$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	20 p.c.	$27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
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This item would replace existing item 610.

The words "not including single-ply belting wholly of textile fibres" are intended to exclude from this item all single-ply fabrics; some of these fabrics, usually narrow, are sometimes used for belting and sometimes for other purposes; this exclusion would eliminate inconsistencies of rate and anomalies of classification. Such fabrics would then be classified as woven fabrics in accordance with their fibre content; while this change would bring about some increases in the rates of duty, the Board understands that the volume of such fabrics imported as belting under item 610 has not been great.

Part (a) of the item would cover what is referred to as solid woven belting, that is, belting of two or more plies, the plies being interwoven or bound together in the course of weaving. There is limited production of this kind of belting in Canada and a substantial portion of this is used, not as belting, but as diaphragms for covering junctions between railway passenger cars. Because of the great variety of constructions required in Canada and the small volume required in each construction, it seems that for some time it would be impractical to produce domestically any significant share of the solid woven belting used in Canada. In these circumstances, the Board is recommending that no change be made in the existing rates of duty.

Under part (b) of the recommended item would fall most of the imports now entered under item 610. These are conveyor and transmission belting, mostly of textile and rubber, and V-belts for power transmission. While the Rubber Association of Canada requested an increase from 20 p.c. to 30 p.c. in the rate under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff, little evidence was presented respecting the competitive position of the Canadian producers relative to most-favoured-nation suppliers. In recent years the value of imports from most-favoured-nation countries has not changed much.

On the other hand Canadian producers did report that they were experiencing severe competition from imports of belting from the United Kingdom — especially of conveyor belting. Imports of belting from the United Kingdom, though small relative to the total Canadian supply, have been increasing rapidly in recent years, and the Board has evidence that some portions of the cost of producing conveyor belting are considerably higher in Canada than in the United Kingdom. Moreover, Canadian capacity for producing belting has come to be less than fully used, partly by reason of the decline in the export markets for Canadian belting. The Board recommends a British preferential rate of 15 p.c. — the rate in effect prior to 1942.

Item 610 includes in its ambit both textile belting and belting that has no textile component. Belting with no textile component was not within the Board's terms of reference. For this reason, part (c) of this recommended item provides for such belting without change in the rates of duty.

NOTES ON EXISTING ITEMS

relating to miscellaneous textiles

In these notes the rates of duty shown under the existing items are the rates actually in effect by statute or otherwise. The history of these items is summarized in Appendix D.

Existing Item 522(6) (formerly 523h)

522(6) Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton: for use in the manufacture of sails for boats or ships

Free	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
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In its Report on Cotton and Cotton Products the Board recommended the continuation of this item. In the meantime the Board has had an opportunity to review the items covering sail-cloth of other textile fibres.

The Board now recommends the deletion of item 522(6). The goods now classified thereunder would become dutiable under recommended item XIII which covers sails and sail fabrics generally, at a British preferential rate of 15 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Imports under item 522(6) have not been large.

Existing Item 533

533 Sails for boats and ships

15 p.c.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.
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Provision for entry of the goods described in this item, without change in rates of duty, has been made in recommended item XIII.

See notes on recommended item XIII.

Existing Item 537

537 Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.
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Ex.537 Hemp yarns, single or plied, for use in the manufacture of fishing twine or rope, not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference, or for the construction or repair of fishing nets

Free

Free

With the deletion of this item, the rovings, yarns and warps now classified under it would fall under recommended item I(c) without change in rates of duty. The hemp yarns now classified under the extract would be imported free of duty under existing item 682a.

Existing Item 537a

537a Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

15 p.c.

20 p.c.

25 p.c.

Ex. Hemp yarns, single or plied, for use in the manufacture of fishing twine or rope, not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference, or for the construction or repair of fishing nets

Free

Free

On the deletion of this item the rovings, yarns and warps now classified under it would fall under recommended item I(d) with no change in rates of duty. The hemp yarns now classified under the extract would be imported free of duty under item 682a.

Existing Item 537b

537b Linen thread, for hand or machine sewing

Free

17½ p.c.

25 p.c.

On the deletion of this item the linen threads now classified thereunder would be entered under recommended item I(a) without change in the rates of duty.

Existing Item 537c

537c Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of vegetable fibres other than cotton, not to include materials for sewing, stitching nor packaging purposes, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for insulating wire or for weaving or braiding

Free

10 p.c.

15 p.c.

The Board recommends the deletion of this end-use item. The rovings, yarns and warps now classified thereunder would then be classifiable under various recommended items depending on the fibre content and the condition in which they are imported.

Yarn singles wholly of jute would become dutiable under recommended item V(a) at a British preferential rate of 10 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. If further advanced than singles they would be entered under recommended item V(b) at rates of 15 p.c. and 20 p.c.

The yarns containing other vegetable fibres would be entered under recommended item I(c) if singles, and under I(d) if further advanced than singles. The rates of duty in these recommended items are respectively $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 15 p.c. under the British Preferential Tariff and $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 20 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

This represents a considerable increase in protection for the domestic spinners of yarns of vegetable fibres not wholly of cotton.

See notes on recommended items I and V.

Existing Item 537d

537d Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

Free $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 25 p.c.

If the Board's recommendations are adopted the goods now classified under this item would be entered under recommended item V(a) along with some of the goods now classified under item 537c. The rates of duty in recommended item V(a) are 10 p.c. and $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

See notes on recommended item V.

Existing Item 537e

537e Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.

20 p.c. 25 p.c. $32\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

On the deletion of this item the goods now classified thereunder would become dutiable under recommended item V(b) at a British preferential rate of 15 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 20 p.c.

See notes on recommended item V.

Existing Item 538a (formerly 522c(2))

538a Cotton yarns, wholly covered with a double layer of metallic strip in single strand only, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of electrical conductors, in their own factories

	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound			4 cts.

Imports of the products covered by this item have declined greatly since their production in Canada began two years ago.

On the deletion of the item, such goods would become dutiable under recommended item I(d) at a British preferential rate of 15 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 20 p.c.

See notes on recommended item I.

Existing Item 540(a)

540(a) Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders

	Free	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound		3 cts.	4 cts.

On the deletion of this item the goods now classified thereunder would become dutiable under recommended item VIII(b) at a British preferential rate of free and a most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c., with the exception of tablecloth and napkin fabrics of crash without coloured borders; these would become dutiable under recommended item VIII(a) at a British preferential rate of 17½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c.

See notes on recommended item VIII.

Existing Item 540(b)

540(b) Articles wholly of flax or hemp, such as sheets, pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, but not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders

	Free	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound		3 cts.	4 cts.

On the deletion of this item, the sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths, napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, and certain of the items attracted by the wording "such as", now classified under this item, would fall under proposed item IX,

with the exception of those table-cloths and napkins of crash, without coloured borders, which would be attracted to recommended item X. Other articles wholly of flax or hemp not named in recommended item IX would fall under recommended item III.

The rates of duty in the three recommended items are as follows:

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
Recommended item III	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
" " IX	Free	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
" " X	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Existing Item 540(c)

540(c) Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp; woven fabrics, in the web, composed in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.

On the deletion of this item the towelling, glass-cloth, table-cloth and napkin materials wholly of flax or hemp would fall under recommended item VIII(a) at British preferential rate of 17½ p.c. and most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c. The woven fabrics composed in part of flax or hemp would be entered under recommended item II at rates which are the same as those recommended for item VIII(a).

Existing Item 540(d)

540(d) Towels and glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.

On the deletion of this item the goods now classified thereunder would fall under recommended item X at a British preferential rate of 17½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c.

See notes on recommended item X.

Existing Items 541, 541a and 541b

541	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, not bleached nor coloured, n.o.p.	Free	5 cts. per 100 lineal yards	15 p.c.
541a	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
541b	Woven or braided fabrics, wholly of jute, not exceeding twelve inches in width	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

On deletion of items 541 and 541a the goods now classified thereunder, together with the woven narrow fabrics from item 541b, which was recommended for deletion in the Board's Report on Narrow Fabrics, would fall under recommended item VI which continues the rates set out in item 541.

See notes on recommended item VI.

Existing Items 542 and 542a

542	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
542a	Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.

On the deletion of item 542 the woven fabrics now classified thereunder, together with the woven narrow fabrics from item 542a, which was recommended for deletion in the Board's Report on Narrow Fabrics, would become dutiable under recommended item II.

Recommended item II continues the British preferential rate set out in item 542 and provides a most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c.

There is an extract from item 542; it is shown in the GATT Schedule of Tariff Concessions as Ex. 542 et al. In these circumstances, the Board does not consider that this extract is included in the Reference and makes no recommendations in respect to it, nor was there any reference to this extract during the course of the public hearing.

Existing Item 543

543 Sail twine and canvas of hemp, or flax, imported for use in the manufacture of boats' and ships' sails

Free 5 p.c. 10 p.c.

On the deletion of this item the twine now classified under it would become dutiable at a British preferential rate of 15 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 20 p.c. under recommended item I(d).

The canvas included in the item would be classified under recommended item XIII at rates of 15 p.c. and 22½ p.c. respectively.

Imports in the ten years ending 1957 averaged about \$2,000; since that year statistics of imports have not been reported separately.

Existing Item 546

546 Articles made from fabrics, finished or unfinished, and all textile manufactures, wholly of jute, n.o.p.; fabrics wholly of jute, coated or impregnated, and jute fabric backed with paper

12½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 30 p.c.

On the deletion of this item the goods now classified thereunder, with the exception of coated or impregnated fabrics, would be entered under recommended item VII without change in rates of duty.

At this time the Board is making no recommendation concerning that part of the item dealing with coated or impregnated fabrics; this will be dealt with in a subsequent Report.

Existing Items 547 and 547a

547	Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute			
		15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
Ex.	Bags or sacks of jute			
		12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	
547a	Bags or sacks of sisal			
		17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	and, per pound			4 cts.

On the deletion of these items the goods now classified thereunder would become dutiable under recommended item XI, at a British preferential rate of 12½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 15 p.c.

See notes on recommended item XI.

Existing Item 548

548	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.; fabrics coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool, n.o.p.			
		25 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
	and, per pound			4 cts.
Ex.	Articles made from woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, but not containing wool, n.o.p., viz.:— Tablecloths, tray cloths, napkins, dresser scarves, wash cloths, bath mats, pillow cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels			
		22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	
Ex.	Doilies made from woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.			
		22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	

It is the intention of the Board that the goods now classified under item 548 would fall under recommended item III with the exception of jute articles containing non-textile components, such as paper lined jute bags, and the coated or impregnated fabrics. Recommended item III continues the 25 p.c. rate under the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

Jute articles containing non-textile components such as paper lined jute bags would be dutiable under recommended item VII at a British preferential rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The Board is making no recommendation at this time concerning that part of the item dealing with coated or impregnated fabrics; this will be dealt with in a subsequent Report.

Recommended item IV continues the provision for entry of the goods enumerated in the two extracts from item 548 at the existing rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

See notes on recommended items III and IV.

Existing Item 548a

548a Woven dress linens containing not more than 15 p.c. by weight of cotton yarns for decorative effect

	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound		$3\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	4 cts.

On the deletion of this item the dress linens now classified thereunder would become dutiable under recommended item II at a British preferential rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The volume of imports in recent years has been very small and does not justify continuation of the item.

See notes on recommended item II.

Existing Item 548c

548c Tablecloths, centre-pieces, and doilies of sisal, palm straw or cane straw

	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound			4 cts.

On the deletion of this item the goods now classified thereunder would become dutiable under recommended item III at a British preferential and most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. The imports are not recorded separately but are thought to be small.

Existing Item 549c

549c Haircloth, composed of horse hair in combination with any vegetable fibre

17½ p.c. 27½ p.c. 30 p.c.

The provisions of this item are continued in recommended item XII without change in wording or in rates of duty.

See notes on recommended item XII.

Existing Items 549d, 549e and 549f

549d Manufactures of hair, n.o.p.

22½ p.c. 30 p.c. 35 p.c.

549e Filter press cloth made from human hair, imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories

10 p.c. 27½ p.c. 30 p.c.

549f Nets made from human hair

15 p.c. 15 p.c. 35 p.c.

Imports classified under these three items have been declining in recent years, and no representations were received for their continuation.

On the deletion of the three items the goods now classified under items 549d and 549f would become dutiable under existing item 555 as manufactures of wool or similar animal fibres, at a British preferential rate of 25 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 27½ p.c.

Filter press cloth, a woven fabric, would be classified under existing items 532a, 532b, or 532c depending on its weight. No imports were recorded in the years 1949 to 1956; they have not been recorded separately since the end of 1956.

Existing Item 610

610 Belting, n.o.p.

7½ p.c. 20 p.c. 27½ p.c.

On the deletion of this item the single-ply woven textiles now entered under this item as belting would be classified under various existing items as woven fabrics or woven narrow fabrics.

Belting woven in two or more plies, wholly of textile fibres would be classified under recommended item XIV(a) without change in rates of duty.

Belting in part of textile fibres, chiefly of the type known in the trade as rubber belting, would be classified under recommended item XIV(b) without change in rates under the Most-Favoured-Nation and General Tariffs, but with an increase in the rate under the British Preferential Tariff from $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 15 p.c.

Belting not containing textile fibres was not included in the Reference and provision is made for it in recommended item XIV(c) without change in rates of duty.

See notes on recommended item XIV.

Existing Item 798

798 Yarns wholly of linen imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for weaving or braiding into fabrics

Free	Free	15 p.c.
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The Board is recommending the deletion of this item. Provision is made in recommended item I(b) for continued free entry of these yarns under the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

Existing Items 812, 812a and 812b

812 Re Tariff Item 540(b):-

On and after the 20th November, 1933, the hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of articles specified in tariff item 540(b) will not deprive the said articles of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff thereunder if such hemming, hemstitching or embroidering be done in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

812a Re Tariff Item 540(b):-

On and after 1st September, 1937, the insertion of cotton thread in the borders of handkerchiefs specified in tariff item 540(b) to give a corded effect will not deprive them of the benefits of the item, provided that such threads are woven into the fabric in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

812b

Re Tariff Item 540(b):-

On and after the first day of February, 1949, the hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of articles specified in tariff item 540(b) will not deprive the said articles of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff thereunder if such hemming, hemstitching or embroidering be done in a country enjoying the benefits of the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

The proviso to recommended item IX continues with some slight changes the provisions, but not the wording, of the above three items.

See notes on recommended item IX.

APPENDIX A

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS and CHANGES PROPOSED

by INTERESTED PARTIES

APPENDIX A

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS and CHANGES PROPOSED by INTERESTED PARTIES

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS			PROPOSED CHANGES		
Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates B.P. M.F.N.	Proposed Description	Proposed Rates B.P. M.F.N.	
533	Sails for boats and ships	15 p.c. 22½ p.c.	According to material, viz.: Existing item 523a Clothing, wearing apparel and other articles, made from woven fabrics wholly of cotton; all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the component fibre of which is wholly cotton, n.o.p.	25 p.c. 25 p.c.	
			OR		
			Existing item 54\$ (see below)	25 p.c. 27½ p.c.	
			OR		
			Existing item 563 Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is fifty per cent or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair (Primary Textiles Institute)	20 p.c. 27½ p.c.	

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.
537	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.
Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres: (a) Singles (Primary Textiles Institute)	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.

ALSO

Yarns and rovings wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not containing silk, man-made fibres or filaments, glass fibres or filaments or wool and not including yarns or rovings 50% or more by weight of jute
(Doon Twines, Limited)

No proposal respecting rates

Ex. 537 Hemp yarns, single or plied, for use in the manufacture of fishing twine or rope, not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference, or for the construction or repair of fishing nets

Existing item 682a, viz.:
Materials for use in the manufacture or repair of the goods specified in tariff item 682
(Primary Textiles Institute)

Free Free

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.

537a	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
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Ex. 537a	Hemp yarns, single or plied, for use in the manufacture of fishing twine or rope, not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference, or for the construction or repair of fishing nets	Free	Free
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PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.

Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres: (b) Other (Primary Textiles Institute)	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
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ALSO

Yarns wholly or in part of vegetable fibres including yarn twists, cords or twines, n.o.p., not containing silk, man-made fibres or filaments, glass fibres or filaments or wool and not including yarns 50% or more by weight of jute (Doon Twines, Limited)	No proposal respecting rates	
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Existing item 682a, viz.: Materials for use in the manufacture or repair of the goods specified in tariff item 682 (Primary Textiles Institute)	Free	Free
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EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.

537b Linen thread, for hand or machine sewing

Free 17½ p.c.

537c Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of vegetable fibres other than cotton, not to include materials for sewing, stitching nor packaging purposes, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for insulating wire or for weaving or braiding

Free 10 p.c.

537d Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

Free 17½ p.c.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.

Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres:
(b) Other
(Primary Textiles Institute)

15 p.c. 20 p.c.

Yarns and rovings wholly of vegetable fibres other than cotton, not containing 50% or more by weight of jute, not to include materials for sewing, stitching or packaging purposes imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for insulating wire or for weaving or braiding
(Doon Twines, Limited)

No proposal respecting rates

Yarns and rovings 50% or more by weight of jute, not more advanced than singles, not containing silk, man-made fibres or filaments, glass fibres or filaments or wool
(Doon Twines, Limited)

20 p.c. 22½ p.c.
but not less than 3¢ per pound

PROPOSED CHANGES		
Item No.	Proposed Description	Proposed Rates B.P. M.F.N.
537e	Yarns including yarn twists, cords or twines 50% or more by weight of jute, n.o.p., not containing silk, man-made fibres or filaments, glass fibres or filaments or wool (Doon Twines, Limited)	22½ p.c. but not less than 4¢ per pound 25 p.c. but not less than 4¢ per pound
538a	Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres: (b) Other (Primary Textiles Institute)	15 p.c. 20 p.c.
540(a)	Woven fabrics wholly of flax or hemp: (b) Other (Primary Textiles Institute)	Free 22½ p.c. and 3¢ per pound

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS		
Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates B.P. M.F.N.
537e	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.	20 p.c. 25 p.c.
538a	Cotton yarns, wholly covered with a double layer of metallic strip in single strand only, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of electrical conductors, in their own factories	10 p.c. 10 p.c.
540(a)	Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders	Free 22½ p.c. and 3¢ per pound

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.
540(b)	Articles wholly of flax or hemp, such as	Free	20 p.c. and 3¢ per pound
	.... sheets, pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, but not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders	Free	20 p.c. and 3¢ per pound
540(c)	Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp;	15 p.c. and 3¢ per pound	20 p.c. and 3½¢ per pound
	.... woven fabrics, in the web, composed in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	15 p.c. and 3¢ per pound	20 p.c. and 3½¢ per pound

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.
Existing item 548 (see below)	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
Sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, towels, glass cloths and handkerchiefs, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, nor table cloths or napkins of crash (Primary Textiles Institute)	Free	22½ p.c. and 3¢ per pound
Woven fabrics wholly of flax or hemp: (a) Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck; table cloth and napkin fabrics of crash; canvas (Primary Textiles Institute)	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
Existing item 542 (see below) (Primary Textiles Institute)	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.

540(d) Towels and glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

15 p.c.
and 3¢
per pound per pound

20 p.c.
and 3½¢

541 Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, not bleached nor coloured, n.o.p.

Free

5¢ per
100 lineal
yards

541a Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.

Free

22½ p.c.

541d (in part) Canvas in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, or both, plain woven, not coloured, not further manufactured than impregnated with weatherproofing or preservative materials, suitable for manufacturing into tents, awnings, tarpaulins, hatch covers and similar articles, weighing not less than 18 ounces and not more than 26 ounces per sq. yard

15 p.c.

25 p.c.
and 3½¢
per pound

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.

Existing item 548 (see below)
(Primary Textiles Institute)

25 p.c.

27½ p.c.

No proposals

No proposals

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c.

Woven fabrics wholly of flax or hemp:
(a) Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck; table cloth and napkin fabrics of crash; canvas
(Primary Textiles Institute)

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.

542	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
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543	Sail twine	Free	5 p.c.
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.... and canvas of hemp, or flax, imported for use in the manufacture of boats' and ships' sails

Free	5 p.c.
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546 (in part)	Articles made from fabrics, finished or unfinished, and all textile manufactures, wholly of jute, n.o.p.; and jute fabric backed with paper	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
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PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.

No change proposed in description (Primary Textiles Institute)	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
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Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres: (b) Other	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
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Woven fabrics wholly of flax or hemp: (a) Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck; table cloth and napkin fabrics of crash; canvas (Primary Textiles Institute)	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
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No proposals	
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EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.

547	Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.
Ex. 547	Bags or sacks of jute	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
547a	Bags or sacks of sisal	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.

548 Clothing, wearing apparel (in part) and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.;

Ex. 548 Articles made from woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, but not containing wool, n.o.p., viz.:—Tablecloths, tray cloths, napkins, dresser scarves, wash cloths, bath mats, pillow cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels

22½ p.c. 22½ p.c.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.

Bags or sacks of hemp, jute, linen or sisal (Canadian Manufacturers of Jute Bags) 12½ p.c. 15 p.c.

No change proposed in description (Primary Textiles Institute) 25 p.c. 27½ p.c.

ALSO

Household ironing board covers, pads, one-piece cover pads, and sets consisting of a cover and pad (Smith Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and Tex-Knit Company of Canada Inc.) 25 p.c. 40 p.c.

Existing item 548 (see above) (Primary Textiles Institute) 25 p.c. 27½ p.c.

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	B.P.	Present Rates M.F.N.
Ex. 548	Doilies made from woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
548a	Woven dress linens containing not more than 15 p.c. by weight of cotton yarns for decorative effect	Free	25 p.c. and 3½¢ per pound
548c	Tablecloths, centre-pieces, and doilies of sisal, palm straw or cane straw	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
549c	Haircloth, composed of horse hair in combination with any vegetable fibre	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
549d	Manufactures of hair, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.
549e	Filter press cloth made from human hair, imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	B.P.	Proposed Rates M.F.N.
Existing item 548 (see above) (Primary Textiles Institute)	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
Existing item 542 (see above) (Primary Textiles Institute)	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
No proposals		
Hair cloth composed of coarse hair, in combination with other fibres for use exclusively as tailors' interlinings (National Wool Textile Executive of the United Kingdom)		No proposal respecting rates
No proposals		

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.

549f	Nets made from human hair	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
610	Belting, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates	
	B.P.	M.F.N.

No proposals

Belts and belting, including conveyor belts and belting, consisting of textiles in combination with rubber or synthetic resin, with or without other materials (Rubber Association of Canada)	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
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ALSO

According to component material,

viz.:

Existing item 522(2)

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton:

Bleached or mercerized, not coloured, n.o.p.

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c.

OR

Existing item 562a

Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than fifty per cent, by weight, of silk

22½ p.c. 30 p.c.
and 20¢
per pound

OR

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS

Item No.	Present Description	Present Rates B.P. M.F.N.
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798 Yarns wholly of linen imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for weaving or braiding into fabrics Free Free

812 Re: Tariff Item 540(b):-
On and after the 20th November, 1933, the hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of articles specified in tariff item 540(b) will not deprive the said articles of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff thereunder if such hemming, hemstitching or embroidering be done in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposed Description	Proposed Rates B.P. M.F.N.
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Recommended item II, Board's Report on 22½ p.c. 25 p.c.
Narrow Fabrics
Woven fabrics, not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk
(Primary Textiles Institute)

No proposals

Proviso to item 540(b):
Provided that hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of the articles specified, or the insertion of cotton thread in the borders of the handkerchiefs, will not deprive them of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff under this item.
(Primary Textiles Institute)

EXISTING TARIFF ITEMS		PROPOSED CHANGES	
Item No.	Present Description	Proposed Description	Proposed Rates B.P. M.F.N.
812a	<p>Re: Tariff Item 540(b):- On and after 1st September, 1937, the insertion of cotton thread in the borders of handkerchiefs specified in tariff item 540(b) to give a corded effect will not deprive them of the benefits of the item, provided that such threads are woven into the fabric in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.</p>	<p>Provido to item 540(b): <u>Provided</u> that hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of the articles specified, or the insertion of cotton thread in the borders of the handkerchiefs, will not deprive them of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff under this item. (Priamry Textiles Institute)</p>	
812b	<p>Re: Tariff Item 540(b):- On and after the first day of February, 1949, the hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of articles specified in tariff item 540(b) will not deprive the said articles of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff thereunder if such hemming, hemstitching or embroidering be done in a country enjoying the benefits of the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.</p>		

APPENDIX B

IMPORT STATISTICS

Note: Figures showing volume and value of imports relate to calendar years. Duties as per cent of total values and of dutiable values in the period 1935-38 relate to fiscal years ending March 31, 1936-39.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

INDEX OF TARIFF ITEMS
and the corresponding
IMPORT STATISTICAL CLASSES

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Abbreviated Description of Statistical Class</u>	<u>Statistical Class No.</u>
522(6)	Sail-cloth of Egyptian cotton	3043
533	Sails for boats and ships	3176
537	Yarns of vegetable fibres, singles	3122 ^(a)
Ex. 537	Yarns of vegetable fibres, singles	3122 ^(a)
537a	Yarns, cords, twines of veg. fibre, n.o.p.	3124 ^(a)
Ex. 537a	Yarns, cords, twines of veg. fibre, n.o.p.	3124 ^(a)
537b	Linen thread for sewing	3125
537c	Yarns of vegetable fibres for weaving	3126 ^(a)
537d	Yarns of jute, singles, n.o.p.	3121
537e	Yarns, cords, twines of jute, n.o.p.	3123
538a	Cotton yarn tinsel thread	3017 ^(b)
540(a)	Fabrics chiefly of flax or hemp	3132 ^(a)
540(b)	Handkerchiefs of flax or hemp Sheets, table-cloths, towels of flax	3175 ^(a) 3178 ^(a)
540(c)	Fabrics chiefly of flax or hemp Towelling, table-cloth in web	3132 ^(a) 3139
540(d)	Towels, glass-cloths of crash or huck	3177
541	Fabrics of jute, unbleached, n.o.p.	3134
541a	Fabrics of jute, n.o.p.	3135
541b	Fabrics of jute, 12" wide or less	3136 ^(b)
541d	Canvas of flax for tents, awnings	3476
542	Fabrics of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.	3138
542a	Fabrics of vegetable fibres, 12" wide or less	3137 ^(b)

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Abbreviated Description of Statistical Class</u>	<u>Statistical Class No.</u>
543	Canvas, twine of flax for sails Yarns, cords, twines of veg. fibre, n.o.p. Fabrics chiefly of flax or hemp	3131(c) 3124(a) 3132(a)
546	Jute manufactures, n.o.p.	3179
547	Bags of hemp, linen, jute, sisal Used bags of vegetable fibres	3171(a) 3550(a)(b)(d)
Ex. 547	Bags of hemp, linen, jute, sisal Used bags of vegetable fibres	3171(a) 3550(a)(b)(d)
547a	Bags of hemp, linen, jute, sisal Used bags of vegetable fibres	3171(a) 3550(a)(b)(d)
548	Clothing of vegetable fibres, n.o.p. Bags of hemp, linen, jute, sisal Quilts, bath-mats of vegetable fibres Handkerchiefs of flax or hemp Vegetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p. Corsets, girdles, brassieres Used bags of vegetable fibres Curtains, n.o.p. Surgical dressings Boot, shoe, shirt, stay laces	3162 3171(a) 3173(a) 3175(a) 3180(a)(b) 3510(b)(d) 3550(a)(b)(d) 3557(b) 3566(b) 9058(b)
Ex. 548	Quilts, bath-mats of vegetable fibres Sheets, table-cloths, towels of flax Vegetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p.	3173(a) 3178(a) 3180(a)(b)
Ex. 548	Vegetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p.	3180(a)(b)
548a	Woven dress linens Fabrics chiefly of flax or hemp	3140(e) 3132(a)
548c	Vegetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p.	3180(a)(b)
549c	Haircloth	3401(a)
549d	Manufactures of hair, n.o.p.	2195(a)
549e	Haircloth Filter press cloth of human hair	3401(a) 3402(f)
549f	Manufactures of hair, n.o.p.	2195(a)
610	Conveyor belting of rubber Belting of rubber, n.o.p. V-belts chiefly of rubber Belting of cotton Belting of all kinds, n.o.p.	1699(b) 1701(b) 1727(b) 3083(b) 3551(b)

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Abbreviated Description of Statistical Class</u>	<u>Statistical Class No.</u>
798	Yarns of vegetable fibres for weaving	3126 ^(a)
812	Handkerchiefs of flax or hemp	3175 ^(a)
	Sheets, table-cloths, towels of flax	3178 ^(a)
812a	Handkerchiefs of flax or hemp	3175 ^(a)
812b	Handkerchiefs of flax or hemp	3175 ^(a)
	Sheets, table-cloths, towels of flax	3178 ^(a)

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- (a) Includes imports under other miscellaneous textiles tariff items
- (b) Includes imports under other than miscellaneous textiles tariff items
- (c) Beginning in 1958 included under S.C. 3124 and 3132
- (d) Not reported separately in 1935-39
- (e) Beginning in 1958 included under S.C. 3132
- (f) Beginning in 1957 included under S.C. 3401

Imports: Conveyor belting, rubber, S.C. 1699

Tariff Item 610 and others

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1956(a)	240	29	12.0	15.0
1957	302	40	13.4	13.8
1958	438	49	11.2	11.9
1959	451	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>				
1956(a)	111	6	5.2	7.5
1957	149	11	7.4	7.5
1958	290	20	7.0	7.5
1959	286	..	..	..
<u>3. United States</u>				
1956(a)	121	22	18.6	20.0
1957	147	28	19.2	20.0
1958	137	27	19.5	20.0
1959	134	..	..	..

(a) Prior to 1956 included under S.C. 1701

Imports: Belting, rubber, n.o.p., S.C. 1701(a)

Tariff Item 610 and others

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	81	..	24.4	24.4
1936	88	..	22.3	22.3
1937	111	..	21.9	21.9
1938	96	..	21.8	21.8
1939	122	28	22.9	22.9
1947	858	121	14.1	24.0
1948	937	85	9.1	19.4
1949	237	43	18.0	19.6
1950	315	44	13.9	18.2
1951	680	63	9.2	18.9
1952	385	42	10.8	18.9
1953	359	65	18.2	19.5
1954	372	65	17.4	19.2
1955	470	79	16.9	19.3
1956	406	72	17.7	19.4
1957	467	80	17.1	18.3
1958	463	75	16.1	17.7
1959	565	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>				
1935	24	..	18.0	18.0
1936	29	..	17.4	17.4
1937	35	..	15.5	15.5
1938	35	..	15.0	15.0
1939	26	4	15.0	15.0
1947	25	1	4.0	4.0
1948	24	2	7.5	7.5
1949	7	1	7.4	7.5
1950	35	3	7.5	7.5
1951	30	2	7.5	7.5
1952	20	1	7.2	7.5
1953	15	1	7.2	7.5
1954	22	2	7.5	7.5
1955	23	2	7.5	7.5
1956	20	1	7.2	7.5
1957	58	4	7.5	7.5
1958	79	6	7.5	7.5
1959	94	..	..	..

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	57	..	26.9	26.9
1936	56	..	25.0	25.0
1937	67	..	25.0	25.0
1938	56	..	25.0	25.0
1939	83	21	25.0	25.0
1947	833	120	14.4	25.0
1948	913	83	9.1	20.1
1949	230	42	18.4	20.0
1950	281	41	14.7	20.0
1951	650	60	9.3	20.0
1952	365	40	11.0	20.0
1953	344	64	18.7	20.0
1954	346	62	18.0	20.0
1955	441	76	17.3	20.0
1956	367	66	18.1	20.0
1957	392	72	18.4	20.0
1958	367	66	17.9	20.0
1959	451	..	..	..

(a) Included S.C. 1699 prior to 1956, and S.C. 1727 prior to 1949

Imports: V-belts, chiefly of rubber, S.C. 1727

Tariff Item 610 and others

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Dutiable Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1949 ^(a)	551	36	6.5	19.5
1950	558	52	9.4	19.4
1951	826	75	9.1	19.3
1952	895	65	7.3	19.3
1953	873	69	8.0	19.0
1954	638	61	9.6	19.4
1955	876	100	11.5	19.2
1956	970	109	11.2	18.6
1957	837	105	12.6	18.7
1958	831	87	10.5	18.0
1959	829	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1949(a)	8	1	7.5	7.5
1950	12	1	7.5	7.5
1951	23	2	7.5	7.5
1952	19	1	7.5	7.5
1953	31	2	7.5	7.5
1954	15	1	7.0	7.5
1955	36	3	7.5	7.5
1956	65	5	7.5	7.5
1957	59	4	7.5	7.5
1958	76	6	7.4	7.5
1959	135	..	..	..

3. United States

1949(a)	543	35	6.5	20.0
1950	546	51	9.4	20.0
1951	796	72	9.1	20.0
1952	870	63	7.2	20.0
1953	836	66	7.9	20.0
1954	620	59	9.6	20.0
1955	825	95	11.5	20.0
1956	887	100	11.3	20.0
1957	744	94	12.7	20.0
1958	717	75	10.4	20.0
1959	638	..	..	..

(a) Prior to 1949 included under S.C. 1701

Imports: Other manufactures of hair, n.o.p., S.C. 2195

Tariff Items 549d, 549f

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	15	..	31.2	31.2
1936	10	..	28.7	28.7
1937	16	..	29.0	29.0
1938	12	..	28.7	28.7
1939	10	3	27.7	27.7
1947	250	74	29.5	29.5
1948	153	33	21.3	21.3
1949	184	38	20.5	20.5
1950	131	29	22.0	22.0
1951	68	15	22.6	22.6
1952	62	15	24.4	24.4
1953	95	19	20.5	20.5
1954	76	17	22.7	22.7
1955	92	19	20.8	20.8
1956	69	16	23.8	23.8
1957	72	16	22.8	22.8
1958	62	16	25.6	25.6
1959	100	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	2	..	21.2	21.2
1936	2	..	21.7	21.7
1937	2	..	21.2	21.2
1938	2	..	20.6	20.6
1939	2	*	20.3	20.3
1947	7	1	10.9	10.9
1948	5	1	18.9	18.9
1949	3	1	20.2	20.2
1950	7	1	20.1	20.1
1951	5	1	19.4	19.4
1952	6	1	19.4	19.4
1953	7	1	19.8	19.8
1954	5	1	20.2	20.2
1955	16	3	19.6	19.6
1956	19	4	20.2	20.2
1957	11	2	20.1	20.1
1958	12	2	20.1	20.1
1959	18	..	..	..

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States				
1935	5	..	34.6	34.6
1936	3	..	30.1	30.1
1937	4	..	30.3	30.3
1938	6	..	30.1	30.1
1939	5	1	30.0	30.0
1947	81	24	30.0	30.0
1948	43	12	26.8	26.8
1949	60	17	27.8	27.8
1950	51	14	27.4	27.4
1951	27	8	28.0	28.0
1952	24	7	29.4	29.4
1953	17	5	27.9	27.9
1954	15	4	29.4	29.4
1955	15	4	28.8	28.8
1956	26	8	29.3	29.3
1957	25	7	29.2	29.2
1958	30	9	29.5	29.5
1959	34	..	..	..

<u>4. Hong Kong</u>				
1935-36	-	-	-	-
1937	*	..	35.0	35.0
1938-39	-	-	-	-
1947	9	3	30.0	30.0
1948	22	5	21.4	21.4
1949	33	5	15.0	15.0
1950	32	5	15.0	15.0
1951	11	2	15.0	15.0
1952	15	2	15.0	15.0
1953	48	7	15.0	15.0
1954	33	5	15.0	15.0
1955	42	6	15.0	15.0
1956	5	1	15.0	15.0
1957	11	2	15.0	15.0
1958	4	1	15.0	15.0
1959	14	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>5. Germany</u> ^(a)				
1935-36	-	-	-	-
1937	*	..	31.2	31.2
1938	1	..	30.1	30.1
1939	*	*	30.3	30.3
1947-49	-	-	-	-
1950	1	*	30.0	30.0
1951	3	1	30.0	30.0
1952	3	1	29.3	29.3
1953	15	4	29.9	29.9
1954	15	4	29.3	29.3
1955	12	4	30.0	30.0
1956	5	2	30.0	30.0
1957	6	2	30.0	30.0
1958	10	3	29.7	29.7
1959	17	..	..	..

(a) Beginning in 1952, West Germany only

Imports: Cotton yarns, covered with metallic strip (tinsel thread),
S.C. 3017

Tariff Items 521(5) (formerly 522c(1)), 538a (formerly 522c(2))

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	18	23	1.22	..	26.1	26.1
1936	58	32	0.56	..	20.6	20.6
1937	43	38	0.87	..	25.2	25.2
1938	19	19	0.99	..	19.9	19.9
1939	30	24	0.81	4	16.1	16.1
1947	43	76	1.77	13	16.7	17.2
1948	53	90	1.71	13	14.2	14.2
1949	43	69	1.62	10	13.9	13.9
1950	55	110	2.00	14	12.7	12.7
1951	71	155	2.18	19	12.0	12.0
1952	51	103	2.03	13	12.5	12.5
1953	64	138	2.14	18	12.7	12.7
1954	70	153	2.19	20	13.0	13.0
1955	65	157	2.41	19	12.2	12.2
1956	80	225	2.79	25	11.3	11.3
1957	55	151	2.73	17	11.4	11.4
1958	43	115	2.67	13	11.2	11.2
1959	18	36	2.01	..	..	..
2. United States						
1935	10	11	1.20	..	27.7	27.7
1936	11	12	1.13	..	25.5	25.5
1937	17	20	1.13	..	25.5	25.5
1938	11	13	1.18	..	19.0	19.0
1939	19	20	1.07	3	16.1	16.1
1947	42	72	1.71	12	17.1	17.1
1948	53	90	1.71	13	14.2	14.2
1949	43	69	1.62	10	13.9	13.9
1950	55	109	2.00	14	12.7	12.7
1951	70	150	2.15	18	11.8	11.8
1952	45	97	2.13	12	12.4	12.4
1953	59	130	2.19	16	12.5	12.5
1954	68	148	2.19	19	12.9	12.9
1955	63	152	2.43	18	12.1	12.1
1956	80	222	2.80	25	11.3	11.3
1957	55	151	2.72	17	11.4	11.4
1958	43	114	2.66	13	11.2	11.2
1959	18	36	2.02	..	..	..

Imports: Sailcloth, Egyptian cotton, for sails, S.C. 3043

Tariff Item 522(6) (formerly 523h)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	3	3	1.02	..	0.5	29.5
1936	5	5	0.97	-	-	-
1937	7	8	1.07	-	-	-
1938	6	6	1.04	..	0.1	30.4
1939	6	6	0.96	*	0.4	31.8
1947	4	9	2.46	*	0.9	21.0
1948	6	19	2.99	*	1.3	20.8
1949	8	26	3.33	1	2.6	20.8
1950	8	19	2.38	*	0.5	20.7
1951	3	12	3.65	*	0.4	21.1
1952	5	16	3.30	*	2.9	20.9
1953	8	13	1.60	1	11.6	22.7
1954	4	8	2.12	*	3.0	21.0
1955	4	9	2.42	*	1.0	20.9
1956	5	12	2.52	*	0.7	21.2
1957	6	14	2.40	-	-	-
1958(a)	4	10	2.59	*	0.4	22.7

2. United Kingdom

1935	3	3	1.02	..	0.5	29.5
1936	5	5	0.97	-	-	-
1937	7	8	1.07	-	-	-
1938	6	6	1.05	-	-	-
1939	6	6	.98	*	0.1	26.9
1947	4	9	2.42	-	-	-
1948	6	18	2.94	-	-	-
1949	7	23	3.22	-	-	-
1950	8	18	2.35	-	-	-
1951	3	12	3.65	-	-	-
1952	4	14	3.24	-	-	-
1953	3	6	2.16	-	-	-
1954	3	7	1.99	-	-	-
1955	4	9	2.37	-	-	-
1956	5	12	2.51	-	-	-
1957	6	14	2.40	-	-	-
1958(a)	4	10	2.63	-	-	-

(a) After 1958 included with "woven fabrics, cotton, bleached or mercerized, n.o.p., not coloured" (S.C. 3035)

Imports: Belting, cotton, S.C. 3083

Tariff Item 610 and others

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	40	..	..	24.4	24.4
1936	..	48	..	..	21.9	21.9
1937	..	44	..	..	20.6	20.6
1938	..	32	..	..	21.3	21.3
1939	..	51	..	12	23.0	23.0
1947	..	270	..	57	21.2	22.4
1948	..	286	..	53	18.4	18.4
1949	..	255	..	44	17.4	18.4
1950	..	268	..	44	16.4	17.3
1951	219	391	1.79	62	15.9	17.2
1952	164	275	1.67	44	15.8	17.7
1953	140	243	1.74	42	17.4	17.7
1954	135	217	1.61	37	17.0	17.4
1955	154	271	1.76	46	16.9	17.3
1956	162	305	1.88	54	17.8	18.2
1957	176	339	1.93	60	17.6	18.0
1958	152	282	1.86	49	17.5	17.9
1959	157	298	1.90	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	..	12	..	..	18.7	18.7
1936	..	19	..	..	17.9	17.9
1937	..	20	..	..	15.0	15.0
1938	..	12	..	..	15.0	15.0
1939	..	10	..	2	15.0	15.0
1947	..	32	..	1	3.8	3.8
1948	..	36	..	3	7.4	7.4
1949	..	32	..	2	7.5	7.5
1950	..	54	..	4	7.5	7.5
1951	56	80	1.44	6	7.4	7.5
1952	32	45	1.42	3	7.5	7.5
1953	31	44	1.40	3	7.4	7.5
1954	39	45	1.16	3	7.5	7.5
1955	39	57	1.48	4	7.5	7.5
1956	35	43	1.24	3	7.5	7.5
1957	41	53	1.29	4	7.5	7.5
1958	39	45	1.17	3	7.5	7.5
1959	36	49	1.35	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	28	..	..	27.0	27.0
1936	..	29	..	..	25.0	25.0
1937	..	23	..	..	25.0	25.0
1938	..	19	..	..	25.0	25.0
1939	..	40	..	10	25.0	25.0
1947	..	237	..	56	23.5	25.0
1948	..	250	..	50	20.0	20.1
1949	..	223	..	42	18.8	20.0
1950	..	214	..	40	18.6	20.0
1951	162	310	1.91	56	18.1	20.0
1952	133	230	1.73	40	17.4	20.0
1953	109	199	1.83	39	19.7	20.0
1954	96	172	1.80	33	19.4	20.0
1955	115	214	1.85	42	19.4	20.0
1956	128	262	2.05	51	19.5	20.0
1957	135	286	2.12	56	19.5	20.0
1958	113	237	2.10	46	19.4	20.0
1959	121	249	2.06	..	..	..

Imports: Yarns, jute, singles, n.o.p., S.C. 3121(a)

Tariff Item 537d

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	1,544	105	0.07	..	2.2	25.0
1936	1,455	119	0.08	..	5.4	22.0
1937	1,666	134	0.08	..	2.0	24.7
1938	1,135	107	0.09	..	4.6	24.3
1939	1,594	150	0.09	10	6.5	23.8
1947	104	18	0.17	-	-	-
1948	232	56	0.24	-	-	-
1949	258	61	0.24	-	-	-
1950	758	171	0.23	-	-	-
1951	203	51	0.25	-	-	-
1952	476	105	0.22	-	-	-
1953	1,271	227	0.18	5	2.2	17.5
1954	1,478	264	0.18	3	0.9	17.5
1955	1,194	217	0.18	*	0.2	17.5
1956	1,066	193	0.18	*	*	17.2
1957	601	108	0.18	-	-	-
1958	363	63	0.17	*	0.1	17.5
1959	526	94	0.18	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	1,493	100	0.07	..	1.1	25.0
1936	1,359	105	0.08	..	3.7	23.7
1937	1,658	133	0.08	..	1.9	25.0
1938	1,010	95	0.09	..	5.3	25.0
1939	1,321	126	0.10	9	6.7	25.0
1947	104	18	0.17	-	-	-
1948	131	29	0.22	-	-	-
1949	116	25	0.22	-	-	-
1950	282	61	0.22	-	-	-
1951	203	51	0.25	-	-	-
1952	476	105	0.22	-	-	-
1953	1,051	189	0.18	-	-	-
1954	1,234	220	0.18	-	-	-
1955	1,014	184	0.18	-	-	-
1956	823	150	0.18	-	-	-
1957	302	52	0.17	-	-	-
1958	236	39	0.16	-	-	-
1959	348	61	0.17	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. India</u>						
1935-37	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	110	10	0.09	-	-	-
1939	230	17	0.07	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	95	26	0.27	-	-	-
1949	142	36	0.25	-	-	-
1950	476	110	0.23	-	-	-
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	22	4	0.20	-	-	-
1954	164	30	0.18	-	-	-
1955	135	24	0.18	-	-	-
1956	201	36	0.18	-	-	-
1957	228	43	0.19	-	-	-
1958	117	22	0.19	-	-	-
1959	173	32	0.18	..	..	..
<u>4. Ireland</u>						
1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	37	6	0.15	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	36	6	0.17	-	-	-
1956	30	5	0.16	-	-	-
1957	70	13	0.18	-	-	-
1958	10	2	0.17	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Included "Baler twine" (S.C. 3420) prior to 1955

Imports: Yarns, vegetable fibres, singles, n.o.p., S.C. 3122^(a)

Tariff Items 537, ex 537

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	187	31	0.17	..	15.1	15.1
1936	204	30	0.14	..	14.5	14.5
1937	296	49	0.16	..	16.1	16.1
1938	135	24	0.18	..	15.1	15.1
1939	139	21	0.15	3	16.2	16.2
1947	28	32	1.15	3	8.7	8.7
1948	22	14	0.66	2	16.4	16.4
1949	69	28	0.40	5	16.6	16.6
1950	201	78	0.39	11	13.8	14.7
1951	220	95	0.43	7	7.7	15.2
1952	93	41	0.44	2	5.0	16.5
1953	247	94	0.38	11	11.3	17.4
1954	512	110	0.22	4	3.4	17.4
1955	173	62	0.36	7	10.5	17.3
1956	288	98	0.34	13	13.7	17.3
1957	137	56	0.41	7	12.0	17.3
1958	107	46	0.43	4	9.0	17.1
1959	54	21	0.39	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	116	17	0.15	..	13.8	13.8
1936	154	19	0.13	..	12.8	12.8
1937	214	33	0.15	..	15.3	15.3
1938	70	11	0.16	..	12.8	12.8
1939	44	6	0.12	1	12.5	12.5
1947	20	25	1.22	2	6.2	6.2
1948	4	3	0.77	*	12.5	12.5
1949	9	5	0.55	1	12.5	12.5
1950	119	45	0.38	5	11.2	12.5
1951	140	63	0.44	3	4.4	12.5
1952	41	22	0.53	*	1.5	12.5
1953	36	21	0.59	*	1.0	12.5
1954	66	30	0.45	*	0.1	12.5
1955	42	17	0.42	*	1.2	12.5
1956	54	15	0.27	*	3.0	12.5
1957	17	7	0.42	*	2.3	12.5
1958	31	14	0.46	*	1.8	12.5
1959	37	12	0.33	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. Italy						
1935	30	6	0.20	..	17.5	17.5
1936	24	5	0.23	..	17.5	17.5
1937	69	13	0.19	..	17.5	17.5
1938	62	13	0.20	..	17.5	17.5
1939	92	15	0.17	3	17.5	17.5
1947	5	4	0.77	1	17.5	17.5
1948	8	4	0.51	1	17.5	17.5
1949	58	21	0.36	4	17.5	17.5
1950	73	27	0.37	5	17.5	17.5
1951	77	30	0.39	4	13.8	17.5
1952	19	8	0.43	1	17.5	17.5
1953	197	68	0.35	10	15.2	17.5
1954	68	25	0.37	3	13.3	17.5
1955	107	40	0.37	6	14.6	17.5
1956	206	77	0.37	12	15.5	17.5
1957	79	32	0.40	4	12.7	17.5
1958	64	28	0.44	3	11.8	17.5
1959	8	3	0.40	..	..	..
4. United States						
1935	1	*	0.28	..	20.5	20.5
1936	3	*	0.11	..	17.5	17.5
1937	5	1	0.20	..	17.5	17.5
1938	*	*	0.18	..	17.5	17.5
1939	*	*	0.22	*	10.0	10.0
1947	1	1	1.31	*	17.5	17.5
1948	9	7	0.73	1	17.5	17.5
1949	2	2	0.75	*	17.5	17.5
1950	8	5	0.58	1	15.6	17.5
1951	3	2	0.76	*	17.5	17.5
1952	2	2	1.02	*	16.9	17.5
1953	4	2	0.51	*	5.1	17.5
1954	1	*	0.32	*	12.4	17.5
1955	4	2	0.38	*	17.5	17.5
1956	4	4	0.99	1	16.2	17.5
1957	22	14	0.63	2	17.5	17.5
1958	3	2	0.68	*	17.5	17.5
1959	8	6	0.68	..	..	..

(a) Included "Baler twine" (S.C. 3420) prior to 1955

Imports: Yarns, cords and twines, jute, plied, n.o.p., S.C. 3123^(a)

Tariff Item 537e

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	310	26	0.08	..	24.8	24.8
1936	259	25	0.10	..	25.9	25.9
1937	424	39	0.09	..	24.1	24.1
1938	331	29	0.09	..	23.1	23.1
1939	222	22	0.10	5	23.5	23.5
1947	412	95	0.23	18	18.9	18.9
1948	196	58	0.29	11	19.4	19.4
1949	95	28	0.30	6	20.4	20.4
1950	270	69	0.25	13	18.7	18.7
1951	135	43	0.32	8	19.7	19.7
1952	265	66	0.25	10	15.3	19.4
1953	348	74	0.21	13	17.7	18.9
1954	608	120	0.20	14	11.7	18.3
1955	264	64	0.24	12	18.4	18.4
1956	433	107	0.25	20	18.5	18.5
1957	192	49	0.26	9	18.9	18.9
1958	199	50	0.25	9	18.3	18.9
1959	291	74	0.25	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	298	25	0.09	..	24.8	24.8
1936	216	19	0.09	..	24.7	24.7
1937	388	34	0.09	..	22.7	22.7
1938	297	24	0.08	..	22.5	22.5
1939	200	19	0.10	4	22.5	22.5
1947	226	50	0.22	6	12.5	12.5
1948	166	46	0.28	8	18.0	18.0
1949	64	18	0.28	3	18.0	18.0
1950	245	61	0.25	11	18.0	18.0
1951	110	33	0.30	6	18.0	18.0
1952	189	45	0.24	7	16.5	18.0
1953	288	60	0.21	11	18.0	18.0
1954	324	74	0.23	13	18.0	18.0
1955	246	60	0.24	11	18.0	18.0
1956	403	100	0.25	18	18.0	18.0
1957	170	43	0.25	8	18.0	18.0
1958	181	44	0.24	8	17.4	18.0
1959	258	66	0.25	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. Belgium and Luxembourg</u>						
1935-38	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	11	1	0.09	*	30.0	30.0
1947	17	5	0.30	2	30.0	30.0
1948-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	3	*	0.14	*	24.9	24.9
1954	129	18	0.14	*	0.2	24.8
1955	13	2	0.18	1	25.0	25.0
1956	23	5	0.22	1	25.0	25.0
1957	13	3	0.19	1	25.0	25.0
1958	4	1	0.21	*	25.0	25.0
1959	7	2	0.23	..	..	..
<u>4. United States</u>						
1935	1	*	0.21	..	31.1	31.1
1936	35	5	0.14	..	30.0	30.0
1937	35	5	0.14	..	30.0	30.0
1938	34	5	0.14	..	30.3	30.3
1939	11	2	0.18	1	30.1	30.1
1947	55	17	0.30	5	30.0	30.0
1948	30	11	0.38	3	25.0	25.0
1949	21	8	0.39	2	25.0	25.0
1950	25	7	0.28	2	25.0	25.0
1951	24	10	0.42	3	25.0	25.0
1952	39	12	0.31	2	19.7	25.0
1953	37	9	0.26	2	22.0	25.0
1954	54	13	0.24	1	5.9	25.0
1955	4	2	0.44	*	25.0	25.0
1956	6	2	0.33	*	25.0	25.0
1957	8	4	0.47	1	25.0	25.0
1958	14	5	0.36	1	25.0	25.0
1959	3	1	0.33	..	..	..

(a) Included "Baler twine" (S.C. 3420) prior to 1955

Imports: Yarns, cords and twines, vegetable fibres, plied, n.o.p.,
S.C. 3124^(a)

Tariff Items 537a, ex 537a, 543^(b)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	522	81	0.15	..	19.6	19.6
1936	599	92	0.15	..	19.2	19.2
1937	672	130	0.19	..	19.1	19.1
1938	566	98	0.17	..	18.0	18.0
1939	705	110	0.16	21	19.2	19.2
1947	920	259	0.28	48	18.7	18.7
1948	426	173	0.41	28	16.3	16.3
1949	622	215	0.35	36	16.5	16.5
1950	1,026	303	0.30	51	16.8	17.0
1951	819	338	0.41	58	17.2	17.4
1952	845	309	0.37	38	12.3	17.7
1953	1,207	331	0.27	52	15.7	18.0
1954	2,608	570	0.22	61	10.8	17.4
1955	1,290	321	0.25	56	17.3	18.0
1956	1,555	364	0.23	63	17.2	17.8
1957	1,447	337	0.23	58	17.3	17.5
1958	1,260	305	0.24	52	16.9	17.7
1959	1,417	326	0.23	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	447	61	0.14	..	18.3	18.3
1936	328	61	0.18	..	17.7	17.7
1937	384	79	0.20	..	16.0	16.0
1938	359	63	0.17	..	15.8	15.8
1939	280	58	0.21	9	16.1	16.1
1947	126	73	0.58	6	8.7	8.7
1948	290	123	0.43	19	15.0	15.0
1949	420	148	0.35	22	15.0	15.0
1950	487	174	0.36	26	14.7	15.0
1951	318	175	0.55	26	14.9	15.0
1952	373	161	0.43	15	9.2	15.0
1953	348	128	0.37	18	13.9	15.1
1954	775	220	0.28	26	12.0	15.0
1955	405	125	0.31	19	14.9	15.0
1956	442	156	0.35	23	14.7	15.0
1957	497	157	0.32	24	15.0	15.0
1958	385	133	0.35	19	14.0	15.0
1959	393	146	0.37	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>

3. United States

1935	44	14	0.31	..	24.5	24.5
1936	92	21	0.23	..	22.5	22.5
1937	93	25	0.27	..	22.5	22.5
1938	48	17	0.35	..	22.5	22.5
1939	65	23	0.36	5	22.5	22.5
1947	201	71	0.35	16	22.5	22.5
1948	67	34	0.51	7	19.7	20.0
1949	66	39	0.59	8	20.0	20.0
1950	92	50	0.54	10	20.0	20.0
1951	100	66	0.66	13	19.3	20.0
1952	88	56	0.64	11	19.3	20.0
1953	171	90	0.52	14	15.8	20.0
1954	231	116	0.50	18	15.8	20.0
1955	133	90	0.68	18	20.0	20.0
1956	63	53	0.83	11	20.0	20.0
1957	86	57	0.65	11	20.0	20.0
1958	98	70	0.71	13	18.6	20.0
1959	113	66	0.59	..	..	..

4. Belgium & Luxembourg

1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	138	15	0.11	..	24.7	24.7
1938	63	6	0.09	..	22.5	22.5
1939	232	17	0.08	4	22.5	22.5
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	16	5	0.30	1	20.0	20.0
1950	19	5	0.25	1	20.0	20.0
1951-53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	156	26	0.17	2	7.6	20.0
1955	56	11	0.20	2	19.7	20.0
1956	96	17	0.17	3	18.1	20.0
1957	40	7	0.17	1	20.0	20.0
1958	18	4	0.20	1	20.0	20.0
1959	25	4	0.14	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>5. Mexico</u>						
1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	592	114	0.19	26	22.7	22.7
1948	51	10	0.20	2	20.0	20.0
1949	99	18	0.18	4	20.0	20.0
1950	367	56	0.15	11	20.0	20.0
1951	315	65	0.21	13	19.9	20.0
1952	332	69	0.21	10	14.4	20.2
1953	619	94	0.15	18	19.1	20.0
1954	1,223	165	0.14	12	7.0	20.0
1955	577	66	0.11	11	16.8	20.0
1956	744	93	0.12	19	20.0	20.0
1957	566	65	0.12	13	20.0	20.0
1958	564	62	0.11	12	20.0	20.0
1959	649	69	0.11	..	..	..

<u>6. Netherlands</u>						
1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	4	1	0.14	..	22.5	22.5
1938	71	5	0.08	..	22.5	22.5
1939	114	9	0.08	2	22.5	22.5
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	2	1	0.29	*	20.1	20.1
1950-51	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	20	8	0.42	1	7.3	20.0
1953	33	8	0.24	*	2.6	20.0
1954	105	17	0.17	1	5.2	20.0
1955	24	4	0.16	1	20.0	20.0
1956	76	12	0.16	2	20.0	20.0
1957	71	11	0.15	2	20.0	20.0
1958	61	9	0.14	2	20.0	20.0
1959	35	5	0.14	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>7. Ireland</u>						
1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	14	4	0.25	1	15.0	15.0
1949	8	2	0.21	*	15.0	15.0
1950	47	11	0.23	2	15.0	15.0
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	6	1	0.19	*	15.0	15.0
1954	14	3	0.24	1	15.0	15.0
1955	7	1	0.18	*	15.0	15.0
1956	10	2	0.17	*	15.0	15.0
1957	32	6	0.19	1	15.0	15.0
1958	41	8	0.19	1	15.0	15.0
1959	43	9	0.20	..	..	..

8. Portugal

1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-54	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	5	1	0.14	*	19.9	19.9
1956	28	4	0.13	1	20.0	20.0
1957	65	8	0.13	2	20.0	20.0
1958	71	10	0.14	2	20.0	20.0
1959	121	18	0.15	..	..	..

(a) Included "Baler twine" (S.C. 3420) prior to 1955

(b) Included under S.C. 3131 prior to 1958

Imports: Linen thread for sewing, S.C. 3125

Tariff Item 537b

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	279	265	0.95	..	0.1	24.5
1936	261	250	0.96	..	0.2	22.5
1937	321	317	0.99	..	0.6	22.5
1938	204	200	0.98	..	0.5	22.5
1939	254	266	1.05	3	1.3	22.5
1947	294	561	1.91	1	0.2	22.5
1948	168	332	1.98	1	0.3	17.5
1949	156	310	1.98	1	0.4	17.5
1950	214	360	1.68	1	0.4	17.5
1951	284	578	2.04	2	0.4	17.5
1952	204	410	2.01	2	0.4	17.5
1953	301	578	1.92	2	0.3	17.5
1954	242	470	1.94	2	0.4	17.7
1955	284	546	1.92	1	0.2	17.5
1956	295	579	1.96	2	0.3	17.5
1957	274	530	1.93	2	0.4	17.5
1958	296	574	1.94	1	0.1	17.5
1959	271	504	1.86	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	278	264	0.95	-	-	-
1936	257	248	0.97	-	-	-
1937	314	312	0.99	-	-	-
1938	195	193	0.99	-	-	-
1939	239	251	1.05	*	*	23.1
1947	291	555	1.90	-	-	-
1948	166	326	1.96	-	-	-
1949	153	302	1.97	-	-	-
1950	211	352	1.67	-	-	-
1951	266	566	2.13	-	-	-
1952	200	401	2.00	-	-	-
1953	296	567	1.91	-	-	-
1954	238	460	1.94	-	-	-
1955	282	539	1.91	-	-	-
1956	286	568	1.98	-	-	-
1957	267	516	1.94	-	-	-
1958	291	568	1.95	-	-	-
1959	264	494	1.87	..	..	..

Imports: Yarns, vegetable fibres other than cotton, for weaving or
insulating wire, S.C. 3126

Tariff Items 537c, 798

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	2,090	295	0.14	..	0.2	11.3
1936	2,211	375	0.17	..	0.1	10.0
1937	2,193	437	0.20	..	0.1	10.0
1938	1,532	314	0.21	..	0.2	11.4
1939	1,331	338	0.25	1	0.3	10.0
1947	1,388	553	0.40	17	3.0	10.0
1948	1,526	675	0.44	11	1.6	10.0
1949	1,008	420	0.42	8	1.8	10.0
1950	1,139	465	0.41	3	0.6	10.0
1951	1,300	812	0.62	1	0.2	10.0
1952	579	413	0.71	2	0.5	10.0
1953	1,083	420	0.39	12	2.9	10.0
1954	681	259	0.38	7	2.7	10.0
1955	2,143	713	0.33	12	1.6	10.0
1956	2,316	705	0.30	10	1.4	10.0
1957	2,977	775	0.26	4	0.6	10.0
1958	3,126	824	0.26	2	0.2	10.0
1959	3,057	815	0.27	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	2,078	292	0.14	..	*	10.1
1936	2,201	372	0.17	..	0.1	10.0
1937	2,183	434	0.20	-	-	-
1938	1,391	300	0.22	..	0.1	15.0
1939	1,288	329	0.26	-	-	-
1947	342	244	0.71	*	0.1	10.0
1948	499	372	0.74	-	-	-
1949	304	210	0.69	-	-	-
1950	539	279	0.52	-	-	-
1951	1,005	641	0.64	-	-	-
1952	534	374	0.70	-	-	-
1953	459	262	0.57	-	-	-
1954	260	157	0.60	-	-	-
1955	651	359	0.55	-	-	-
1956	1,040	377	0.36	-	-	-
1957	1,055	367	0.35	-	-	-
1958	1,183	387	0.33	-	-	-
1959	1,066	409	0.38	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value

3. India

1935-37	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	125	10	0.08	-	-	-
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	463	99	0.21	-	-	-
1948	736	183	0.25	-	-	-
1949	473	127	0.27	-	-	-
1950	447	113	0.25	-	-	-
1951	134	33	0.25	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	109	21	0.19	-	-	-
1954	166	31	0.19	-	-	-
1955	1,123	232	0.21	-	-	-
1956	750	145	0.19	-	-	-
1957	1,082	193	0.18	-	-	-
1958	1,071	200	0.19	-	-	-
1959	690	122	0.18	..	..	..

4. United States

1935	4	1	0.31	..	15.0	15.0
1936	5	1	0.31	..	10.0	10.0
1937	5	2	0.35	..	10.0	10.0
1938	9	3	0.29	..	10.0	10.0
1939	30	5	0.17	1	10.0	10.0
1947	532	165	0.31	16	10.0	10.0
1948	218	91	0.42	8	8.5	10.0
1949	120	51	0.42	4	8.5	10.0
1950	45	32	0.70	*	0.8	10.0
1951	130	116	0.89	1	0.6	10.0
1952	40	37	0.93	2	4.7	10.0
1953	469	124	0.26	12	9.5	10.0
1954	181	58	0.32	6	10.0	10.0
1955	319	109	0.34	11	9.7	10.0
1956	432	134	0.31	9	6.9	10.0
1957	157	60	0.38	4	7.2	10.0
1958	74	44	0.59	2	3.5	10.0
1959	38	19	0.49	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>5. Belgium and Luxembourg</u>						
1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	57	18	0.31	2	10.0	10.0
1949	110	32	0.29	3	10.0	10.0
1950	96	35	0.37	2	5.9	10.0
1951	23	19	0.81	*	1.1	10.0
1952	*	*	0.80	*	10.0	10.0
1953	34	8	0.23	-	-	-
1954	74	14	0.19	1	10.0	10.0
1955	36	7	0.19	1	9.7	10.0
1956	28	11	0.41	-	-	-
1957	13	4	0.31	*	2.5	10.0
1958	22	7	0.33	-	-	-
1959	10	3	0.31	..	..	..

6. Ireland

1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	10	2	0.18	-	-	-
1957	618	115	0.19	-	-	-
1958	712	140	0.20	-	-	-
1959	1,223	243	0.20	..	..	..

7. Denmark

1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	34	27	0.78	-	-	-
1957	41	32	0.79	-	-	-
1958	53	43	0.82	-	-	-
1959	20	16	0.77	..	..	..

Imports: Canvas and sail twine of hemp or flax for sails, S.C. 3131

Tariff Item 543

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
		<u>1. Total</u> ^(a)		
1935	4,667	..	0.1	5.0
1936	1,593	..	0.3	5.0
1937	1,532	..	0.1	5.0
1938	1,329	..	1.1	5.4
1939	1,455	2	0.1	6.5
1947	1,221	26	2.1	4.9
1948	2,074	11	0.5	4.9
1949	616	13	2.1	4.9
1950	1,942	-	-	-
1951	397	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-
1953	1,221	-	-	-
1954	1,570	20	1.3	5.1
1955	458	17	3.7	4.9
1956	7,238	11	0.2	4.9
1957 ^(b)	3,270	3	0.1	5.5

(a) Almost entirely from the United Kingdom

(b) After 1957 included under S.C. 3124 and S.C. 3132

Imports: Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly or in part of flax or hemp,
n.o.p., S.C. 3132

Tariff Items 540(a), 540(c), 543^(a), 548a^(b)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	1,364	823	0.60	..	2.1	29.8
1936	1,351	886	0.66	..	2.7	28.3
1937	1,323	918	0.69	..	2.9	29.2
1938	1,042	756	0.73	..	2.6	28.8
1939	1,029	704	0.68	15	2.1	28.0
1947	876	2,000	2.28	35	1.7	24.5
1948	442	1,052	2.38	16	1.6	20.4
1949	403	801	1.99	17	2.1	21.1
1950	675	1,075	1.59	27	2.6	20.7
1951	656	1,283	1.96	26	2.0	20.6
1952	430	758	1.76	24	3.1	21.4
1953	621	924	1.49	22	2.4	19.5
1954	606	902	1.49	18	2.0	18.6
1955	570	833	1.46	21	2.5	20.3
1956	665	906	1.36	30	3.3	20.8
1957	569	785	1.38	32	4.1	20.8
1958	505	720	1.43	39	5.5	21.5
1959	617	813	1.32	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	1,336	797	0.60	..	1.2	26.4
1936	1,329	865	0.65	..	1.7	25.7
1937	1,286	880	0.68	..	1.5	25.5
1938	1,007	723	0.72	..	1.4	24.7
1939	1,049	686	0.65	9	1.2	24.7
1947	831	1,911	2.30	6	0.3	12.3
1948	425	1,004	2.36	5	0.5	15.2
1949	377	751	1.99	5	0.6	16.2
1950	615	993	1.61	8	0.8	16.2
1951	610	1,191	1.95	6	0.5	15.4
1952	396	672	1.70	4	0.6	15.6
1953	589	867	1.47	9	1.0	15.7
1954	587	860	1.47	9	1.0	15.5
1955	531	767	1.44	6	0.8	15.4
1956	606	801	1.32	6	0.8	15.4
1957	515	676	1.31	7	1.0	15.3
1958	422	579	1.37	6	1.1	15.1
1959	528	646	1.22	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	17	16	0.94	..	37.2	37.2
1936	20	19	0.93	..	33.5	33.5
1937	26	28	1.05	..	33.9	33.9
1938	24	23	0.96	..	34.0	34.0
1939	14	14	1.00	5	34.1	34.1
1947	25	41	1.63	13	32.1	32.1
1948	8	19	2.41	5	26.7	26.7
1949	9	25	2.80	6	23.6	23.6
1950	9	17	1.87	4	23.4	23.4
1951	9	24	2.75	5	23.1	23.1
1952	7	23	3.33	5	23.2	23.2
1953	10	21	2.11	5	22.7	23.5
1954	9	21	2.32	5	23.3	23.3
1955	18	42	2.38	10	22.6	22.6
1956	16	52	3.18	11	21.9	21.9
1957	17	47	2.78	11	23.1	23.1
1958	23	65	2.84	15	23.0	23.0
1959	41	101	2.46	..	..	..

(a) Included under S.C. 3131 prior to 1958

(b) Included under S.C. 3140 prior to 1958

Imports: Woven fabrics, jute, not bleached nor coloured, n.o.p.,
S.C. 3134

Tariff Item 541

Year	Volume '000 yds.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/yd.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	74,646	3,103	0.04	..	0.2	12.8
1936	99,231	3,634	0.04	..	0.1	7.6
1937	103,601	3,819	0.04	..	*	6.7
1938	95,069	3,088	0.03	..	0.1	5.8
1939	98,515	3,980	0.04	16	0.4	11.3
1947	154,153	21,852	0.14	9	*	13.6
1948	113,953	17,203	0.15	9	0.1	5.0
1949	80,202	11,249	0.14	5	*	5.0
1950	103,102	14,670	0.14	22	0.1	1.2
1951	84,420	17,990	0.21	21	0.1	0.5
1952	116,721	14,948	0.13	17	0.1	0.5
1953	123,169	11,280	0.09	10	0.1	0.5
1954	110,345	9,965	0.09	6	0.1	0.5
1955	133,512	11,358	0.09	3	*	0.4
1956	139,901	10,987	0.08	3	*	0.4
1957	129,666	10,749	0.08	2	*	0.2
1958	134,662	11,063	0.08	2	*	0.3
1959	143,030	12,098	0.08	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	4,444	369	0.08	-	-	-
1936	3,858	381	0.10	..	*	15.0
1937	4,460	437	0.10	-	-	-
1938	3,040	293	0.10	..	*	15.0
1939	2,445	289	0.12	*	*	15.0
1947	1,568	363	0.23	-	-	-
1948	2,311	559	0.24	-	-	-
1949	684	215	0.31	-	-	-
1950	1,639	413	0.25	-	-	-
1951	1,274	416	0.33	-	-	-
1952	2,132	502	0.24	-	-	-
1953	788	185	0.24	-	-	-
1954	394	99	0.25	-	-	-
1955	265	60	0.23	-	-	-
1956	452	104	0.23	-	-	-
1957	1,161	226	0.19	-	-	-
1958	1,148	311	0.27	-	-	-
1959	1,170	608	0.52	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 yds.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/yd.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. India						
1935	69,425	2,701	0.04	..	0.1	15.0
1936	94,772	3,224	0.03	..	*	15.0
1937	98,603	3,357	0.03	..	*	13.0
1938	91,636	2,775	0.03	..	*	15.0
1939	94,146	3,553	0.04	-	-	-
1947	152,239	21,421	0.14	-	-	-
1948	110,732	16,465	0.15	-	-	-
1949	78,924	10,936	0.14	-	-	-
1950	90,115	12,507	0.14	1	*	5.0
1951	68,697	13,756	0.20	*	*	0.2
1952	87,692	10,542	0.12	*	*	0.4
1953	106,085	9,223	0.09	*	*	0.5
1954	101,286	8,802	0.09	-	-	-
1955	128,221	10,540	0.08	*	*	0.6
1956	133,069	10,060	0.08	*	*	0.6
1957	124,821	9,798	0.08	*	*	0.6
1958	130,089	10,099	0.08	-	-	-
1959	135,719	10,504	0.08	..	..	..

4. United States

1935	561	24	0.04	..	14.4	14.4
1936	156	9	0.06	..	6.9	6.9
1937	268	11	0.04	..	5.0	5.0
1938	98	4	0.05	..	5.0	5.0
1939	1,555	120	0.08	15	12.1	12.1
1947	345	69	0.20	9	13.6	13.6
1948	910	178	0.20	9	5.0	5.0
1949	545	87	0.16	4	5.0	5.0
1950	3,685	638	0.17	12	1.8	1.8
1951	6,775	1,755	0.26	14	0.8	0.8
1952	11,399	1,898	0.17	7	0.4	0.4
1953	5,510	621	0.11	4	0.6	0.6
1954	1,968	220	0.11	1	0.5	0.5
1955	2,291	364	0.16	1	0.3	0.3
1956	3,435	482	0.14	2	0.4	0.4
1957	1,626	332	0.20	1	0.2	0.2
1958	1,791	369	0.21	1	0.2	0.2
1959	1,399	259	0.19	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 yds.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/yd.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>5. Belgium and Luxembourg</u>						
1935	213	8	0.04	..	7.2	7.2
1936	376	18	0.05	..	5.1	5.1
1937	131	8	0.06	..	5.1	5.1
1938	296	15	0.05	..	5.0	5.0
1939	332	15	0.05	1	5.0	5.0
1947-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	6,133	839	0.14	6	0.7	0.7
1951	2,274	539	0.24	1	0.2	0.2
1952	9,833	1,101	0.11	6	0.6	0.6
1953	4,914	497	0.10	3	0.5	0.5
1954	2,231	200	0.09	1	0.6	0.6
1955	452	80	0.18	*	0.3	0.3
1956	175	40	0.23	*	0.2	0.2
1957	628	221	0.35	*	0.1	0.1
1958	509	81	0.16	*	0.3	0.3
1959	533	138	0.26	..	..	..
<u>6. France</u>						
1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	1	*	0.07	-	5.0	5.0
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	*	*	0.10	*	4.8	4.8
1947-50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	300	84	0.28	*	0.2	0.2
1952	1,034	136	0.13	1	0.4	0.4
1953	1,580	225	0.14	1	0.4	0.4
1954	1,193	152	0.13	1	0.4	0.4
1955	690	106	0.15	*	0.3	0.3
1956	771	127	0.17	*	0.3	0.3
1957	630	107	0.17	*	0.3	0.3
1958	487	81	0.17	*	0.3	0.3
1959	812	143	0.18	..	..	..
<u>7. Netherlands</u>						
1935-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	1,086	237	0.22	2	0.8	0.8
1952	1,013	245	0.24	1	0.2	0.2
1953	1,264	187	0.15	1	0.6	0.6
1954	774	169	0.22	1	0.4	0.4
1955	634	105	0.17	*	0.3	0.3
1956	239	37	0.15	*	0.3	0.3
1957	181	10	0.06	*	0.9	0.9
1958	464	87	0.19	*	0.3	0.3
1959	659	116	0.18	..	..	..

Imports: Woven fabrics, jute, n.o.p., S.C. 3135

Tariff Item 541a

Paraffin Item 541a

Year	Volume '000 yds.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/yd.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	789	72	0.09	..	0.2	24.4
1936	501	58	0.11	..	0.9	22.5
1937	772	79	0.10	..	0.6	22.5
1938	629	48	0.08	..	1.1	22.5
1939	268	34	0.13	*	0.8	23.0
1947	50	12	0.24	1	4.6	23.4
1948	115	31	0.27	*	0.3	22.4
1949	52	15	0.29	*	2.0	22.5
1950	150	42	0.28	1	1.9	22.5
1951	229	76	0.33	2	2.9	22.5
1952	110	40	0.36	1	3.0	22.5
1953	108	27	0.25	1	2.6	22.5
1954	72	27	0.38	1	3.4	22.5
1955	72	22	0.30	1	4.6	22.5
1956	72	23	0.32	2	6.6	22.5
1957	72	24	0.33	2	8.2	22.5
1958	130	64	0.49	3	4.9	22.5
1959	116	39	0.33	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	786	71	0.09	-	-	-
1936	495	56	0.11	..	*	22.9
1937	734	76	0.10	-	-	-
1938	356	39	0.11	-	-	-
1939	261	33	0.12	-	-	-
1947	35	9	0.27	-	-	-
1948	114	31	0.27	-	-	-
1949	45	14	0.30	-	-	-
1950	145	39	0.27	-	-	-
1951	217	66	0.31	-	-	-
1952	99	34	0.35	-	-	-
1953	101	24	0.23	-	-	-
1954	58	23	0.40	-	-	-
1955	60	17	0.29	-	-	-
1956	55	16	0.30	-	-	-
1957	45	15	0.34	-	-	-
1958	99	50	0.50	-	-	-
1959	80	28	0.34	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 yds.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/yd.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	3	1	0.21	..	24.7	24.7
1936	6	1	0.18	..	22.7	22.7
1937	34	1	0.04	..	22.6	22.6
1938	4	1	0.19	..	22.6	22.6
1939	7	1	0.16	*	23.0	23.0
1947	15	2	0.16	1	23.4	23.4
1948	1	*	0.40	*	22.4	22.4
1949	7	1	0.19	*	22.5	22.5
1950	6	4	0.62	1	22.5	22.5
1951	12	10	0.80	2	22.5	22.5
1952	11	5	0.47	1	22.5	22.5
1953	7	3	0.43	1	22.5	22.5
1954	12	4	0.31	1	22.5	22.5
1955	8	3	0.41	1	22.5	22.5
1956	17	7	0.40	2	22.5	22.5
1957	27	9	0.33	2	22.5	22.5
1958	30	13	0.42	3	22.5	22.5
1959	26	9	0.35	..	..	..

Imports: Woven or braided fabrics, jute, not exceeding 12 inches
in width, S.C. 3136

Tariff Item 541b

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. <u>Total</u>						
1935	..	11	..	..	17.0	17.0
1936	..	18	..	..	17.9	17.9
1937	..	16	..	..	16.7	16.7
1938	..	15	..	..	16.1	16.1
1939	..	13	..	2	16.4	16.4
1947	..	113	..	19	16.8	16.8
1948	..	25	..	4	15.3	15.3
1949	..	28	..	4	15.2	15.2
1950	..	58	..	9	15.1	15.1
1951	173	50	0.29	8	15.3	15.3
1952	132	35	0.26	5	15.0	15.0
1953	158	31	0.20	5	16.2	16.2
1954	266	52	0.19	8	15.3	15.3
1955	287	52	0.18	8	15.0	15.0
1956	259	42	0.16	6	15.0	15.0
1957	354	68	0.19	11	15.5	15.5
1958	396	77	0.19	12	15.1	15.1
1959	254	52	0.20	..	..	..
2. <u>India</u>						
1935	..	7	..	..	15.4	15.4
1936	..	8	..	..	15.0	15.0
1937	..	13	..	..	15.0	15.0
1938	..	12	..	..	15.0	15.0
1939	..	9	..	1	15.0	15.0
1947	..	91	..	14	15.0	15.0
1948	..	24	..	4	15.0	15.0
1949	..	27	..	4	15.0	15.0
1950	..	58	..	9	15.0	15.0
1951	169	48	0.28	7	15.0	15.0
1952	132	35	0.26	5	15.0	15.0
1953	133	26	0.20	4	15.0	15.0
1954	264	51	0.19	8	15.2	15.2
1955	287	52	0.18	8	15.0	15.0
1956	259	41	0.16	6	15.0	15.0
1957	345	65	0.19	10	15.4	15.4
1958	384	73	0.19	11	15.0	15.0
1959	237	46	0.20	..	..	..

Imports: Woven or braided fabrics, not exceeding 12 inches in width, vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibre nor wool, S.C. 3137

Tariff Item 542a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	133	..	..	24.8	24.8
1936	..	159	..	..	23.8	23.8
1937	..	194	..	..	22.5	22.5
1938	..	184	..	..	22.7	22.7
1939	..	143	..	33	22.8	22.8
1947	..	1,190	..	280	23.5	23.5
1948	..	688	..	161	23.4	23.4
1949	..	523	..	126	24.0	24.0
1950	..	642	..	157	24.5	24.5
1951	655	1,104	1.68	260	23.5	23.5
1952	514	829	1.61	186	22.4	22.4
1953	683	961	1.41	208	21.7	21.7
1954	618	842	1.36	189	22.4	22.4
1955	606	802	1.32	178	22.1	22.1
1956	709	909	1.28	201	22.2	22.2
1957	673	883	1.31	195	22.1	22.1
1958	648	809	1.25	181	22.4	22.4
1959	605	808	1.34	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	..	105	..	..	22.6	22.6
1936	..	113	..	..	22.2	22.2
1937	..	141	..	..	20.3	20.3
1938	..	121	..	..	20.3	20.3
1939	..	92	..	19	20.3	20.3
1947	..	291	..	33	11.2	11.2
1948	..	383	..	77	20.1	20.1
1949	..	255	..	52	20.3	20.3
1950	..	271	..	55	20.2	20.2
1951	274	396	1.44	75	19.0	19.0
1952	182	303	1.67	55	18.0	18.0
1953	302	452	1.50	81	18.0	18.0
1954	221	311	1.41	56	18.0	18.0
1955	241	330	1.37	59	18.0	18.0
1956	260	363	1.39	65	18.0	18.0
1957	268	368	1.38	66	18.0	18.0
1958	224	289	1.29	51	17.7	18.0
1959	186	252	1.36	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	23	..	..	31.9	31.9
1936	..	37	..	..	28.2	28.2
1937	..	43	..	..	27.6	27.6
1938	..	48	..	..	27.5	27.5
1939	..	44	..	12	27.5	27.5
1947	..	896	..	246	27.5	27.5
1948	..	302	..	83	27.5	27.5
1949	..	258	..	71	27.5	27.5
1950	..	355	..	98	27.5	27.5
1951	377	695	1.84	181	26.1	26.1
1952	326	512	1.57	127	24.9	25.0
1953	366	492	1.35	123	25.0	25.0
1954	363	493	1.36	123	25.0	25.0
1955	332	441	1.33	110	25.0	25.0
1956	359	484	1.35	121	24.9	25.0
1957	338	463	1.37	116	25.0	25.0
1958	330	451	1.37	113	25.0	25.0
1959	333	474	1.43	..	..	..
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1935	..	..	..	..	25.9	25.9
1936	..	..	..	..	27.8	27.8
1937	..	1	..	..	27.5	27.5
1938	..	1	..	..	27.5	27.5
1939	..	*	..	*	27.5	27.5
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	..	1	..	*	35.0	35.0
1950	..	4	..	1	35.0	35.0
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	*	*	0.85	*	34.8	34.8
1953	*	*	3.92	*	35.3	35.3
1954	26	17	0.64	4	25.0	25.0
1955	26	19	0.71	5	25.0	25.0
1956	82	48	0.59	12	25.0	25.0
1957	61	42	0.68	10	25.0	25.0
1958	87	54	0.63	14	25.0	25.0
1959	75	61	0.82	..	..	..

Imports: Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres,
and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing
silk, synthetic textile fibre nor wool, S.C. 3138

Tariff Item 542

				Duty as per cent of		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 yds.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/yd.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
					<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	561	108	0.19	..	22.2	22.2
1936	486	107	0.22	..	21.2	21.2
1937	866	117	0.14	..	20.7	20.7
1938	516	68	0.13	..	20.9	20.9
1939	521	67	0.13	14	21.3	21.3
1947	140	94	0.67	21	21.8	21.8
1948	134	66	0.49	11	17.4	17.4
1949	71	35	0.49	6	18.1	18.1
1950	170	74	0.43	13	17.2	17.2
1951	176	94	0.53	17	17.8	17.8
1952	113	93	0.83	17	17.9	17.9
1953	221	161	0.73	30	18.3	18.3
1954	105	60	0.57	11	18.3	18.3
1955	159	109	0.69	20	17.9	17.9
1956	156	94	0.60	17	18.1	18.1
1957	174	94	0.54	17	17.7	17.7
1958	125	71	0.57	13	18.3	18.3
1959	167	95	0.57	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	410	44	0.11	..	18.0	18.0
1936	378	60	0.16	..	18.0	18.0
1937	673	70	0.10	..	18.0	18.0
1938	404	40	0.10	..	18.0	18.0
1939	386	35	0.09	6	18.0	18.0
1947	65	19	0.29	2	10.0	10.0
1948	104	41	0.39	6	15.8	15.8
1949	32	16	0.50	2	15.8	15.8
1950	147	49	0.33	8	15.8	15.8
1951	115	48	0.42	8	15.8	15.8
1952	64	46	0.72	7	15.8	15.8
1953	106	64	0.61	10	15.8	15.8
1954	56	23	0.42	4	15.8	15.8
1955	68	54	0.79	9	15.8	15.8
1956	81	43	0.53	7	15.7	15.7
1957	110	51	0.47	8	15.8	15.8
1958	71	28	0.40	4	15.8	15.8
1959	101	49	0.48	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 yds.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/yd.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	61	18	0.30	..	28.5	28.5
1936	63	17	0.27	..	24.8	24.8
1937	108	21	0.20	..	24.8	24.8
1938	23	12	0.50	..	24.8	24.8
1939	30	13	0.44	3	25.0	25.0
1947	47	42	0.90	10	24.8	24.8
1948	3	4	1.28	1	20.2	20.2
1949	5	8	1.60	2	20.0	20.0
1950	18	23	1.29	5	20.0	20.0
1951	33	31	0.94	6	20.0	20.0
1952	20	29	1.47	6	20.0	20.0
1953	58	71	1.22	14	20.0	20.0
1954	18	24	1.31	5	20.0	20.0
1955	50	42	0.83	8	20.0	20.0
1956	31	35	1.15	7	20.0	20.0
1957	43	35	0.82	7	20.0	20.0
1958	21	32	1.51	6	20.0	20.0
1959	20	29	1.45	..	..	..

4. Belgium and Luxembourg

1935	43	5	0.11	..	24.8	24.8
1936	12	1	0.08	..	24.8	24.8
1937	53	6	0.12	..	24.8	24.8
1938	69	7	0.10	..	24.7	24.7
1939	91	11	0.12	3	24.8	24.8
1947	28	33	1.16	8	24.7	24.7
1948	25	18	0.71	4	20.0	20.0
1949	33	10	0.30	2	20.0	20.0
1950	5	2	0.35	*	20.0	20.0
1951	27	13	0.49	3	20.0	20.0
1952	28	14	0.49	3	20.0	20.0
1953	51	22	0.43	4	20.0	20.0
1954	24	7	0.28	1	20.0	20.0
1955	15	5	0.34	1	20.0	20.0
1956	26	8	0.30	2	20.0	20.0
1957	16	4	0.23	1	20.0	20.0
1958	14	5	0.36	1	20.0	20.0
1959	31	9	0.30	..	..	..

Imports: Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, S.O. 3139

Tariff Item 540(c)

					Duty as per cent of	
			Unit	Duty	Total	Dutiable
<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
	'000 lbs.	\$'000	\$/lb.	\$'000		
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	394	204	0.52	..	25.3	25.3
1936	317	180	0.57	..	25.0	25.0
1937	417	240	0.58	..	25.8	25.8
1938	324	191	0.59	..	26.8	26.8
1939	320	184	0.57	48	26.0	26.0
1947	321	591	1.84	53	8.9	14.0
1948	127	224	1.77	39	17.4	17.4
1949	142	193	1.36	35	18.0	18.0
1950	216	233	1.08	45	19.2	19.2
1951	411	405	0.99	85	21.0	21.0
1952	322	311	0.97	67	21.6	21.6
1953	201	219	1.09	40	18.1	18.1
1954	186	205	1.10	35	16.9	16.9
1955	215	235	1.09	44	18.6	18.6
1956	286	279	0.98	56	20.0	20.0
1957	288	276	0.96	56	20.2	20.2
1958	282	259	0.92	55	21.2	21.2
1959	277	265	0.96	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	393	203	0.52	..	25.3	25.3
1936	316	179	0.57	..	25.0	25.0
1937	389	229	0.59	..	24.7	24.7
1938	290	177	0.61	..	24.8	24.8
1939	285	172	0.60	43	24.7	24.7
1947	291	555	1.91	41	7.4	12.0
1948	100	197	1.96	29	14.9	14.9
1949	90	147	1.63	22	15.2	15.2
1950	98	135	1.38	21	15.5	15.5
1951	95	148	1.56	23	15.3	15.3
1952	67	90	1.35	14	15.5	15.5
1953	131	156	1.20	25	15.8	15.8
1954	154	178	1.16	28	15.8	15.8
1955	122	150	1.23	24	15.7	15.7
1956	109	138	1.27	22	15.6	15.6
1957	108	135	1.25	21	15.7	15.7
1958	76	97	1.27	15	15.6	15.6
1959	92	121	1.31	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>

3. Czechoslovakia

1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	2	1	0.66	..	35.6	35.6
1938	8	5	0.64	..	35.3	35.3
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	39	34	0.88	8	24.0	24.0
1951	87	72	0.83	17	24.2	24.2
1952	145	130	0.90	31	23.9	23.9
1953	10	10	0.92	2	23.8	23.8
1954	18	15	0.79	4	24.4	24.4
1955	49	38	0.78	9	24.5	24.5
1956	84	67	0.80	16	24.4	24.4
1957	107	80	0.75	20	24.7	24.7
1958	72	57	0.79	14	24.5	24.5
1959	74	57	0.77	..	..	..

4. Poland

1935-38	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	8	4	0.49	1	37.2	37.2
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	35	28	0.79	7	24.4	24.4
1950	77	62	0.81	15	24.3	24.3
1951	223	176	0.79	43	24.5	24.5
1952	103	83	0.81	20	24.3	24.3
1953	39	34	0.87	8	24.0	24.0
1954	7	4	0.51	1	26.9	26.9
1955	18	14	0.80	3	24.4	24.4
1956	42	30	0.72	7	24.9	24.9
1957	61	43	0.71	11	24.9	24.9
1958	122	81	0.67	21	25.2	25.2
1959	85	55	0.65	..	..	..

Tariff Item 548a

(a) Small amounts were imported from the U.S. in 1937 and 1957; the remainder was entirely from the U.K.
(b) From February 26, 1937.
(c) After 1957 included under S.C. 3132

Imports: Clothing, vegetable fibres, n.o.p., S.C. 3162

Tariff Item 548

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	32	62	1.93	..	31.3	31.3
1936	78	109	1.40	..	30.1	30.1
1937	65	104	1.59	..	29.6	29.6
1938	58	113	1.93	..	29.6	29.6
1939	48	101	2.10	30	29.3	29.3
1947	32	63	1.97	14	22.6	30.0
1948	10	43	4.14	10	22.6	22.9
1949	11	54	5.11	13	23.5	23.5
1950	12	55	4.50	13	24.4	24.4
1951	13	68	5.33	17	25.0	25.0
1952	22	96	4.37	24	24.9	25.0
1953	51	155	3.05	40	25.6	25.6
1954	29	102	3.59	26	25.2	25.2
1955	35	127	3.68	32	25.0	25.0
1956	81	240	2.95	60	25.0	25.0
1957	137	324	2.37	81	25.0	25.0
1958	262	424	1.62	106	25.0	25.0
1959	202	389	1.93	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	12	16	1.32	..	24.8	24.8
1936	35	33	0.93	..	25.3	25.3
1937	18	22	1.19	..	22.6	22.6
1938	10	15	1.56	..	22.6	22.6
1939	7	11	1.50	2	22.7	22.7
1947	3	16	5.01	-	-	-
1948	8	35	4.58	8	22.1	22.5
1949	6	33	5.56	7	22.5	22.5
1950	7	27	4.09	6	23.7	23.7
1951	4	25	6.52	6	25.0	25.0
1952	6	38	6.45	9	24.8	25.0
1953	6	30	5.30	7	25.0	25.0
1954	4	26	5.76	6	25.0	25.0
1955	5	27	5.93	7	25.0	25.0
1956	22	61	2.74	15	25.0	25.0
1957	9	54	5.99	13	25.0	25.0
1958	7	30	4.35	7	25.0	25.0
1959	7	58	8.13	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value

3. United States

1935	13	24	1.90	..	34.7	34.7
1936	34	56	1.66	..	32.2	32.2
1937	29	54	1.87	..	30.9	30.9
1938	38	73	1.94	..	30.6	30.6
1939	35	78	2.21	23	30.0	30.0
1947	28	39	1.36	12	30.0	30.0
1948	2	6	2.43	1	25.0	25.0
1949	4	15	3.73	4	25.0	25.0
1950	5	20	4.09	5	25.0	25.0
1951	7	33	4.61	8	25.0	25.0
1952	15	49	3.29	12	25.0	25.0
1953	37	105	2.83	26	25.0	25.0
1954	21	64	3.04	16	25.0	25.0
1955	20	83	4.08	21	25.0	25.0
1956	46	153	3.34	38	25.0	25.0
1957	49	174	3.52	44	25.0	25.0
1958	60	197	3.30	49	25.0	25.0
1959	38	146	3.81	..	..	..

4. Japan

1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	2	1	0.50	..	33.0	33.0
1938	2	1	0.35	..	34.3	34.3
1939	1	1	1.61	*	30.0	30.0
1947-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	5	5	0.97	2	39.1	39.1
1954	*	*	1.42	*	37.9	37.9
1955	7	4	0.59	1	25.0	25.0
1956	10	14	1.31	3	25.0	25.0
1957	50	64	1.27	16	25.0	25.0
1958	141	129	0.91	32	25.0	25.0
1959	122	125	1.03	..	..	..

5. Hong Kong

1935-37	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	*	*	2.00	..	37.9	37.9
1939	*	*	1.36	*	38.2	38.2
1947-52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	*	*	5.02	*	25.1	25.1
1954	*	1	3.05	*	25.0	25.0
1955	*	1	3.66	*	25.0	25.0
1956	1	3	2.54	1	25.0	25.0
1957	25	13	0.54	3	25.0	25.0
1958	46	25	0.54	6	25.0	25.0
1959	28	26	0.91	..	..	..

Imports: Bags or sacks, new, of hemp, linen, jute or sisal, including such bags paper lined, S.C. 3171

Tariff Items 547, ex 547, 547a, 548

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	92	..	..	17.7	17.7
1936	..	148	..	..	16.8	16.8
1937	..	152	..	..	16.9	16.9
1938	..	107	..	..	17.0	17.0
1939	..	127	..	22	17.3	17.3
1947	..	1,188	..	112	9.5	17.7
1948	..	1,001	..	81	8.0	17.2
1949	..	862	..	132	15.3	17.4
1950	..	918	..	85	9.2	17.8
1951	438	184	0.42	33	17.8	18.5
1952	596	169	0.28	30	17.5	18.8
1953	413	91	0.22	19	20.7	20.7
1954	665	154	0.23	25	16.2	20.9
1955	835	191	0.23	20	10.4	19.9
1956	2,368	452	0.19	16	3.6	22.0
1957	722	119	0.16	4	3.4	14.7
1958	2,017	344	0.17	17	4.8	15.5
1959	1,954	327	0.17	..	..	..
2. India						
1935	..	14	..	..	15.0	15.0
1936	..	46	..	..	15.2	15.2
1937	..	42	..	..	15.0	15.0
1938	..	24	..	..	15.0	15.0
1939	..	9	..	1	15.0	15.0
1947	..	524	..	4	0.7	15.0
1948	..	532	..	7	1.4	15.0
1949	..	78	..	5	6.7	15.0
1950	..	303	..	6	2.1	15.0
1951	28	10	0.37	*	4.4	13.8
1952	27	4	0.13	*	12.5	12.5
1953	68	7	0.11	1	12.5	12.5
1954	168	27	0.16	1	2.5	12.5
1955	100	14	0.14	2	12.5	12.5
1956	91	12	0.13	1	12.5	12.5
1957	670	106	0.16	2	1.7	12.5
1958	1,038	143	0.14	4	2.8	12.5
1959	752	92	0.12	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> Value	<u>Dutiable</u> Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	60	..	..	19.3	19.3
1936	..	95	..	..	17.6	17.6
1937	..	92	..	..	17.5	17.5
1938	..	80	..	..	17.5	17.5
1939	..	117	..	20	17.5	17.5
1947	..	662	..	109	16.4	17.8
1948	..	468	..	73	15.6	17.5
1949	..	767	..	124	16.2	17.5
1950	..	595	..	78	13.1	18.1
1951	407	172	0.42	32	18.6	18.6
1952	554	161	0.29	28	17.7	19.0
1953	313	78	0.25	17	21.6	21.6
1954	495	126	0.25	24	19.1	21.4
1955	439	111	0.25	18	16.4	21.1
1956	1,200	243	0.20	15	6.1	23.8
1957	52	12	0.23	2	17.0	17.0
1958	979	201	0.20	13	6.3	16.8
1959	612	140	0.23	..	..	..

Imports: Diapers, quilts, counterpanes, bath mats and wash cloths,
vegetable fibres, n.o.p., S.C. 3173

Tariff Items 548, ex 548

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	188	97	0.51	..	36.2	36.2
1936	135	62	0.46	..	36.1	36.1
1937	281	108	0.38	..	34.0	34.0
1938	403	111	0.27	..	34.0	34.0
1939	266	71	0.27	21	30.2	30.2
1947	33	45	1.36	14	30.4	30.4
1948	99	94	0.95	24	25.2	25.2
1949	65	52	0.81	13	25.2	25.2
1950	151	123	0.82	45	36.2	36.2
1951	33	39	1.18	11	27.1	27.1
1952	92	93	1.02	27	29.1	29.1
1953	250	230	0.92	67	29.2	29.2
1954	177	177	1.00	42	23.4	23.4
1955	253	244	0.97	55	22.6	22.6
1956	244	219	0.90	50	22.6	22.6
1957	397	339	0.85	77	22.7	22.7
1958	782	586	0.75	133	22.6	22.6
1959	1,256	897	0.71	..	..	..
2. United States						
1935	11	9	0.80	..	37.1	37.1
1936	10	7	0.77	..	34.3	34.3
1937	11	8	0.68	..	32.3	32.3
1938	2	2	0.65	..	31.4	31.4
1939	1	1	0.58	*	29.8	29.8
1947	22	34	1.57	10	30.0	30.0
1948	9	10	1.08	2	25.8	25.8
1949	4	5	1.24	1	25.0	25.0
1950	3	4	1.24	1	24.4	24.4
1951	6	9	1.58	2	22.5	22.5
1952	18	24	1.34	6	23.7	23.7
1953	67	82	1.21	19	23.3	23.3
1954	71	78	1.10	18	23.0	23.0
1955	71	85	1.18	19	22.8	22.8
1956	46	60	1.32	14	22.8	22.8
1957	97	139	1.43	32	22.7	22.7
1958	185	249	1.35	56	22.7	22.7
1959	277	372	1.34	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. Italy						
1935	148	67	0.45	..	37.5	37.5
1936	57	23	0.40	..	38.5	38.5
1937	166	57	0.34	..	34.7	34.7
1938	140	43	0.30	..	33.7	33.7
1939	71	22	0.30	7	30.0	30.0
1947	12	11	0.98	4	31.5	31.5
1948	90	84	0.93	21	25.1	25.1
1949	58	44	0.76	11	25.0	25.0
1950	30	26	0.87	6	24.5	24.5
1951	18	18	1.04	4	23.2	23.2
1952	35	35	1.01	8	22.5	22.5
1953	72	66	0.92	15	22.6	22.6
1954	52	56	1.08	13	22.6	22.6
1955	53	64	1.21	14	22.5	22.5
1956	69	70	1.01	16	22.5	22.5
1957	76	72	0.95	16	22.7	22.7
1958	110	99	0.90	23	22.7	22.7
1959	197	167	0.85	..	..	..
4. Japan						
1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	84	27	0.33	..	35.0	35.0
1938	251	58	0.23	..	34.7	34.7
1939	191	47	0.24	14	30.0	30.0
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	1	1	0.89	*	39.5	39.5
1950	118	93	0.79	37	40.1	40.1
1951	9	10	1.19	4	38.4	38.4
1952	40	34	0.87	14	39.6	39.6
1953	110	81	0.74	33	40.4	40.4
1954	53	42	0.80	11	25.5	25.5
1955	128	95	0.74	21	22.5	22.5
1956	128	89	0.69	20	22.6	22.6
1957	215	121	0.56	27	22.8	22.8
1958	466	224	0.48	50	22.6	22.6
1959	764	346	0.45	..	..	..

Imports: Handkerchiefs chiefly of flax or hemp, S.C. 3175

Tariff Items 540(b), 548, 812, 812a, 812b

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	185	583	3.15	..	8.3	33.9
1936	196	597	3.05	..	9.5	34.1
1937	200	610	3.05	..	7.5	34.1
1938	171	488	2.85	..	8.8	34.8
1939	157	443	2.82	33	7.5	34.7
1947	242	1,930	7.96	62	3.2	30.1
1948	100	834	8.35	31	3.7	22.2
1949	113	821	7.24	67	8.1	23.5
1950	163	981	6.00	64	6.5	24.1
1951	153	948	6.18	48	5.0	24.4
1952	119	660	5.54	36	5.4	24.3
1953	135	730	5.41	49	6.8	24.6
1954	145	736	5.09	36	4.8	24.4
1955	125	649	5.19	34	5.3	24.4
1956	139	679	4.89	39	5.7	24.1
1957	126	612	4.85	32	5.2	24.0
1958	120	579	4.83	32	5.5	24.1
1959	120	576	4.80	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	166	462	2.78	..	1.6	32.5
1936	174	476	2.73	..	2.6	34.1
1937	177	490	2.76	..	1.5	35.4
1938	146	375	2.56	..	0.3	34.4
1939	135	349	2.58	*	0.1	35.0
1947	232	1,725	7.44	-	-	-
1948	95	743	7.84	11	1.5	22.5
1949	94	559	5.93	5	0.9	22.5
1950	145	732	5.06	4	0.5	23.2
1951	141	772	5.48	5	0.6	24.9
1952	108	520	4.83	2	0.4	25.1
1953	118	535	4.52	2	0.3	25.0
1954	134	597	4.45	2	0.3	25.0
1955	112	515	4.59	1	0.3	24.9
1956	122	524	4.30	1	0.3	24.9
1957	114	486	4.27	2	0.3	25.0
1958	108	451	4.18	1	0.2	25.0
1959	109	451	4.14	..	..	..

Imports: Sails for boats and ships, S.C. 3176

Tariff Item 533

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	5	..	19.4	19.4
1936	4	..	16.4	16.4
1937	5	..	17.1	17.1
1938	6	..	16.2	16.2
1939	5	1	16.6	16.6
1947	35	2	5.0	22.5
1948	23	3	14.4	15.5
1949	21	3	15.9	15.9
1950	25	4	15.5	15.5
1951	23	4	15.3	15.3
1952	23	4	16.8	16.8
1953	27	5	17.0	17.0
1954	30	5	16.2	16.2
1955	31	5	17.3	17.3
1956	32	6	17.9	17.9
1957	74	14	19.0	19.0
1958	73	13	17.6	17.6
1959	103	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	3	..	15.0	15.0
1936	3	..	15.0	15.0
1937	5	..	15.9	15.9
1938	6	..	16.1	16.1
1939	4	1	15.4	15.4
1947	27	-	-	-
1948	22	3	13.8	15.0
1949	18	3	15.0	15.0
1950	23	3	15.0	15.0
1951	22	3	15.0	15.0
1952	17	3	15.0	15.0
1953	20	3	15.0	15.0
1954	25	4	15.0	15.0
1955	22	3	15.0	15.0
1956	20	3	15.0	15.0
1957	34	5	15.0	15.0
1958	47	7	15.0	15.0
1959	48	..	..	..

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	2	..	25.0	25.0
1936	1	..	23.0	23.0
1937	1	..	23.4	23.4
1938	*	..	22.5	22.5
1939	1	*	22.6	22.6
1947	8	2	22.5	22.5
1948	1	*	22.5	22.5
1949	2	1	22.5	22.5
1950	2	*	22.5	22.5
1951	1	*	22.5	22.5
1952	4	1	22.5	22.5
1953	7	2	22.5	22.5
1954	4	1	22.5	22.5
1955	9	2	22.5	22.5
1956	11	2	22.5	22.5
1957	38	9	22.5	22.5
1958	24	5	22.5	22.5
1959	50	..	..	..

Imports: Towels and glass cloths of crash or huck, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, synthetic textile fibre nor wool, S.C. 3177

Tariff Item 540(d)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	336	216	0.64	..	27.3	27.3
1936	254	184	0.72	..	28.7	28.7
1937	307	230	0.75	..	29.0	29.0
1938	252	185	0.73	..	28.9	28.9
1939	210	152	0.72	42	27.8	27.8
1947	206	454	2.20	43	9.6	14.7
1948	89	181	2.03	29	15.8	15.9
1949	104	181	1.73	30	16.6	16.6
1950	209	305	1.46	49	16.1	16.1
1951	244	370	1.52	62	16.7	16.7
1952	230	286	1.24	52	18.3	18.3
1953	325	393	1.21	67	17.1	17.1
1954	304	360	1.18	60	16.7	16.7
1955	432	481	1.11	84	17.5	17.5
1956	527	547	1.04	99	18.1	18.1
1957	408	419	1.02	82	19.5	19.5
1958	440	423	0.96	88	20.8	20.8
1959	514	463	0.90	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	326	202	0.62	..	26.7	26.7
1936	222	147	0.66	..	26.6	26.6
1937	262	179	0.68	..	26.5	26.5
1938	191	133	0.69	..	26.5	26.5
1939	194	131	0.68	35	26.5	26.5
1947	194	429	2.21	36	8.3	13.2
1948	81	165	2.04	25	15.2	15.3
1949	79	146	1.85	22	15.0	15.0
1950	184	278	1.52	43	15.3	15.3
1951	174	299	1.72	45	15.1	15.1
1952	127	185	1.45	28	15.4	15.4
1953	249	322	1.29	50	15.6	15.6
1954	252	315	1.25	49	15.7	15.7
1955	320	380	1.19	60	15.8	15.8
1956	340	398	1.17	63	15.8	15.8
1957	180	231	1.28	36	15.6	15.6
1958	124	166	1.35	26	15.5	15.5
1959	131	167	1.27	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. Czechoslovakia</u>						
1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	14	10	0.70	..	35.1	35.1
1938	20	16	0.80	..	34.3	34.3
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	*	1	2.48	*	31.4	31.4
1948	*	1	1.97	*	21.8	21.8
1949	21	26	1.24	6	22.8	22.8
1950	21	21	0.99	5	23.5	23.5
1951	53	51	0.95	12	23.7	23.7
1952	78	75	0.96	18	23.6	23.6
1953	33	26	0.78	6	24.5	24.5
1954	33	25	0.76	6	24.6	24.6
1955	92	76	0.83	18	24.2	24.2
1956	169	128	0.76	32	24.6	24.6
1957	220	174	0.79	42	24.4	24.4
1958	279	221	0.79	54	24.4	24.4
1959	284	226	0.80	..	..	..

4. Poland

1935-38	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	1	1	0.41	*	38.7	38.7
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	2	1	0.73	*	24.8	24.8
1950	1	1	0.84	*	24.2	24.2
1951	16	14	0.87	3	24.0	24.0
1952	23	16	0.69	4	25.0	25.0
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	5	3	0.69	1	25.1	25.1
1955	*	*	0.75	*	24.8	24.8
1956	8	7	0.84	2	24.1	24.1
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	29	19	0.68	5	25.2	25.2
1959	95	62	0.65	..	..	..

Imports: Sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins and towels, tray cloths and dresser scarves, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, n.o.p., S.C. 3178

Tariff Items 540(b), ex 548, 812, 812b

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	837	1,029	1.23	..	8.2	35.0
1936	763	1,001	1.31	..	6.2	35.6
1937	972	1,292	1.33	..	5.4	35.2
1938	740	1,033	1.40	..	5.8	34.7
1939	618	843	1.36	44	5.2	34.7
1947	667	2,863	4.29	146	5.1	30.3
1948	462	1,857	4.02	100	5.4	22.9
1949	412	1,446	3.51	137	9.5	25.6
1950	639	1,468	2.30	151	10.2	28.3
1951	557	1,647	2.96	137	8.3	25.7
1952	527	1,252	2.37	137	10.9	27.2
1953	748	1,323	1.77	179	13.5	30.5
1954	683	1,353	1.98	121	9.0	25.2
1955	582	1,292	2.22	80	6.2	22.3
1956	488	1,162	2.38	67	5.8	22.5
1957	555	1,253	2.26	68	5.4	22.5
1958	461	1,013	2.20	67	6.6	22.5
1959	563	1,154	2.05	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	700	796	1.14	..	0.2	34.6
1936	649	818	1.26	..	0.1	36.9
1937	828	1,086	1.31	..	0.1	35.3
1938	631	867	1.37	..	0.1	33.4
1939	546	720	1.32	1	0.1	32.7
1947	572	2,383	4.16	*	*	12.5
1948	382	1,486	3.89	15	1.0	22.5
1949	280	991	3.54	18	1.9	22.5
1950	369	1,004	2.72	15	1.5	22.5
1951	372	1,185	3.18	16	1.4	22.8
1952	260	792	3.05	10	1.2	22.6
1953	312	774	2.48	9	1.2	22.5
1954	360	896	2.49	5	0.6	22.7
1955	381	953	2.50	5	0.5	22.3
1956	350	885	2.53	5	0.6	22.5
1957	403	975	2.42	6	0.6	22.6
1958	296	729	2.46	4	0.5	22.5
1959	324	789	2.44	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States						
1935	5	6	1.27	..	36.4	36.4
1936	5	4	0.89	..	35.0	35.0
1937	5	6	1.22	..	33.1	33.1
1938	8	12	1.53	..	32.4	32.4
1939	5	7	1.45	2	32.6	32.6
1947	20	65	3.26	20	30.4	30.4
1948	10	27	2.81	6	22.7	22.7
1949	8	15	1.95	4	26.4	26.4
1950	6	14	2.47	4	24.9	24.9
1951	10	21	2.10	5	26.2	26.2
1952	16	31	1.92	8	25.3	25.3
1953	18	30	1.67	7	22.6	22.6
1954	16	31	1.98	7	22.4	22.4
1955	18	31	1.72	7	22.3	22.3
1956	26	45	1.78	10	22.3	22.3
1957	22	38	1.74	8	22.4	22.4
1958	27	48	1.78	11	22.5	22.5
1959	38	64	1.67	..	..	..
4. Czechoslovakia						
1935	22	23	1.04	..	33.4	33.4
1936	12	15	1.24	..	33.0	33.0
1937	15	13	0.81	..	34.4	34.4
1938	20	18	0.90	..	33.8	33.8
1939	*	1	1.31	*	35.7	35.7
1947	1	3	4.22	1	30.8	30.8
1948	22	32	1.48	7	22.0	22.0
1949	*	1	2.95	*	21.0	21.0
1950	30	39	1.27	9	22.6	22.6
1951	32	43	1.38	10	22.3	22.3
1952	22	31	1.42	7	22.1	22.1
1953	17	17	1.01	5	26.9	26.9
1954	8	7	0.85	2	22.7	22.7
1955	13	10	0.82	2	22.5	22.5
1956	33	30	0.92	7	23.0	23.0
1957	62	53	0.85	12	23.1	23.1
1958	46	39	0.85	9	23.1	23.1
1959	47	39	0.83	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
5. Japan						
1935-36	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	14	5	0.37	..	38.1	38.1
1938	1	1	0.77	..	35.3	35.3
1939	2	1	0.74	1	34.7	34.7
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	1	5	3.86	2	36.0	36.0
1949	69	65	0.93	25	39.3	39.3
1950	187	159	0.85	63	39.7	39.7
1951	84	103	1.22	40	38.3	38.3
1952	149	137	0.92	54	39.4	39.4
1953	315	268	0.85	106	39.7	39.7
1954	212	195	0.92	57	29.3	29.3
1955	106	89	0.85	20	22.4	22.4
1956	36	30	0.83	7	22.2	22.2
1957	25	21	0.85	5	23.2	23.2
1958	39	30	0.76	7	22.8	22.8
1959	93	59	0.64	..	..	..

Imports: Jute manufactures, n.o.p., S.C. 3179

Tariff Item 546

Tariff Item 540				Duty as per cent of		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dutiable</u>
					<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	21	..	..	20.4	20.4
1936	..	43	..	..	15.0	15.0
1937	..	18	..	..	15.8	15.8
1938	..	11	..	..	17.2	17.2
1939	..	9	..	1	15.6	15.6
1947	..	33	..	6	17.7	17.7
1948	..	27	..	4	16.2	16.2
1949	..	12	..	2	13.2	13.2
1950	..	21	..	3	16.6	16.6
1951	45	26	0.58	4	16.1	16.1
1952	50	21	0.42	4	18.7	18.7
1953	51	31	0.60	6	19.2	19.2
1954	44	28	0.63	5	17.1	17.1
1955	88	40	0.45	8	19.9	19.9
1956	96	47	0.49	8	16.3	16.3
1957	52	33	0.64	6	17.3	17.3
1958	52	34	0.65	6	17.2	17.2
1959	136	56	0.41	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	..	16	..	..	12.5	12.5
1936	..	33	..	..	12.5	12.5
1937	..	13	..	..	12.7	12.7
1938	..	5	..	..	12.5	12.5
1939	..	6	..	1	12.5	12.5
1947	..	10	..	1	6.3	6.3
1948	..	17	..	2	12.5	12.5
1949	..	11	..	1	12.5	12.5
1950	..	12	..	2	12.5	12.5
1951	21	17	0.78	2	12.5	12.5
1952	14	8	0.57	1	12.5	12.5
1953	9	10	1.16	1	12.5	12.5
1954	15	15	0.98	2	12.5	12.5
1955	11	10	0.94	1	12.5	12.5
1956	49	28	0.57	4	12.5	12.5
1957	23	17	0.76	2	12.5	12.5
1958	23	18	0.75	2	12.5	12.5
1959	31	23	0.74	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	5	..	..	28.0	28.0
1936	..	9	..	..	22.7	22.7
1937	..	4	..	..	24.0	24.0
1938	..	5	..	..	23.0	23.0
1939	..	3	..	1	22.5	22.5
1947	..	23	..	5	22.9	22.9
1948	..	10	..	2	22.5	22.5
1949	..	1	..	*	22.5	22.5
1950	..	9	..	2	22.5	22.5
1951	24	9	0.39	2	22.5	22.5
1952	31	12	0.38	3	22.5	22.5
1953	30	13	0.43	3	22.5	22.5
1954	29	13	0.44	3	22.5	22.5
1955	77	29	0.38	7	22.5	22.5
1956	46	18	0.38	4	22.5	22.5
1957	29	16	0.54	4	22.5	22.5
1958	27	15	0.56	3	22.5	22.5
1959	105	32	0.31	..	..	..

Imports: Vegetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p., S.C. 3180

Tariff Items 548, ex 548, 548c, 545

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	661	425	0.64	..	35.9	35.9
1936	783	483	0.62	..	33.7	33.7
1937	1,593	921	0.58	..	32.1	32.1
1938	1,753	862	0.49	..	31.4	31.4
1939	2,631	953	0.36	281	29.5	29.5
1947	1,765	1,701	0.96	438	25.7	30.7
1948	535	736	1.38	177	24.0	24.6
1949	617	717	1.16	190	26.6	26.6
1950	1,199	1,388	1.16	409	29.5	29.5
1951	1,350	1,779	1.32	455	25.6	25.6
1952	1,311	1,847	1.41	470	25.5	25.5
1953	1,935	2,067	1.07	548	26.5	26.5
1954	2,382	2,486	1.04	622	25.0	25.0
1955	3,144	3,075	0.98	752	24.5	24.5
1956	3,688	3,597	0.98	883	24.6	24.6
1957	3,639	3,726	1.02	915	24.6	24.6
1958	3,570	3,645	1.02	896	24.6	24.6
1959	3,906	3,772	0.97	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	284	88	0.31	..	31.3	31.3
1936	280	98	0.35	..	27.3	27.3
1937	232	148	0.64	..	22.9	22.9
1938	258	150	0.58	..	22.8	22.8
1939	289	148	0.51	34	22.7	22.7
1947	250	275	1.10	-	-	-
1948	180	285	1.58	60	21.1	22.5
1949	105	189	1.80	43	22.5	22.5
1950	210	338	1.61	79	23.5	23.5
1951	370	346	0.93	85	24.6	24.6
1952	196	393	2.01	96	24.5	24.5
1953	162	248	1.54	61	24.7	24.7
1954	203	217	1.07	53	24.5	24.5
1955	195	251	1.29	62	24.7	24.7
1956	327	407	1.24	101	24.8	24.8
1957	313	403	1.29	100	24.8	24.8
1958	236	279	1.18	69	24.8	24.8
1959	218	199	0.91	..	..	..

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	263	185	0.71	..	39.0	39.0
1936	322	217	0.67	..	34.8	34.8
1937	463	295	0.64	..	32.6	32.6
1938	521	270	0.52	..	32.2	32.2
1939	669	317	0.47	95	30.0	30.0
1947	1,341	1,262	0.94	379	30.0	30.0
1948	293	365	1.25	92	25.1	25.1
1949	330	355	1.08	89	25.0	25.0
1950	353	507	1.44	127	25.0	25.0
1951	839	1,216	1.45	304	25.0	25.0
1952	952	1,266	1.33	316	25.0	25.0
1953	1,388	1,460	1.05	365	25.0	25.0
1954	1,820	1,890	1.04	471	24.9	24.9
1955	2,132	2,134	1.00	532	24.9	24.9
1956	2,484	2,456	0.99	613	24.9	24.9
1957	2,356	2,486	1.06	620	25.0	25.0
1958	2,428	2,600	1.07	649	24.9	24.9
1959	2,745	2,840	1.03	..	..	..
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1935	3	3	0.92	..	41.5	41.5
1936	59	18	0.30	..	40.2	40.2
1937	585	194	0.33	..	34.6	34.6
1938	594	185	0.31	..	33.7	33.7
1939	896	289	0.32	87	30.0	30.0
1947	145	97	0.67	40	41.0	41.0
1948	31	20	0.67	8	41.0	41.0
1949	141	105	0.74	42	40.4	40.4
1950	579	441	0.76	177	40.3	40.3
1951	90	99	1.09	38	38.7	38.7
1952	97	84	0.86	33	39.6	39.6
1953	286	219	0.77	88	40.2	40.2
1954	250	228	0.91	61	26.6	26.6
1955	718	575	0.80	130	22.7	22.7
1956	707	581	0.82	132	22.7	22.7
1957	810	632	0.78	144	22.8	22.8
1958	723	576	0.80	131	22.8	22.8
1959	668	527	0.79	..	..	..

Imports: Hair cloth, S.C. 3401

Tariff Items 549c, 549e^(a)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Dutiable Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	53	..	18.6	18.6
1936	30	..	18.6	18.6
1937	27	..	16.3	16.3
1938	22	..	15.9	15.9
1939	25	4	17.4	17.4
1947	14	1	10.3	10.3
1948	44	7	15.7	15.7
1949	62	10	16.2	16.2
1950	38	6	16.4	16.4
1951	30	5	16.9	16.9
1952	24	5	20.9	20.9
1953	117	29	24.8	24.8
1954	173	35	20.1	20.1
1955	92	16	17.5	17.5
1956	70	12	16.8	16.8
1957	69	12	17.7	17.7
1958	90	15	16.7	16.7
1959	103	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	52	..	18.0	18.0
1936	28	..	17.9	17.9
1937	25	..	15.8	15.8
1938	22	..	15.8	15.8
1939	21	3	15.8	15.8
1947	12	1	8.8	8.8
1948	43	7	15.5	15.5
1949	59	9	15.8	15.8
1950	36	6	15.7	15.7
1951	27	4	15.7	15.7
1952	13	2	15.8	15.8
1953	27	4	15.8	15.8
1954	109	17	15.8	15.8
1955	78	12	15.8	15.8
1956	64	10	15.8	15.8
1957	57	9	15.8	15.8
1958	83	13	15.8	15.8
1959	85	..	..	..

(a) Included under S.C. 3402 prior to 1957

Imports: Filter press cloth made from human hair,
imported by manufacturers, S.C. 3402

Tariff Item 549e

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
1. Total				
1935	4	..	26.5	26.5
1936	7	..	24.8	24.8
1937	20	..	26.0	26.0
1938	6	..	22.5	22.5
1939	12	3	27.3	27.3
1947	-	-	-	-
1948	4	*	10.0	10.0
1949-56(a)	-	-	-	-

(a) After 1956 included under S.C. 3401

Imports: Canvas in the web, of flax or hemp, not coloured, impregnated with preservative materials, for tents, awnings, tarpaulins, hatch covers and similar articles, weighing not less than 18 ounces and not more than 26 ounces per square yard. S.C. 3476

Tariff Item 54ld

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	49	16	0.32	..	16.3	16.3
1936	64	22	0.34	..	15.0	15.0
1937	92	34	0.37	..	15.2	15.2
1938	60	23	0.39	..	15.4	15.4
1939	40	18	0.45	3	15.8	15.8
1947	16	14	0.88	1	8.5	8.5
1948	6	5	0.86	1	15.4	15.4
1949	10	8	0.78	1	15.0	15.0
1950	23	16	0.68	2	15.0	15.0
1951	18	17	0.97	3	15.6	15.6
1952	19	18	0.96	3	16.3	16.3
1953	60	43	0.71	7	15.2	15.2
1954	102	64	0.63	10	15.0	15.6
1955	62	41	0.66	6	15.0	15.0
1956	47	29	0.63	5	15.4	15.4
1957	76	48	0.63	8	16.1	16.1
1958	96	56	0.58	9	15.8	15.8
1959	53	33	0.62	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	49	16	0.32	..	16.3	16.3
1936	64	22	0.34	..	15.0	15.0
1937	91	34	0.37	..	15.0	15.0
1938	60	23	0.39	..	15.3	15.3
1939	40	18	0.45	3	15.8	15.8
1947	15	13	0.87	1	7.5	7.5
1948	6	5	0.85	1	15.0	15.0
1949	10	8	0.78	1	15.0	15.0
1950	23	16	0.68	2	15.0	15.0
1951	17	16	0.95	2	15.0	15.0
1952	18	16	0.92	2	15.0	15.0
1953	59	42	0.71	6	15.0	15.0
1954	99	59	0.60	9	15.0	15.0
1955	61	41	0.66	6	15.0	15.0
1956	46	28	0.62	4	15.0	15.0
1957	71	45	0.63	7	15.0	15.0
1958	92	53	0.57	8	15.0	15.0
1959	49	31	0.62	..	..	..

Imports: Corsets, corselettes, girdles and brassieres,
S.C. 3510

Tariff Item 548 and others according to material

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1947(a)	458	150	32.9	34.4
1948	196	54	27.8	27.8
1949	206	57	27.9	27.9
1950	467	130	27.8	27.8
1951	1,005	278	27.6	27.6
1952	1,192	333	28.0	28.0
1953	1,320	373	28.3	28.3
1954	1,189	335	28.1	28.1
1955	1,176	323	27.5	27.5
1956	1,123	304	27.1	27.1
1957	1,344	368	27.4	27.4
1958	1,177	319	27.1	27.1
1959	1,353	..	..	..

2. United States

1947(a)	426	147	34.5	34.5
1948	170	49	28.6	28.6
1949	186	53	28.4	28.4
1950	433	122	28.3	28.3
1951	980	272	27.8	27.8
1952	1,169	328	28.0	28.0
1953	1,289	366	28.4	28.4
1954	1,156	326	28.2	28.2
1955	1,103	306	27.7	27.7
1956	1,021	279	27.3	27.3
1957	1,133	316	27.9	27.9
1958	919	255	27.8	27.8
1959	924	..	..	..

3. Japan

1947-52(a)	-	-	-	-
1953	5	2	36.2	36.2
1954	19	5	27.8	27.8
1955	54	14	25.1	25.1
1956	90	22	24.6	24.6
1957	179	45	25.1	25.1
1958	209	53	25.2	25.2
1959	293	..	..	..

(a) Not reported separately in 1935-39

Imports: Bags, used or second-hand, made from fabrics
composed wholly of vegetable fibres, S.C. 3550

Tariff Items 523a (formerly 523n(1) and (2)), 547, 547a,
 548

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>				
1947 ^(a)	3,088	-	-	-
1948	126	-	-	-
1949	27	-	-	-
1950	16	-	-	-
1951	185	-	-	-
1952	136	13	9.3	18.5
1953	234	46	19.6	19.6
1954	67	13	20.2	20.2
1955	123	24	19.2	19.2
1956	78	12	16.0	16.0
1957	37	7	19.2	19.2
1958	43	8	19.4	19.4
1959	27	..	..	..

2. United States

1947(a)	3,074	-	-	-
1948	126	-	-	-
1949	26	-	-	-
1950	14	-	-	-
1951	185	-	-	-
1952	124	12	9.9	18.6
1953	231	45	19.7	19.7
1954	65	13	20.3	20.3
1955	120	23	19.3	19.3
1956	77	12	16.0	16.0
1957	36	7	19.3	19.3
1958	42	8	19.6	19.6
1959	26	..	..	..

(a) Not reported separately in 1935-39

Imports: Belting of all kinds, n.o.p., S.C. 3551

Tariff Item 610 and others

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	37	..	..	24.7	24.7
1936	..	47	..	..	23.6	23.6
1937	..	83	..	..	23.3	23.3
1938	..	81	..	..	23.7	23.7
1939	..	88	..	21	23.5	23.5
1947	..	80	..	18	22.3	22.3
1948	..	89	..	16	18.0	18.0
1949	..	100	..	19	18.8	19.2
1950	..	157	..	29	18.4	18.5
1951	95	136	1.43	25	18.1	18.1
1952	50	71	1.43	13	18.8	18.8
1953	73	100	1.37	19	19.0	19.0
1954	75	98	1.32	18	18.4	18.4
1955	101	125	1.24	23	18.1	18.3
1956	101	164	1.62	29	17.5	17.6
1957	102	162	1.60	29	17.8	17.8
1958	75	141	1.88	25	17.7	17.7
1959	92	197	2.14	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	..	8	..	..	18.1	18.1
1936	..	9	..	..	17.5	17.5
1937	..	13	..	..	15.2	15.2
1938	..	11	..	..	15.0	15.0
1939	..	13	..	2	15.0	15.0
1947	..	10	..	*	3.8	3.8
1948	..	15	..	1	7.5	7.5
1949	..	6	..	*	7.5	7.5
1950	..	18	..	1	7.5	7.5
1951	12	21	1.78	2	7.5	7.5
1952	4	7	1.60	1	7.5	7.5
1953	5	8	1.52	1	7.5	7.5
1954	11	12	1.10	1	7.5	7.5
1955	11	17	1.46	1	7.5	7.5
1956	21	32	1.51	2	7.5	7.5
1957	18	29	1.59	2	7.8	7.8
1958	17	27	1.63	2	7.9	7.9
1959	21	36	1.73	..	..	..

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	28	..	..	26.9	26.9
1936	..	35	..	..	25.0	25.0
1937	..	69	..	..	25.0	25.0
1938	..	70	..	..	25.0	25.0
1939	..	75	..	19	25.0	25.0
1947	..	70	..	17	25.0	25.0
1948	..	74	..	15	20.1	20.1
1949	..	94	..	18	19.6	20.0
1950	..	139	..	27	19.8	20.0
1951	83	115	1.38	23	20.0	20.0
1952	45	64	1.41	13	20.0	20.0
1953	68	92	1.36	18	20.0	20.0
1954	63	86	1.36	17	20.0	20.0
1955	88	107	1.21	21	19.7	20.0
1956	79	130	1.64	26	19.9	20.0
1957	83	132	1.59	26	20.0	20.0
1958	57	108	1.90	22	20.0	20.0
1959	69	154	2.23	..	..	..

Imports: Curtains, n.o.p., S.C. 3557

Tariff Item 548 and others according to material

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
		<u>1. Total</u>		
1935	87	..	28.4	28.4
1936	124	..	24.4	24.4
1937	164	..	24.4	24.4
1938	161	..	25.0	25.0
1939	79	20	25.3	25.3
1947	32	2	5.5	29.6
1948	87	19	21.2	21.3
1949	47	11	22.5	22.5
1950	73	17	23.2	23.2
1951	35	8	23.4	23.8
1952	47	11	23.8	23.8
1953	17	4	23.3	23.3
1954	15	3	23.0	23.0
1955	30	9	30.9	30.9
1956	58	20	34.1	34.1
1957	68	22	32.7	32.7
1958	85	26	30.9	30.9
1959	138	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	80	..	26.5	26.5
1936	114	..	22.8	22.8
1937	149	..	22.4	22.4
1938	149	..	22.5	22.5
1939	70	16	22.5	22.5
1947	26	-	-	-
1948	85	18	21.1	21.1
1949	44	10	22.3	22.3
1950	65	15	22.9	22.9
1951	26	6	24.1	24.6
1952	21	5	24.6	24.6
1953	1	*	24.7	24.7
1954	5	1	20.3	20.3
1955	3	1	25.0	25.0
1956	1	*	23.7	23.7
1957	4	1	24.0	24.0
1958	3	1	24.9	24.9
1959	2	..	..	..

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	2	..	70.2	70.2
1936	7	..	50.9	50.9
1937	11	..	48.8	48.8
1938	8	..	61.0	61.0
1939	7	4	52.5	52.5
1947	3	1	29.4	29.4
1948	2	*	28.1	28.1
1949	3	1	25.9	25.9
1950	7	2	25.6	25.6
1951	9	2	21.5	21.5
1952	26	6	23.1	23.1
1953	16	4	23.3	23.3
1954	10	2	24.4	24.4
1955	27	8	31.5	31.5
1956	57	20	34.3	34.3
1957	63	21	33.4	33.4
1958	79	25	31.2	31.2
1959	132	..	..	..

Imports: Surgical dressings, antiseptic or aseptic, including absorbent cotton, lint, lambs' wool, tow, jute, oakum, woven fabric of cotton weighing not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per 100 square yards, not stitched; surgical bandages and slabs of textile fabrics coated with Plaster of Paris compound; sanitary napkins, S.C. 3566

Tariff Items 236, 236c, 522(8) (formerly 236), 523a (formerly 532), 548

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	235	..	15.3	15.3
1936	260	..	14.6	14.6
1937	255	..	12.8	12.8
1938	205	..	13.8	13.8
1939	296	42	14.3	14.3
1947	588	115	19.6	19.6
1948	559	101	18.2	18.2
1949	622	102	16.5	16.5
1950	711	123	17.2	17.2
1951	805	133	16.5	16.5
1952	731	119	16.3	16.3
1953	942	155	16.5	16.5
1954	878	142	16.2	16.2
1955	1,101	177	16.1	16.1
1956	1,192	192	16.1	16.1
1957	1,170	195	16.7	16.7
1958	1,162	193	16.6	16.6
1959	1,062	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>				
1935	196	..	12.5	12.5
1936	220	..	12.3	12.3
1937	210	..	10.1	10.1
1938	154	..	10.2	10.2
1939	171	17	10.0	10.0
1947	16	1	5.0	5.0
1948	90	9	10.0	10.0
1949	190	19	10.0	10.0
1950	166	17	10.0	10.0
1951	244	24	10.0	10.0
1952	254	25	10.0	10.0
1953	306	31	10.0	10.0
1954	290	29	10.0	10.0
1955	388	39	10.0	10.0
1956	439	45	10.3	10.3
1957	375	38	10.2	10.2
1958	437	45	10.3	10.3
1959	413	..	..	..

Year	Value \$'000	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States				
1935	36	..	32.5	32.5
1936	37	..	25.0	25.0
1937	42	..	25.0	25.0
1938	49	..	23.6	23.6
1939	122	24	20.0	20.0
1947	572	114	20.0	20.0
1948	467	92	19.7	19.7
1949	432	83	19.3	19.3
1950	545	106	19.4	19.4
1951	550	107	19.4	19.4
1952	467	92	19.6	19.6
1953	619	122	19.6	19.6
1954	561	108	19.3	19.3
1955	658	127	19.3	19.3
1956	709	138	19.5	19.5
1957	761	150	19.8	19.8
1958	658	134	20.4	20.4
1959	600	..	..	..
4. Germany ^(a)				
1935-36	-	-	-	-
1937	1	..	25.0	25.0
1938	*	..	23.5	23.5
1939	*	*	19.9	19.9
1947-50	-	-	-	-
1951	11	2	16.6	16.6
1952	11	2	20.0	20.0
1953	17	3	18.7	18.7
1954	27	5	20.0	20.0
1955	54	11	20.0	20.0
1956	44	9	20.1	20.1
1957	33	7	20.0	20.0
1958	67	14	20.0	20.0
1959	47	..	..	..

(a) Beginning in 1952, West Germany only

Imports: Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces, S.C. 9058

Tariff Item 548 and others according to material

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	10	..	23.1	23.1
1936	15	..	29.2	29.2
1937	14	..	27.8	27.8
1938	15	..	27.8	27.8
1939	15	4	27.1	27.1
1947	133	39	29.2	30.5
1948	21	4	20.2	20.3
1949	9	2	24.5	24.5
1950	7	1	22.0	22.2
1951	11	3	24.7	24.7
1952	14	3	25.3	25.3
1953	34	10	28.0	28.0
1954	25	6	24.2	24.2
1955	33	8	24.4	24.4
1956	29	7	23.8	23.8
1957	39	9	24.4	24.4
1958	46	11	23.8	23.8
1959	61	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	7	..	18.2	18.2
1936	7	..	18.5	18.5
1937	5	..	18.3	18.3
1938	4	..	18.4	18.4
1939	4	1	18.4	18.4
1947	13	1	5.9	10.0
1948	10	2	17.0	17.1
1949	4	1	17.9	17.9
1950	3	1	19.7	19.7
1951	4	1	23.3	23.3
1952	2	*	16.8	16.8
1953	3	1	20.0	20.0
1954	4	1	17.8	17.8
1955	3	1	19.8	19.8
1956	3	1	19.5	19.5
1957	3	1	20.1	20.1
1958	7	1	17.5	17.5
1959	9	..	..	..

Year	Value	Duty Collected	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
	\$'000	\$'000		
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	1	..	35.7	35.7
1936	1	..	34.8	34.8
1937	1	..	31.8	31.8
1938	2	..	31.3	31.3
1939	2	1	31.2	31.2
1947	109	33	30.2	30.2
1948	11	3	23.0	23.0
1949	2	1	24.6	24.6
1950	3	1	23.6	24.2
1951	7	2	25.5	25.5
1952	10	3	25.7	25.7
1953	23	6	25.1	25.1
1954	13	3	24.6	24.6
1955	14	4	25.2	25.2
1956	16	4	24.0	24.0
1957	19	5	24.7	24.7
1958	24	6	24.7	24.7
1959	28	..	..	..

<u>4. Japan</u>				
1935	*	..	40.3	40.3
1936	4	..	38.6	38.6
1937	7	..	31.5	31.5
1938	8	..	31.6	31.6
1939	9	3	30.0	30.0
1947-48	-	-	-	-
1949	2	1	38.5	38.5
1950-51	-	-	-	-
1952	1	*	37.8	37.8
1953	8	3	38.9	38.9
1954	7	2	26.5	26.5
1955	15	4	25.0	25.0
1956	10	2	25.0	25.0
1957	16	4	25.1	25.1
1958	14	3	25.0	25.0
1959	18	..	..	..

APPENDIX C

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

TARIFF ITEM 537b

(LINEN SEWING THREAD)

Source: Filed during the public hearing as Exhibits No. JL-1
and JL-3

COPY

MACFARLANE-LEFAIVRE MFG. LTD.

Montreal, Que.

Sales Offices
1680 Papineau Ave.
LA. 4-1147

Factories
Men's - 1680 Papineau Ave.
Labelle Division - 2360 De La Salle

November 18, 1959

JOHN LECKIE,
714 Notre Dame St. W.
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sirs:-

This is with reference to nylon thread for sole stitching.

During the past two years, we have made several tests with nylon thread for sole stitching and so far, they have all been unsuccessful.

As recently as a few weeks ago, we tried again on some experimental shoes for the Department of National Defence and again we were unable to do a good job.

We had the stitching expert of United Shoe Machinery whose machine we use for the operation of sole stitching and after many trials, he agreed that with the present nylon thread, a satisfactory stitching could not be achieved due to the characteristic of that type of thread.

Until such time nylon thread is improved, we shall definitely continue to use linen twisted thread.

Hoping this information is clear, we remain,

Yours truly,

MACFARLANE-LEFAIVRE MFG. LTD.

(Signed) M. Lareau
Production Manager.

ML/fb

COPY

THE JOHN RITCHIE COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 3157
QUEBEC 2, P.Q.

November 13th, 1959.

Mr. K. G. Ingram
President
John Leckie Limited

Dear Mr. Ingram:

It has just been learned that there is a possibility that linen thread which came into Canada duty free from The United Kingdom under Section 537B will be placed under the new Section 537A and would then be subject to a 15% duty.

This is most disturbing news to us as Canada's largest manufacturer of men's shoes since the added cost of this duty would have to be reflected in considerable higher shoe costs which would aggravate the present shoe price levels.

As there is no linen thread being made in Canada and as the use of any other fibres other than linen thread for welt stitching would result in difficulties in the manufacture which would not be conducive to good shoemaking we feel that it is most unreasonable that such a duty should be levied on linen thread and we sincerely trust that the Tariff Board will not allow such a change to be made.

Yours truly,

THE JOHN RITCHIE COMPANY LIMITED

(Signed) W.D. Muir
Vice-President of Sales

/GW

APPENDIX D

HISTORY OF THE TARIFF ITEMS

(From February 17, 1928 to April 1, 1960, inclusive)

Tariff Item 522(6)

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton: for use in the manufacture of sails for boats or ships

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1960, April 1	Free	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
Previously provided for in item 523h			

Tariff Item 522c(2)

Cotton yarns, wholly covered with a double layer of metallic strip in single strand only, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of electrical conductors, in their own factories

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1960, April 1 - Replaced by item 538a			
1950, June 1	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound			4 cts.
Previously included in item 522c, viz.:			
Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, including threads, cords and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.; cotton yarns, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread			
1948, January 1 (GATT)	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	
1939, January 1 (U.S. Agreement)		15 p.c.	
1936, May 2	15 p.c.		
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement)	15 p.c.		
and, per pound	2 cts.		
1930, September 17	15 p.c.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	4 cts.
1928, February 17	15 p.c.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 523h

Sailcloth wholly of Egyptian cotton, imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of sails for boats and ships, under regulations prescribed by the Minister

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1960, April 1 - Replaced by item 522(6)			
1934, April 19	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound		3½ cts.	4 cts.
Previously classified under item 523, viz.:			
Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p., and cotton seamless bags			
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement)	17½ p.c.		
and, per pound	2 cts.		
1930, September 17	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.
1928, February 17	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.

Tariff Item 533

Sails for boats and ships

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, February 17	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 537

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, February 17	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item Ex. 537

Hemp yarns, single or plied, for use in the manufacture of fishing twine or rope, not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference, or for the construction or repair of fishing nets

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1951, November 17 (GATT)	Free	Free	
Previously classified under item 537			

Tariff Item 537a

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	17½ p.c.		
1928, February 17	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item Ex. 537a

Hemp yarns, single or plied, for use in the manufacture of fishing twine or rope, not exceeding one and one-half inches in circumference, or for the construction or repair of fishing nets

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1951, November 17 (GATT)	Free	Free	
Previously classified under item 537a			

Tariff Item 537b

Linen thread, for hand or machine sewing

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)		17½ p.c.	
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement)	Free		
1928, February 17	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 537c

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of vegetable fibres other than cotton, not to include materials for sewing, stitching nor packaging purposes, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for insulating wire or for weaving or braiding

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, February 17	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.

Tariff Item 537d

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1934, April 19	Free	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
Previously classified under item 537			

Tariff Item 537e

Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	25 p.c.		
1934, April 19	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
Previously classified under item 537a			

Tariff Item 538a

Cotton yarns, wholly covered with a double layer of metallic strip in single strand only, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of electrical conductors, in their own factories

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1960, April 1	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
and, per pound			4 cts.
Formerly item 522c(2)			

Tariff Item 540

Woven fabrics, wholly of flax, or of hemp, or of flax, hemp and cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1932, October 13 - Replaced by items 540(a) and 540(c)			
1928, February 17	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.

Tariff Item 540(a)

Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT) and, per pound		22½ p.c. 3 cts.	
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement) and, per pound	Free	30 p.c. 3½ cts.	35 p.c. 4 cts.
Previously classified under items 540, 540a or 540c			

Tariff Item 540(b)

Articles wholly of flax or hemp, such as sheets, pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, but not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders

(See also items 812, 812a and 812b)

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT) and, per pound		20 p.c. 3 cts.	
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement) and, per pound	Free	30 p.c. 3½ cts.	35 p.c. 4 cts.
Previously classified under item 540c			

Tariff Item 540(c)

Towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp; woven fabrics, in the web, composed in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, March 9 (GATT) and, per pound	15 p.c. 3 cts.	20 p.c. 3½ cts.	
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement) and, per pound	22½ p.c. 3 cts.	30 p.c. 3½ cts.	35 p.c. 4 cts.
Previously classified under items 540b or 540c			

Tariff Item 540(d)

Towels and glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, March 9 (GATT)	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement)	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.

Previously classified under item 540c

Tariff Item 540a

Woven fabrics, wholly of flax, or of hemp, or of flax, hemp and cotton, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1932, October 13 - Replaced by items 540(a) and 540(c)			
1928, February 17	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.

Tariff Item 540b

Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, artificial silk nor wool, viz.:— table linen, towelling, sheeting, pillow-casing, glass cloth and crash, and similar woven fabrics of a class or kind made in Canada, not provided for in tariff item 540c

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1932, October 13 - Replaced by item 540(c)			
1931, June 2	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.

Previously classified under items
540 or 540a

Tariff Item 540c

Table cloths, napkins, towels, sheets, pillow-cases in the web or further manufactured, wholly or in part of flax or hemp, not containing silk, artificial silk nor wool

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1932, October 13 - Replaced by items 540(b), 540(c), 540(d) and 548			
1931, June 2	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.
Previously classified under items 540, 540a or 548			

Tariff Item 541

Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, not bleached nor coloured,
n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1955, April 6		5 cts. per 100 lineal yards	
1930, September 17			15 p.c.
1928, February 17	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Item 541a

Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1932, October 13 (U.K. Agreement)	Free		
1928, February 17	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 542

Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	
1933, June 10 (Canada-France Trade Agreement)		less 10 p.c.	
1928, February 17	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item 543

Sail twine and canvas of hemp, or flax, imported for use in the manufacture of boats' and ships' sails

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, February 17	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Item 546

Articles made from fabrics, finished or unfinished, and all textile manufactures, wholly of jute, n.o.p.; fabrics wholly of jute, coated or impregnated, and jute fabric backed with paper

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)		22½ p.c.	
1935, March 23 "..., and jute fabric backed with paper" Such fabric was previously classified under item 548			
1933, June 10 (Canada-France Trade Agreement)		less 10 p.c.	
1928, February 17	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item 547

Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, February 17	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.

Tariff Item Ex. 547

Bags or sacks of jute

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1951, November 18 (GATT)	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	
Previously included in item 547			

Tariff Item 547a

Bags or sacks of sisal

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1950, June 1	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound			4 cts.
Previously classified under item 548			

Tariff Item 548

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.; fabrics coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)		25 p.c.	
1939, January 1 (U.S. Agreement)		30 p.c.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	
and, per pound		1½ cts.	
1930, September 17	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound	3 cts.	3½ cts.	4 cts.
1928, February 17	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item Ex. 548

Articles made from woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, but not containing wool, n.o.p., viz.:- Tablecloths, tray cloths, napkins, dresser scarves, wash cloths, bath mats, pillow cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1950, May 30 (GATT)	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	
Previously classified under item 548			

Tariff Item Ex. 548

Doilies made from woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1951, November 17 (GATT)	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	
Previously classified under item 548			

Tariff Item 548a

Woven dress linens containing not more than 15 p.c. by weight of cotton yarns for decorative effect

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)		25 p.c.	
and, per pound		3½ cts.	
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	Free	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound		3½ cts.	4 cts.
Previously classified under item 540(c)			

Tariff Item 548c

Tablecloths, centre-pieces, and doilies of sisal, palm straw or cane straw

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1950, June 1 (GATT)	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
and, per pound			4 cts.
Previously classified under item 548			

Tariff Item 549c

Haircloth, composed of horse hair in combination with any vegetable fibre

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	17½ p.c.		
1928, February 17	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item 549d

Manufactures of hair, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1928, February 17	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 549e

Filter press cloth made from human hair, imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1939, April 26	10 p.c.		
1931, June 2	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Previously classified under item 554b,
viz.:

Woven fabrics composed wholly or
in part of yarns of wool or hair,
n.o.p.

1930, September 17	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
and, per pound	25 cts.	30 cts.	35 cts.
1928, February 17	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 549f

Nets made from human hair

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1950, June 1 (GATT)	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.

Previously classified under item 549d

Tariff Item 610

Belting, n.o.p.

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1948, January 1 (GATT)		20 p.c.	
1942, June 24	7½ p.c.		
1937, February 26 (U.K. Agreement)	15 p.c.		
1928, February 17	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.

Tariff Item 798

Yarns wholly of linen imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for weaving or braiding into fabrics

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>
1940, April 20	Free	Free	15 p.c.
Previously classified under item 537c			

Tariff Item 812

Re Tariff Item 540(b):-

On and after the 20th November, 1933, the hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of articles specified in tariff item 540(b) will not deprive the said articles of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff thereunder if such hemming, hemstitching or embroidering be done in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

1933, November 20

Tariff Item 812a

Re Tariff Item 540(b):-

On and after 1st September, 1937, the insertion of cotton thread in the borders of handkerchiefs specified in tariff item 540(b) to give a corded effect will not deprive them of the benefits of the item, provided that such threads are woven into the fabric in a country enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff.

1937, September 1

Tariff Item 812b

Re Tariff Item 540(b):-

On and after the first day of February, 1949, the hemming, hemstitching or embroidering with cotton thread of articles specified in tariff item 540(b) will not deprive the said articles of the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff thereunder if such hemming, hemstitching or embroidering be done in a country enjoying the benefits of the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

1949, February 1





CANADA

Tariff Board

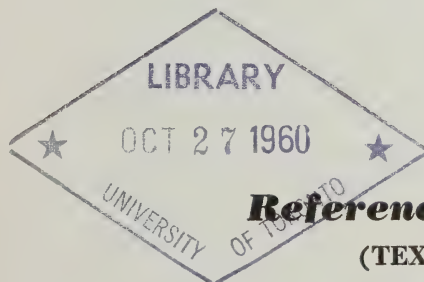
Report (by) of

THE TARIFF BOARD

in Reference

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

**NARROW FABRICS, LACE, EMBROIDERIES,
AND FIRE-HOSE**



Reference No. 125
(TEXTILES)

1960



CANADA

Report by
THE TARIFF BOARD

Relative to the Investigation Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

**NARROW FABRICS, LACE, EMBROIDERIES,
AND FIRE-HOSE**

•

Reference No. 125
(TEXTILES)

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1960

Price \$2.25 Cat. No. FT4-125/6

THE TARIFF BOARD

L.C. Audette, Q.C.

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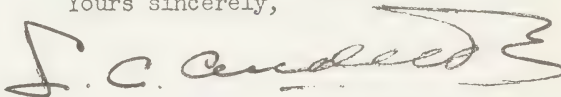
The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I refer to your letter of September 24, 1957, in which you requested the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry respecting textile products.

In conformity with Section 6 of the Tariff Board Act, I have the honour to transmit the sixth Report of the Board respecting textile products, in English and in French. This Report relates to narrow fabrics, lace, embroideries, and fire-hose. A copy of the transcript of the proceedings at the public hearings accompanies this Report.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J.C. Anderson", with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

Chairman

THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125
(TEXTILES)

This sixth Report of the Tariff Board on Reference No. 125 concerning textiles is composed of three sections:

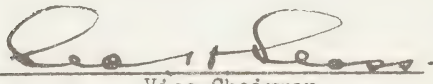
Section I Narrow Fabrics

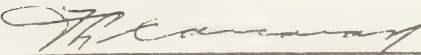
Section II Lace, Nets, Netting, Bobinet, and Embroideries

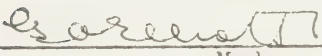
Section III Fire-Hose and Fire-Hose Jackets

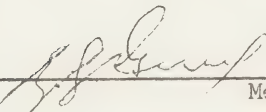
It contains the recommendations of the Board on the tariff treatment to be accorded to these goods.


Chairman


Vice-Chairman


Vice-Chairman


Member


Member

Ottawa, June 30, 1960

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NARROW FABRICS, LACE, EMBROIDERIES,
NETS, NETTING, BOBINET AND FIRE-HOSE

Section I - Narrow Fabrics

Section II - Lace, Nets, Netting, Bobinet and
Embroideries

Section III - Fire-Hose and Fire-Hose Jackets

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero.
- .. Indicates that figures are not available.
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding.
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table.
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text.
- S.C. Denotes an import statistical class.

THE TARIFF BOARD

Reference No. 125

(Textiles)

The letter of reference from the Minister of Finance, directing the Tariff Board to conduct an inquiry relative to the Textile schedule of the Customs Tariff, was quoted in full in the Board's Report on Wool Fabrics, dated March 5, 1958. The Tariff Board has already submitted its findings and recommendations respecting Wastes (of all fibres), Wool (including tops and noils), Wool Yarns, Wool Fabrics (woollens and worsteds), Cotton and Cotton Products, Silk and Man-Made Fibres and Products (so-called synthetics) and Hosiery and Knitted Goods. This Report relates to Narrow Fabrics, Lace, Embroideries, and Fire-hose.

Narrow fabrics are classified under tariff items 534(a), 534(b), 541b, 542a, 554d, 538j, 538k, 538m, 538n, 538p, 574, 574a, 574b and 810. Lace, embroideries, and bobinet are classified under tariff items 528, 529, 529a, 530, 545 and 538m. Fire-hose and fire-hose jackets are classified under tariff items 542a, 542b, 548, 562a, 563 and 619.

Public hearings were held in Ottawa from September 21 to October 1, 1959, inclusive.

A list of the Companies and Associations which made representations to the Board follows:

Representations:

Angus, George, (Canada) Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Association of Importers of Laces and Embroideries in Canada,
 Montreal, P.Q.
 Association of Vorarlberg Embroidery Manufacturers, Vorarlberg,
 Austria
 British Elastic Braid Manufacturers Association, Leicester, England
 British Federation of Elastic Web Manufacturers, Leicester, England
 Canada Carbon & Ribbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Candle Manufacturers Association of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.
 Eloi Baillargeon Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 F. Baillargeon Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 I.B. Lasnier, Père Enr., Lévis, P.Q.
 I.L. Lasnier Registered, Longueuil, P.Q.
 J.E. Mailloux Limited, St. Jean, P.Q.
 S. Rivest, Enr., Montreal, P.Q.
 Will & Baumer Candle Co. Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 De Long Hook & Eye Company of Canada Limited, St. Marys, Ont.
 Elastic Textiles Export Group, Leicester, England
 Fabric Bindings Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Fédération Nationale des Dentelles, Tulles, Broderies, Guipures
 et Passementeries, Paris, France
 Japan Textile Products Exporters' Association, Osaka, Japan
 Kay Manufacturing Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Narrow Fabrics Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Nalpac Company, The, Montreal, P.Q.
 Newey Brothers (Canada) Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
 Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Primary Textiles Institute, Montreal, P.Q. and Toronto, Ont.
 Rubber Association of Canada, The, Toronto, Ont.
 Schiffli Embroidery Manufacturers' Association of Canada, The,
 Montreal, P.Q.
 Silk & Rayon Users' Association (Incorporated), The, London, England
 Swiss Embroidery Exporters' Association, St. Gallen, Switzerland
 Textile Narrow Fabrics Council, The, Manchester, England

Representatives of the following interests were present at the public hearing, but did not make submissions:

Austrian Embassy, Ottawa, Ont.
 Bonar, Thomas, & Co. (Canada) Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Cash, J. & J., (Canada) Limited, Belleville, Ont.
 Du Pont Company of Canada (1956) Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
 Fashion Accessories Industry, The, Montreal, P.Q.
 Garlock Packing Co. of Canada, Limited, The, Hamilton, Ont.
 Italian Embassy, Ottawa, Ont.
 United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.

SECTION I

NARROW FABRICS

The Industry in Canada

Products

The term "narrow fabrics", as used in this section, embraces fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, woven, braided or weftless, as well as braided cords and made from natural or from manufactured fibres or filaments. There are, however, a few types of narrow fabrics on which the Board is not reporting in this Section.

The principal classes of narrow fabrics are webbing, ribbons, bindings, tapes, braids, labels and trimmings (see Table 7, Appendix III). Fire-hose jackets of textile fibres are also an important class of narrow fabrics and are dealt with in a separate section of this Report.

At the public hearing of the Board, representatives of industry pointed out that the dividing lines between the various classes of narrow fabrics are far from clear in many cases; for example, between webbing, tapes and ribbons. The terms trimmings and bindings refer to use rather than to construction; accordingly, a trimming or a binding may be a tape, a ribbon or a braid.

Certain of the above terms refer to the construction or weight of the fabric. Webbing, for example, is a relatively heavy woven fabric. Non-elastic webbing is used in equipment for the Armed Forces, in parachute harness, safety belting, drive belting, and in many other ways. Elastic webbings have some rubber threads in the warp, and are used in men's underwear shorts, pyjamas and other garments.

Tape, according to the Callaway Textile Dictionary, is "a narrow woven strip of stout cotton, linen or other textile material used as a flat string for tying purposes, for binding, etc." Tapes are generally lighter than webbings, although there is no clear dividing line. They are generally made of cotton or fibre glass, although man-made fibres are also coming into use. Tapes may be woven in narrow widths or they may be slit from broad-woven fabrics. Some tapes consist of yarns which are held together by a bonding agent. Tapes are used for binding garments, mattresses, rugs, footwear and other products; they are used in the electrical industry, on tennis courts and in many other ways.

Ribbons, according to the industry, cannot be defined satisfactorily. However, they are generally of man-made fibres and are decorative or consumer products. Like tapes, ribbons may be narrow-

woven, slit from broadwoven fabric, or may consist of warp yarns bonded together. They have many uses; in gift packaging, for example, in decorating and binding garments and in millinery.

A braid, according to Callaway, is "a narrow tubular or flat fabric produced by intertwining a single set of yarns according to a definite pattern". Among the principal types of braids are elastic braids, braided cords and flat braids. Braids are used as shoe laces, bindings and trimmings and where elasticity in garments is required.

Fabric labels are usually jacquard woven on narrow fabric looms. In some instances, however, the desired name or insignia is printed on the fabric rather than woven into it.

Certain goods made from narrow fabrics are also included in the inquiry. With few exceptions, they are classified for customs purposes according to fibre content with products made from broadwoven fabrics. Shoe laces and bias tapes are classified as products rather than as narrow fabrics.

Equipment and Processes

The gang loom, designed specially for the production of narrow fabrics, and the braiding machine have been for many years the types of equipment which characterize the Narrow Fabrics Industry. The industry also uses various other types of machinery including equipment for producing weftless ribbon and tapes and for slitting fabrics. Some fabrics under twelve inches in width can be and are produced on fly shuttle looms, frequently referred to as "broad looms". However, such looms are rarely used to produce fabrics under six inches in width. By far the greatest part of the fabrics woven in the narrow are less than three inches in width, and these fabrics are produced on gang looms or, to a much smaller extent, on the relatively new needle looms. A gang loom differs substantially from a fly shuttle loom; the latter has one shuttle which is thrown back and forth across the entire face of the loom. In contrast, the gang loom has many shuttles, each of which oscillates back and forth over a few inches to produce one strip of narrow fabric; in this manner, many strips of fabric are made simultaneously on one loom.

The needle loom, like the gang loom, is designed specially for weaving narrow fabrics. While it produces cloth much faster than the gang loom, its initial cost is much higher. The needle loom also presents new problems in quality control; at present, it occupies a minor place in the industry and there are conflicting views on its future.

Braiding machines have no resemblance to looms nor do they produce similar products. Some braiding machines are more suitable for flat braiding, and others for tubular braiding. The width of the braid which can be produced is determined by the number of carriers on a braiding machine. A braiding machine is small and seldom costs more than two or three hundred dollars; each machine produces only one braid at a time.

The Industry

The Narrow Fabrics Industry, excluding the producers of textile fire-hose, is herein taken to consist of all plants, half or more of the output of which, by value, consists of narrow fabrics(1). There were fifty such plants in 1957, and the total value of their shipments of narrow fabrics accounted for 82 p.c. of total Canadian shipments of narrow fabrics(2). The remaining 18 p.c. of output was produced by plants in other segments of the textile industry.

Employment in the industry totalled 2,010 in 1957 (Table 1, Appendix III), and has been relatively constant for a number of years. Female production workers accounted for 53 p.c. of the total in 1957 compared with 21 p.c. in All Manufacturing Industries and 36 p.c. in All Textile Industries Except Clothing.

The Narrow Fabrics Industry is one of the smallest segments of the Textile Industry, as illustrated by the figures for 1957 in the following table:

	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Value Added by Manufacture</u> \$	<u>Value of Factory Shipments</u> \$
All Textile Industries	181,287	767,746,509	1,669,456,775
Cotton	22,657	94,801,827	238,979,832
Wool	11,230	48,942,342	118,984,181
Man-made Fibres	15,251	85,273,644	163,809,960
Knitted	21,661	84,147,853	172,161,757
Narrow Fabrics	2,010	8,692,096	17,109,814

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

All the plants in the industry are small or of medium size in comparison with manufacturing industry in general; however, five plants accounted for 50 p.c. of the total employment in 1957:

Size Distribution of Plants in Terms of Employment, 1957^(a)

<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Average Employment per plant</u>
1 - 19	17	155	9
20 - 39	9	270	30
40 - 99	7	388	55
100 and over	5	1,018	203
Total	38	1,831	48

(a) Twelve firms employing 179 persons did not authorize the Board to examine their returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are not included in this table.

(1) This definition is slightly more restrictive than that used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in compiling its annual report "Narrow Fabrics Industry".

(2) Statistics of total Canadian shipments of narrow fabrics exclude towelling, some of which is produced in widths slightly under twelve inches.

Appendix V contains a list of establishments primarily engaged in producing narrow fabrics in 1958 and indicates, as far as can be ascertained from public information, the types of products made by each establishment.

The five largest producers, Belding-Corticelli, Burlington, Donahue(1), Granby Elastic and the Narrow Fabrics Division of Hamilton Cotton, account for a little over half of the total value of narrow fabrics produced by all industries in Canada. These five firms produce a very large part of the total output of narrow-woven ribbons, webbing, and tapes, and account for about half of the total production of braids and shoe laces. Most of the narrow-woven ribbon is produced by Burlington and Belding-Corticelli. A large portion of Canadian output of webbing is made by Hamilton Cotton, Granby Elastic and Donahue. Other firms specialize in one or two classes of products, such as woven labels, shoe laces, braids, non-woven ribbons and tapes, and slit tapes or bindings.

Of the 2,010 employees in the industry in 1957, there were 1,382 in Quebec and 628 in Ontario.

Size of Localities with Plants in the
Narrow Fabrics Industry, 1957

<u>Population of Unemployment Insurance Commission Area</u>	<u>No. of Localities</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>
1,000 - 9,999	7(a)	7	459
10,000 - 29,999	5	6	760
40,000 - 59,000	2	3	59
200,000 and over	3	22	553
Total	17	38	1,831

(a) One locality is a Toronto suburb.

Employment in the industry is widely distributed, and in each area where plants are located it accounts for a small percentage of the labour force. At the same time, the plant of Belding-Corticelli at Coaticook and the plants of Granby Elastic and Burlington, at Granby, are significant factors in their respective communities, as are some of the other mills which are located in small and medium size towns.

Wages of production workers in the Narrow Fabrics Industry are among the lowest in manufacturing industries in Canada; they are also below those of a good number of other textile industries, as the table below illustrates.

(1) Donahue Corporation of Canada Ltd. is classified outside the Narrow Fabrics Industry because narrow fabrics constitute less than 50 p.c. of the firm's total output, by value.

Average Hourly Earnings of Production Workers in Canada
(in dollars)

Week ending October 31, 1958

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
All Manufacturing Industries	1.80	1.08	1.65
Narrow fabrics	1.26	0.89	1.10
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.32	1.12	1.25
Woollen goods	1.28	1.03	1.19
Synthetic spun yarn & fabrics	1.27	0.99	1.21
Knit goods (incl. hosiery)	1.31	0.91	1.03
Hosiery (all types)	1.41	0.93	1.10

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No doubt, the relatively low level of wages paid in the Narrow Fabrics Industry is related to the fact that the value added per employee is lower than in many leading manufacturing industries in Canada. The table below shows value added per employee in selected industries, in 1957:

	($\$$)
All Manufacturing Industries	7,227
Narrow fabrics	4,324
Petroleum products	34,714
Pulp and paper	10,517
Primary iron and steel	9,586
Cotton yarn and cloth	4,110

The great importance of wages in the costs of the Narrow Fabrics Industry is indicated by the fact that salaries and wages amounted to 60.6 p.c. of value added in 1957. While this percentage is somewhat less than that for the textile industry as a whole, for All Manufacturing the percentage was 49.1. In other words, wages are the largest component of added value in the Narrow Fabrics Industry, whereas in other industries, such as Petroleum Products and Pulp and Paper, other cost factors, including capital cost, are relatively more important.

Growth Trends

Statistics of the physical volume of output by the Narrow Fabrics Industry are not available; it is possible, however, to obtain a fairly good indication of the volume of output by examining the poundage of yarns used by the industry. The poundage increased substantially over the period 1949-1953. In 1954, a year of business recession, it dropped sharply and remained fairly constant at the lower level during the following four years.

Capital expenditures on plant and equipment have not been high in recent years. Probably the largest capital expenditure in

the industry since World War II was the construction in 1947 of a new ribbon plant at Granby to replace an older one. There has been some modernization of existing gang looms and this process is still under way. There appears to have been very little expenditure on braiding equipment since the war.

Employment in plants producing narrow fabrics is below the levels of 1949 and 1951. The table below indicates, however, that with a smaller work force the industry produced much more in 1957 and 1958 than in 1949 and approximately the same quantity as in 1951. In other words, output per employee has increased sharply in recent years. The apparent output of narrow fabrics and the population of Canada have increased by approximately the same percentage over the period 1949-1958. The output of narrow fabrics, however, has fluctuated considerably while the growth of population has been much more regular.

Employment, Yarn Use and Population
(1949=100)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Employment	101	97	92	89	94	93	83
Yarns Used	129	141	121	117	117	124	125
Population of Canada	104	110	114	117	120	120	123

The Canadian Market for Narrow Fabrics

Statistical information of production and imports, much of it from published sources, has been gathered together in this Report. The published statistics have been revised in a number of instances in the light of other information obtained during the inquiry. Thus, while there are inevitably some gaps, it has been possible to make a fairly comprehensive estimate of the Canadian market for narrow fabrics.

The Primary Textiles Institute presented almost no statistics on the production or imports of narrow fabrics. They asserted that no clearly defined or reliable statistics were available. The following statement appears in their brief:

"Import statistics are available only for those narrow fabrics which are covered by specific tariff items and statistical items. A large proportion of fabrics under 12" in width, and products made therefrom, show up in import statistics only as an undefined portion of large 'basket items' which include also broad fabrics and products. In respect of Canadian production, due to the complexity of the industry, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on the Narrow Fabrics Industry has severe limitations. It omits firms which are substantial

producers of Narrow Fabrics. It includes some firms which do not produce Narrow Fabrics at all; some of these only conduct such operations as printing on tapes, others are manufacturers of lace or companies which apply adhesives, operations which are outside the scope of the tariff items which you are now reviewing.

"We are therefore unable to present you with tables, of the types submitted to the Board in the cotton, wool and man-made fibres hearings, outlining the markets for narrow fabrics."

Five pages of its brief were devoted to a detailed criticism of available statistics. In addition, the Institute questioned the importance of statistics in relation to the case they were presenting. The spokesman for the Institute stated:

"I would like to preface the filing of this information with the statement that our whole brief has pursued the line of argument that there is no logical reason to distinguish between a fabric which is twelve inches in width and a fabric which is under twelve inches in width, of the same component materials.

"Sir, with this basic logic, quite frankly I do not think that questions of statistics assume the same importance for us as if we were approaching our case along some other line. I think that the effects of our proposals take secondary place to the effects of not following our proposals and setting up tariff items with artificial boundary lines."

Careful study was given to the comments of the Primary Textiles Institute respecting published statistics. Of necessity published statistics are seldom, if ever, precisely suited to highly specialized needs; the Board has encountered a considerable number of problems on this score in the preparation of statistics for this study. To some extent the Board is in a preferred position because it has access to confidential information. It has consequently been possible in many instances to adapt available statistics to the requirements of this Chapter.

The principal difficulties encountered in preparing import statistics are dealt with in Appendix II.

For statistics of domestic production, the annual report "The Narrow Fabrics Industry" by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was not the only source consulted; use was also made of statistics of total Canadian shipments of narrow fabrics by all industries, which are available in two other annual publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics(1). There are terminological difficulties which originate within the Narrow Fabrics Industry. These present problems in reporting statistics of specific narrow fabric products; for example, the D.B.S. attempts to report bindings and tapes separately,

(1) See shipments of products listed alphabetically in the following annual publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

General Review of the Manufacturing Industries.
General Review of Textile Mills.

although they are often one and the same product. Obviously, there must be confusion between these two headings. Where possible, the Board has attempted to overcome such statistical uncertainties by combining the two statistical series.

Trends in Production and Imports

The broad trends in the Canadian market for narrow fabrics are reflected in the following table:

Canadian Shipments and Identifiable Imports of Narrow Fabrics		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Canadian Shipments (\$000)</u>	<u>Imports Identifiable as Narrow Fabrics (\$000)</u>
1939	..	1,095
1947	..	4,195
1948	14,123	2,465
1949	13,647	2,271
1950	15,276	2,512
1951	16,883	3,242
1952	15,847	3,013
1953	17,188	3,871
1954	14,746	3,803
1955	16,739	4,176
1956	18,048	4,798
1957	18,656	4,657
1958	..	4,717
9 months		
1958	..	3,386
1959	..	3,680

A large proportion of narrow fabric imports is separately reported in official import statistics, but significant quantities are classified under basket import classes which include a variety of goods other than narrow fabrics. The value of narrow fabric imports under basket classes in 1957 is estimated to have been \$1.5 million⁽¹⁾; total imports are estimated to have been valued at slightly more than \$6 million. In 1957 these imports are estimated to have supplied about one-quarter of the Canadian market. Taking these estimates into account, it would appear that in 1957 the total supply of narrow fabrics amounted to \$24.8 million.

Identifiable imports were larger in 1947 than in any subsequent year until 1956. Emergency exchange control regulations were probably responsible for the sharply reduced level of imports in 1948, 1949 and 1950. Identifiable imports rose substantially between 1950 and 1954. Since 1954, the value of imports identifiable as narrow fabrics has increased in about the same proportion as the value of domestic shipments.

⁽¹⁾ See Appendix II.

For many years the major source of narrow fabric imports has been the United States. Between 69 and 72 p.c. of the value of imports identifiable as narrow fabrics came from the United States in the years 1954 to 1958, inclusively.

Imports Identifiable as Narrow Fabrics, by Sources
(\$'000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1939	678	209	70	139	1,095
1947	2,857	847	-	485	4,195
1948	1,124	1,058	-	284	2,465
1954	2,741	532	97	429	3,803
1955	2,965	526	281	402	4,176
1957	3,249	559	423	429	4,657
1958	3,301	487	528	399	4,717
9 months					
1958	2,403	351	332	300	3,386
1959	2,439	336	592	313	3,680

It may be seen that the value of imports from the United Kingdom has declined steadily, accounting for 10 p.c. of total imports in 1958. Imports from Japan have risen rapidly since 1954, and accounted for 11 p.c. of total imports in 1958. The physical proportion of imports coming from Japan in 1958 was undoubtedly higher than 11 p.c., because the values per pound of narrow fabrics from Japan have been lower than those from the United States and Europe.

The value of imports from countries under the heading "Other" has declined as a proportion of total imports since 1954.

Market Trends, by Fibre Content

Although more than half of the Canadian output of narrow fabrics consists of cotton, there has been a gradual but definite trend toward greater use of man-made fibre yarns in narrow fabrics. While this trend has been evident in Canadian production, it has been much more pronounced in imports. In 1958, the Canadian Narrow Fabrics Industry consumed a little less cotton yarn than in 1948 but it used 45 p.c. more yarn of man-made fibres.

Narrow Fabrics Industry
Consumption of Specified Yarns
('000 lbs.)

<u>Yarns</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Cotton	2,587	2,622	2,480
Rayon filament	1,093	1,154	1,218
Spun rayon and mixtures	149	338	459
Nylon	34	159	178

The same trends are evident in figures on domestic shipments, as the following table shows:

Shipments of Selected Narrow Fabrics by the Narrow Fabrics Industry (\$000)		
<u>Mainly Cotton:</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1957</u>
Cotton shoe laces	972	985
Cotton binding	390	579
Cotton labels	579	204
Cotton tapes(a)	1,619	1,799
Non-elastic webbing, all fibres	*	988
Cotton braids	686	422
Cotton cord, fringes and tassels	356	299
Sub-total	<u>4,602</u>	<u>5,276</u>
<u>Mainly Man-made:</u>		
Synthetic shoe laces	32	48
Synthetic bindings	162	245
Synthetic labels	129	573
Synthetic braids	142	615
Synthetic cords, fringes and tassels	191	219
Ribbons	<u>2,740</u>	<u>2,766</u>
Sub-total	<u>3,396</u>	<u>4,466</u>

(a) Includes tapes other than cotton in 1948, but the amount is believed to have been small.

Cotton has maintained its dominance in the production of shoe laces, bindings, tapes, and probably of non-elastic webbing. It has lost ground to man-made fibres in woven labels, cords, fringes and tassels, and braids.

Imports of narrow fabrics under classes believed to consist largely of cotton are shown below for 1948 and 1958. The value of imports under these classes was lower in 1958 than in 1948.

<u>Imports of Narrow Fabrics, Mainly Cotton</u> (\$000)			
<u>S.C.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1958</u>
3086	Braided wick for sanctuary lamps, wax candles or tapers	26	38
3137	Woven or braided fabrics, not exceeding 12 inches in width, vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile nor wool	688	809
3574	Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, not exceeding one inch in circumference, of vegetable fibres	31	51
3083	Belting, cotton	286	282
3092	Ladder tapes and braided cords, for Venetian blinds	318	13
9058	Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces	<u>21</u>	<u>46</u>
		<u>1,370</u>	<u>1,239</u>

Imports of narrow fabrics under classes consisting mainly of synthetic fibres⁽¹⁾ are shown below for 1948 and 1958:

Imports of Narrow Fabrics, Mainly Man-made Fibres
(\$000)

<u>S.C.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1958</u>
3373	Woven fabrics, synthetic textile fibres, not exceeding 12 inches in width, generally known as "ribbons"	674	1,167
3553	Braids, cords, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, n.o.p.	<u>150</u> 824	<u>841</u> 2,008

The value of imports of narrow fabrics of man-made fibres under these two classes more than doubled over the ten-year period. Moreover, there is evidence that imports of narrow fabrics of man-made fibres not included in these classes also increased substantially. Industry representatives have stated that imports of elastic braids, which have risen sharply, have been composed mainly of rayon and rubber. The imports of non-woven ribbon of man-made fibres in s.c. 3392, which are now believed to be substantial, are a development of the past few years.

In terms of physical volume, the trend to increased imports of narrow fabrics of man-made fibres has almost certainly been even more pronounced than the value figures would indicate. The reason for this is that prices of cotton fabrics in recent years have been higher than in 1948, whereas, prices of fabrics of man-made fibres have been considerably lower.

From the foregoing analysis of Canadian shipments and imports of narrow fabrics of cotton and man-made fibres the following conclusions may be drawn. There has been little change in production or in imports of cotton narrow fabrics since 1948. Imports of synthetic narrow fabrics have risen much more rapidly than domestic production, so that the major competitive pressure is apparently from man-made fibres, which now form the major portion of imported narrow fabrics.

Market Trends by Principal Products

Ribbons - In terms of value, the apparent market for ribbons increased by about 10 p.c. between 1948 and 1957 while the value of domestic shipments changed very little. Accordingly, imports have gained a greater share of the market, holding 31.3 p.c. in 1957.

(1) Import Statistical Class 3373 specifies "synthetic textile fibres"; Import Statistical Class 3553 does not specify "synthetic", but similar products of cotton are provided for elsewhere.

Apparent Canadian Market for Ribbons^(a)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Canadian Shipments (\$'000)</u>	<u>Imports</u>				<u>Total Supply (\$'000)</u>	<u>Imports as p.c. of Supply</u>
		<u>U.S.A. (\$'000)</u>	<u>Japan (\$'000)</u>	<u>Other (\$'000)</u>	<u>Total (\$'000)</u>		
1948	3,268	502	-	400	902	4,170	21.6
1951	2,878	723	8	344	1,075	3,953	27.2
1956	3,218	1,178	84	214	1,476	4,694	31.4
1957	3,170	1,145	83	218	1,446	4,616	31.3
1958	..	1,092	86	207	1,385	..	..
9 months							
1958	..	796	56	159	1,011	..	..
1959	..	883	62	170	1,115	..	..

(a) Canadian shipments include all types of ribbons; imports exclude weftless ribbons which are classified under s.c. 3392. Ribbons which are classified under s.c. 3392 in entries valued at over \$1,000 in 1956 had a total value of \$79,877.

For many years, ribbons have been made principally from synthetic yarns. Prior to World War II, practically all ribbons were woven in the narrow and had selvages. In recent years, ribbons made by slitting broadwoven fabrics while fusing the edges, and non-woven or weftless ribbons made by pressing a warp of synthetic yarns onto an acetate film strip, have become significant factors in the market for low cost ribbon.

In 1957, narrow-woven ribbons with selvages accounted for slightly more than half the total value of Canadian ribbon shipments. It would appear from available statistics that shipments of these ribbons decreased between 1948 and 1957 both in terms of value and volume, while shipments of weftless and fused edge ribbons increased.

While no classification of ribbon imports by types is available, an industry representative estimated that about half were narrow-woven with selvages. The United States is the chief source of ribbon imports. Large quantities of narrow-woven ribbons and, according to industry representatives, most imports of fused and weftless ribbons come from that country.

Although imports from Japan increased rapidly between 1952 and 1956, they accounted for a very small proportion of the total market. Industry representatives expressed the belief that most of the imports from Japan were standard lines of low cost narrow-woven ribbons with selvages. They pointed out that, in volume, imports from Japan accounted for a larger proportion of imports than was apparent from their value. In 1958, though imports from Japan accounted for only 7 p.c. of the value, they represented 19 p.c. of the volume of total imports of ribbons.

Synthetic Braids, Cords, Fringes and Tassels - Imports of braids, fringes and tassels of man-made fibres and rubber yarn covered with cotton or man-made fibres were valued at \$305,000 in 1947 and \$841,000 in 1958. The published statistics of domestic shipments of braids, cords, fringes and tassels of man-made fibres are of such a nature that, for technical reasons, they are somewhat unsuited to the Board's purposes; however they do indicate an increase in domestic shipments in the decade extending from 1948 to 1958; it would appear that imports supply a substantial portion of the market for these products, probably over one-third.

Woven Labels - Total Canadian shipments of woven labels were valued at \$1,211,000 in 1957, much the same as in 1951. Preliminary statistics indicate a decline in shipments of labels by the Narrow Fabrics Industry of about 20 p.c. in 1958. There has been a pronounced shift from cotton to synthetic labels since 1948. A large proportion of the cotton labels produced in 1957 are believed to have been name tapes.

Imports of labels are not reported separately in the official statistics but, according to a Japanese source, labels valued at \$134,374 were exported from Japan to Canada in 1957. A Canadian producer stated that he had no competition from imports of cotton labels but that he had a great deal from imported rayon labels.

Elastic Webbing - Imports of elastic webbing rose sharply in 1953, owing mainly to imports from the United States and Europe. Sales from Europe fell off in subsequent years, but imports from Japan increased substantially during 1955 and 1956. Imports from Japan were lower in 1957 and 1958 but showed a substantial increase in the first nine months of 1959. In terms of volume, though not of value, Japan is now the principal foreign supplier. Between 1953 and 1957, imports of elastic webbing supplied between 17 and 22 p.c. of the market. The belief was expressed at the hearing that most imports of elastic webbing were of synthetic yarns.

A domestic manufacturer expressed the view that an important factor in containing the level of imports was the high standard of quality demanded by the Canadian consumer and maintained by the domestic manufacturers.

Apparent Canadian Market for Elastic Webbing

Year	Total Canadian Shipments (\$'000)	Imports				Total Supply (\$'000)	Imports as p.c. of Supply
		U.S.A. (\$'000)	Japan (\$'000)	Other (\$'000)	Total (\$'000)		
1952	2,439	298 ^(a)	2 ^(a)	69 ^(a)	369 ^(a)	..	..
1953	2,738	422	8	183	613	3,351	18.3
1954	2,136	311	25	101	437	2,573	17.0
1955	2,591	345	107	98	550	3,141	17.5
1956	2,829	443	222	125	790	3,619	21.8
1957	2,980	458	75	98	631	3,611	17.5
1958	..	561	81	91	733	..	..
9 months							
1958	..	407	56	66	530	..	..
1959	..	372	200	59	631	..	..

(a) Includes braids in 1952.

Elastic Braids - The Canadian market for elastic braids nearly doubled in volume between 1953 and 1958. Although imports have increased substantially and now supply more than half the market, domestic production has changed very little.

Apparent Canadian Market for Elastic Braid^(a)

Year	Total Canadian Shipments ('000 lbs.)	Imports				Total Supply ('000 lbs.)	Imports as p.c. of Supply
		U.S.A.	Japan ('000 lbs.)	Other ('000 lbs.)	Total		
1953	448	37	30	35	102	550	18.5
1954	449	68	41	20	129	578	22.3
1955	437	65	118	14	197	634	31.1
1956	444	55	203	12	270	714	37.8
1957	450	70	309	17	396	846	46.8
1958	460	91	455	13	559	1,019	54.9
9 months							
1958	..	58	299	9	366	..	..
1959	..	49	422	8	479	..	..

(a) Figures on Canadian shipments from Primary Textiles Institute.
Import figures from Trade of Canada.

An industry representative ascribed the sharp rise in the consumption of elastic braids to style trends in ladies' wear and to a shift from quarter-inch to half-inch width.

In volume, the United States was the principal foreign supplier of elastic braids until 1955, when Japan became the chief source. Japan supplied about 45 p.c. of the Canadian market in 1958, and imports from that country increased substantially during the first nine months of 1959.

In value, imports held 30 p.c. of the market in 1958, an increase from 13.6 p.c. in 1953.

Canadian manufacturers estimated that about 60 p.c. of Canadian elastic braid production was made from synthetic yarns. It was stated that the great bulk of elastic braid imports was also made from synthetic yarns.

Braids and Woven Narrow Fabrics of Cotton - Complete market statistics on cotton braids and cotton woven narrow fabrics are not available. There is, nonetheless, a good deal of statistical evidence, and it indicates that there has been no substantial rise in import competition since 1948.

The market for boot, shoe and corset laces (Table 13, Appendix III) has increased very little since 1948. While the value of imports has risen a little faster than that of domestic shipments, imports accounted for only 3.3 p.c. of supply in 1957.

The following table contains the available statistics of Canadian shipments of certain braids and woven narrow fabrics of cotton.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tapes^(a)</u>	<u>Cotton Binding</u>	<u>Cotton^(b) Labels</u>	<u>Cotton^(b) Braids (\$'000)</u>	<u>Non-Elastic Webbing^(c)</u>	<u>Cotton^(b) Trimming</u>	<u>Total</u>
1948	1,619	1,398	579	686	569	100	4,951
1952	1,637	852	200	326	1,768	562	5,345
1954	1,372	1,157	226	293	1,103	18	4,169
1955	1,534	1,302	242	292	907	137	4,414
1956	1,800	1,135	218	345	1,122	192	4,812
1957	1,799	1,477	204	422	988	340	5,230

(a) Narrow Fabrics Industry only; includes non-cotton tapes prior to 1954.

(b) Narrow Fabrics Industry only.

(c) Believed to be largely cotton; there were large military purchases in 1952.

Imports of a broad range of cotton braids and cotton woven narrow fabrics are contained in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports^(a) (\$000)</u>			
	<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1948	578	421	1	1,000
1952	776	350	12	1,138
1954	704	359	35	1,098
1955	690	390	28	1,108
1956	784	409	59	1,252
1957	784	424	49	1,257
1958	721	337	71	1,129
9 months				
1958	541	241	32	813
1959	568	221	56	845

(a) Import statistical classes 3083, 3086 and 3137.

The two foregoing tables, while not identical in coverage, do not indicate marked trends in the market, either upward or downward, in terms of value. Evidence at the public hearing was to the same general effect.

Slit or Cut Bindings and Tapes - The value of Canadian shipments of bindings and tapes which are slit or cut is estimated to have been about \$2 million annually from 1951 to 1955, to have exceeded \$2 million in 1956 and to have been over \$3 million in 1957. The sharp rise in output since 1955 is believed to have been associated with heavy demands for tape in certain industrial applications.

Import statistics are not available, although it was said in evidence that there are imports from the United States.

Summary Respecting the Market - It appears that the volume of narrow fabrics produced in Canada has remained fairly steady since 1948. The value of output has increased with the general rise in prices. By value, imports have increased more rapidly than domestic shipments. Domestic production in cotton is still very large, although there has been some shift to man-made fibres. Imports, on the other hand, have swung markedly to man-made fibres, which appear to give the keenest competition to domestic producers. The United States is by far the chief external source of supply, although imports from Japan have been increasing rapidly. It is estimated that, in 1957, domestic producers supplied approximately three-fourths of the market in terms of value. In the first nine months of 1959, of total imports identifiable as narrow fabrics, the United States supplied 66 p.c. while Japan supplied about 16 p.c., by value.

Imports of cotton narrow fabrics do not appear to have posed a problem over the period 1948-1958.

Available statistics indicate that output of narrow fabrics of man-made fibres increased by approximately 30 p.c. in terms of value between 1948 and 1957. Such statistics as are available

indicate that imports of narrow fabrics of man-made fibres have more than doubled over the same period and cover a wide range of products. The United States is by far the chief supplier of this type of narrow fabric.

Ribbons, mostly from the United States, are the largest item of import and supply about one-third of the total market. A considerable proportion of the imports are said to be slit and fused ribbons.

Imports of elastic braids containing man-made fibres have increased rapidly and, in volume, now supply more than half of the market. The use of elastic braid has approximately doubled since 1952 and Japan has supplied most of this increased market with low-priced braid.

Financial State of the Industry

The Board has examined financial information from thirteen firms producing approximately 75 p.c. of the total output of narrow fabrics in Canada. From 1949 to 1958, inclusive, each of these firms reported profits on its narrow fabric operations in each year with two exceptions: one firm reported a loss in each of two years and another in one year.

In 1950 and 1951, the financial statements examined indicate that the rate of return on net worth was greater for producers of narrow fabrics as a group than for All Manufacturing Industries⁽¹⁾. In subsequent years, the rate of return on net worth to narrow fabrics producers appears to have been slightly below that to All Manufacturing Industries.

There are, of course, considerable variations from one firm to another in profitability. As a whole, the Narrow Fabrics Industry appears to be in a sounder financial position than most other divisions of the textile industry.

Problems of the Narrow Fabrics Industry

In its submission, the Primary Textiles Institute did not rest its case for a revision of the tariff on information or argument relating directly to the economic or financial condition of the producers of narrow fabrics. Rather, it argued that there are no differences in the economies of production of wide and narrow fabrics of the same component fibres, and no justification for the use of width as a criterion for tariff treatment. Representatives of the Institute stated in their submission:

(1) See "Taxation Statistics", Department of National Revenue.

"... the submission of the Primary Textiles Institute has endeavoured to point out that the nature of the goods now under review is such that a criterion of width introduces an artificial point of distinction which ignores those criteria which the Board has found significant in its studies to date, and that this distinction by width should not be perpetuated, much less extended. Tariff simplification is an added reason for following this line of approach."

* * * * *

"Our submission today is merely that that treatment found appropriate for fabric exceeding 12" in width, is also appropriate for goods of the same component materials not exceeding 12" in width - and that the appropriateness of the various wordings and rate be then determined on the basis of the general coverage of the tariff items in question."

* * * * *

"To take two pieces of webbing, perhaps made on the same looms, made from identical materials, and of the same construction, and then to apply differing rates of duty because of a fractional difference in width, appears to us an artificial type of distinction - a distinction without a difference. We believe this point to be self-evident as a general proposition. Should there be any exceptional cases, they should be dealt with as such, and not made into the rule."

While the Primary Textiles Institute stated that its case for the deletion of the tariff items pertaining to narrow fabrics was not based on grounds of economic need, its submission did contain lengthy quotations from previous reports of the Tariff Board on other sectors of the textile industry, where the Board had found that certain problems, such as short runs, existed. The submission of the Primary Textiles Institute contains the statement that the producers of narrow fabrics had similar problems. The following statement is contained on page 21 of the submission:

"Producers of goods of narrow width, whether woven or braided, share the problems of producers of wider goods of the same component materials. As pointed out previously, they are in many cases the same producers; the goods may be produced in the same plants."

While undoubtedly some problems are common to many sectors of the textile industry, they usually vary considerably in intensity from one sector of the industry to another. Further, as stated in previous reports, the Board has found that each of the various sectors of the industry has its own peculiar set of problems.

In comparing narrow fabrics with broadwoven fabrics, a representative of a leading manufacturer of webbing stated:

"It is just a different business completely, really different in the sense of the products, in the manufacturing processes, in the cost factors, different in the trade that we go to and serve."

While discussing problems of short runs and change-overs at the public hearing, a spokesman for a leading manufacturer of ribbons and tapes was asked if the problem of change-overs was any different from that in broadwoven fabrics. He replied:

"Yes, there is a vast difference ... between the narrow fabric technical allergies (sic) and that of a broad fabric. In the narrow fabrics you are weaving, for most purposes, a multiple of pieces, or strips, at one time.... In the broad you are only weaving one wide one. Incidentally, I might say that I was attending a ribbon convention in the United States last week and they were referring to the fact of every one of those individual ones, as you see in the picture, is in itself a loom.... There you have possibly 10 to 12 pieces of fabric, and in truth they are almost individual looms, as it were, and unfortunately the big problem—and I have seen it lick many a broad goods man—the edges on narrow fabrics is extremely important—extremely—whereas to the greatest extent edges, or selvages, on broad goods is unimportant.

"That is really what gives us our trouble. It has to be a certain width; it has to have a straight edge; it has to fit to a slide, or it has to wrap around a motor without overlapping—a thousand and one other reasons why edges are of ultra importance. So if you had a plant with 100 gang looms producing 50 ribbons at a time, you have in truth almost 5,000 looms."

On the following day, the same spokesman qualified this position, as reported on page 190 and following pages in the Official Report of Proceedings, September 22, 1959.

The Board is of the opinion that the problems of the narrow fabrics producers do differ in many respects from those of other sectors of the textile industry. There are also important differences as between various types of narrow fabrics. Many of these differences were brought out by witnesses for the Primary Textiles Institute at the public hearing.

In the following paragraphs, certain of the problems encountered in producing the principal types of narrow fabrics are discussed.

Ribbons

There are at least three basic types of ribbon on the market: narrow-woven ribbons, fused edge ribbons produced by slitting broad-woven synthetic fabrics with hot electric knives, and weftless ribbons

which usually consist of warp yarns held together by a strip of cellulose or paper or by some other form of adhesive.

Narrow-Woven Ribbons - It would appear that manufacturers of narrow-woven ribbons have been faced with increasing competition from both domestic and foreign sources. There have been technological developments which have resulted in greater use of slit ribbons with fused edges and of non-woven ribbons made by bonding warp yarns. These products, both domestic and imported, now supply a substantial part of the market for low-priced ribbons. Still other products, such as cellulose tapes, are entering the market in increasingly attractive and diversified forms. The United States has been and still is, by far, the chief source of imports of ribbon. However, imports of low-cost ribbons from Japan, though small, have been increasing rapidly. As a result of all of these factors the domestic producers of narrow-woven ribbons have not been able to expand their sales appreciably. Nevertheless, it would appear that manufacturers of ribbons have been able to maintain their industry at a profitable level.

Representatives of domestic ribbon weavers stated that they are at a disadvantage in Canada in that individual Canadian mills must produce a greater variety than do individual mills in the United States. Since the Canadian market is small the greater variety results, they said, in short runs and higher unit costs of output. In addition, they pointed out that yarns, which are their principal raw material, are made more costly in Canada by customs duties, which range from 22½ p.c. to about 30 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation tariff.

A spokesman for the ribbon weavers informed the Board that one of the most serious handicaps resulting from short runs was the high cost of setting up a loom. Loom set-up charges per yard of output increase as the length of run diminishes. Although the industry was asked for facts and figures to enable the Board to assess the industry's disability in this regard, spokesmen declared at the public hearing that they had not, in fact, prepared data for the analysis of this aspect of their operations. The Board, therefore, obtained detailed information from certain weavers respecting change-over and other costs for selected lines of woven ribbon.

In longer production runs a loom running continuously on a single pattern of ribbon needs to be stopped only when the warp beam must be replaced. The warp yarn on a full beam will supply a loom for periods which vary from one to three months depending on the type of yarn and construction of the ribbon. A pattern change is more complicated than a simple beam change.

An industry spokesman stated the differences in his mill, between a beam change and a pattern change, were as follows:

"... in refurnishing a loom with yarn, recharging it with yarn, you take off the former beams, or yarn container, you have to clean up your loom, you twist or draw in the new yarn and then

there is a running-in period, which might be one day, but normally is about one week, before that loom settles down and you can turn it over to the attendant.

Up to that time it is in the hands of a loom fixer, or a specialist. In the question of changing from this pattern to this pattern (indicating) ... why I say it takes three weeks ... you have an entirely different thing.

You completely dismantle the loom; take off the old beam containers, take off the batten, take off the harness, put back in new equipment of a different size, and then run in your loom with a new yarn."

The same spokesman said that about half of the beam changes in his mill involved pattern changes. He also estimated that about half of his looms are run on less than full beams. However, he was not in a position to say what proportion of the output of his mill was woven from full beams.

With respect to the time involved in both beam and pattern changes the Board was able to obtain detailed information from other Canadian producers; this information leads to conclusions at variance with the opinion expressed above. They reported that, in their mills, these changes require much less time.

A very great variety of ribbons was exhibited. However, except in the number of widths, less variety is found in ribbons than in many types of broadwoven fabrics; nearly all ribbons are produced from yarn of man-made fibres. In ribbons, variety is obtained for the most part by piece dyeing in plain colours rather than by more complicated processes such as printing or the weaving of coloured yarns into various patterns, sometimes on jacquard looms. In fact, most of the yarn-dyed ribbons used in Canada are imported. Moreover, while the ribbon producers do market new ranges each year, they presented no evidence that there is the same degree of pressure for change and variety as is found in broadwoven synthetic fabrics.

These differences are offset to some extent by two circumstances: the market for ribbons is much smaller than that for broadwoven fabrics, and most of the variety is supplied by the two main plants in Canada.

In an attempt to appraise the disadvantages faced by domestic producers the Board obtained certain cost figures which, it was thought, might illustrate the burden of higher material costs and short runs. These figures were based on a limited sample and the conclusions should be treated with reserve; they suggest that these disadvantages amount to less than 25 p.c., the most-favoured-nation rate of duty.

Fused Ribbons - Fused ribbon is produced from broadwoven fabrics of man-made fibres, principally acetate and nylon. These broadwoven fabrics are classified under tariff item 562a which carries a

most-favoured-nation rate of 30 p.c. and 20 cents per pound. The ad valorem equivalent of the rate on these fabrics entering from the United States is usually between 35 and 40 p.c. The fused ribbon enters under tariff item 538k at a most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. The amount of processing in producing fused ribbon from broadwoven fabrics is relatively small, the cost of the fabric being a large part of the total cost.

It was asserted that the differential in tariff rates between broadwoven fabrics and fused ribbons made it unprofitable to produce fused ribbon in Canada from purchased broadwoven fabrics. One domestic producer said that his equipment for making fused ribbon was idle and that he was importing his supplies of such ribbon from the United States. He estimated that about 50 p.c. of all imports of ribbon were of the fused variety. It was said in evidence that the largest producer of fused ribbon in Canada is basically a producer of broadwoven fabrics. The Primary Textiles Institute pointed out that the Canadian weavers of broadwoven fabrics have an interest in selling their products for conversion into slit and fused ribbon.

Weftless Ribbons - This new type of ribbon is produced primarily from viscose yarns. It enters under tariff item 563 at a most-favoured-nation rate of $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute would not change this rate.

Braids

One domestic producer emphasized variety and short runs as problems common to his entire braiding operation:

"... in our braiding division we consider that we are running fairly well when we have 80 p.c. of our braiders running. However, we do know that this tremendous variety of stuff that we attempt to produce—and I feel quite sure that you would not find an American plant, or even a Japanese plant which attempted to produce in one plant this tremendous variety—does bring about its problems and, of course, naturally does contribute also to a certain amount of down-time, or stop and change, if you wish, and in braiders that is partially related, too, to style or seasonal changes.

What we, of course, do like to see running are the staple items. The staple items are the items that you can expect to run fairly steadily and fairly continuously, and the more you can run on staple items the less difficulty you have from a start and go operation, and unfortunately the Japanese penetration of the market is largely in the staple items and the specialty, or short run items, are the ones that are being left to the Canadian producer to handle."

The Board was impressed by the great age of much of the braiding equipment in use in Canada. The absence of new equipment may be due in part to the fact that technological progress in this

sphere has been slow. In addition, it appears that this line of production, especially of elastic braids, has not been sufficiently profitable to encourage new investment or, in some cases, even adequate maintenance.

Non-Elastic Braids - These products normally are made either from cotton or from man-made fibres. A large part of the output of cotton braids is made into shoe laces, imports of which have been very small. Braids of man-made fibres enter under tariff item 538m and are dutiable at a most-favoured-nation rate of duty of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. In the import statistics, braids of man-made fibres are combined with cords, gimp, fringes and tassels; imports of this group rose sharply from 1950 to 1956 and remained at a high level in 1957 and 1958.

Elastic Braids - Most elastic braids enter under tariff item 574a at a most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. Industry representatives estimated that about 60 p.c. of Canadian elastic braid production and the great bulk of imports contained synthetic yarns.

They complained about the imports of elastic braids from Japan which have risen sharply in volume in recent years until in 1957 they accounted for about 55 p.c. of total Canadian supply.

According to statistics contained in Trade of Canada, imports of braided elastics from Japan have been valued at about 60 cents per pound, compared with \$2.00 per pound from the United States. A Canadian manufacturer pointed out that domestic producers of synthetic-elastic braids pay from 74 to 89 cents per pound for rayon yarn, and \$1.21 per pound for rubber thread. From this evidence it would appear that the cost of raw materials alone is higher in Canada than the cost of the finished Japanese product. Raw materials account for between 40 to 60 p.c. of total costs in Canada.

It was stated that a particular type of synthetic-elastic braid made in Japan was being offered from stock in Montreal at \$2.56 for 144 yards whereas the price of a comparable Canadian braid was \$3.92.

The evidence placed before the Board indicated that standard types of rayon-elastic braid enter Canada from Japan at prices far below the costs of Canadian producers. Canadian producers, however, appear to have some advantages in marketing all except standard volume lines, such as plain white elastic in established widths; the problems of assessing the demand and of keeping stocks must be very much greater when the source of supply is a long distance from the market. The rise in imports from Japan has coincided with a sharp rise in Canadian consumption; thus, although Canadian producers have been denied the benefits of the increased demand, their shipments have not actually declined.

Elastic Webbing

Most elastic webbing enters under tariff item 574a at a most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c., although significant quantities enter under tariff item 574b at 20 p.c.

The evidence indicated that the greater proportion of domestic production of elastic webbing is made from cotton and rubber but that there was a trend toward a greater use of yarns of man-made fibre and rubber. A domestic producer stated that, in his opinion, most imported elastic webbing contained yarns of man-made fibre and rubber.

A Canadian producer compared his operating costs with those of a mill in the United States which produces some products similar to his. He said that labour costs in his Canadian plant are lower; greater use is made of female workers and the work load per weaver is higher in his plant where a weaver tends three looms as against two in the United States plant. This spokesman believed that his lower labour cost was more than offset by other factors. He stated that United States mills probably average two and a half shifts whereas his mill averages only about one and a half shifts, with the result that his per unit overhead costs are higher. He ascribed his inability to operate more than one and a half shifts, in part, to the fact that runs in his plant are much shorter than in the United States plants. He seldom accepts an order for a construction unless it can keep a loom operating for a period of from six to eight weeks on a basis of at least one shift. In some cases, where the picks per minute are the same, he may run part of a gang loom on one construction and part of it on another.

By operating three shifts it would often be possible to complete a run in two or three weeks. However, according to the Canadian producer, this presents a number of difficulties. He pointed out that his customers often wish to have several weeks from the time they first place orders to ascertain whether they will place repeat orders. If a run were completed in two or three weeks, the weaver would then have to decide whether to dismantle the loom and perhaps have to set it up again very soon for the same pattern, or to leave the loom idle until it could be ascertained whether there would be a repeat order. Furthermore, in Ontario and Quebec, there is legislation which restricts the employment of women at night.

This spokesman laid much more emphasis on his inability to operate three shifts than upon the direct cost of changing the pattern on a loom. He said it would take about 24 hours to change half a loom to a simple construction of elastic webbing. It would take about a week to change a loom to a heavy non-elastic webbing. The direct costs of a change in pattern might range from \$25.00 to \$150.00 without counting loss of production. While these amounts are not insignificant, they usually do not constitute a major portion of cost; they are, however, one of the determinants of the minimum length of run which can be produced competitively. In a longer run it may be necessary to replace the warp beam; this process is known as tying-in, and it takes about two hours for a loom supplied by a large beam and three or four hours for a loom supplied by a number of small beams.

Among the factors which increase Canadian costs is the duty on yarns; yarn costs usually account for 40 to 60 p.c. of the factory selling price of elastic webbing. The most-favoured-nation duty on cotton yarn is 20 p.c.; those on yarns of man-made fibres range from 22½ to approximately 30 p.c.; the most-favoured-nation duty on uncovered rubber thread is 10 p.c.

Cut or Slit Narrow Fabrics

This heading excludes ribbons, which are in a special category and have been previously discussed.

Cut or slit narrow fabrics are made by cutting or slitting broadwoven fabrics. Fabrics wholly of cotton and fabrics of man-made fibres are both used extensively in making slit and cut narrow fabrics. The cutters, or slitters, raised no problems with respect to cotton; their representations were limited to fabrics of man-made fibres. They complained that the rate of duty on broadwoven fabric of man-made fibres is much higher than that applying to their finished product. According to them the differential in duties creates a hardship because the fabric forms a high proportion of factory cost (as much as 75 p.c.) and of selling price (around 60 p.c.). From information obtained by the Board it would appear that the duty on the fabric, expressed in dollars and cents, is rarely in excess of the duty on the finished narrow fabric, although the net protection enjoyed on this operation is very small.

The Proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute

August 6th, 1959.

L.C. Audette, Esq., Q.C.,
Chairman,
The Tariff Board,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

By your notice of hearings in respect of narrow fabrics, the Board instructed that proposed revisions to items, affecting either wording or rates of duty, should be in your hands at least 45 days before the date set for the public sittings. Accordingly, we are now advising you concerning the proposals which the Primary Textiles Institute expects to place before you on Monday, September 21.

The Primary Textiles Institute proposals as now envisaged will be that narrow fabrics and products thereof be dutiable at the same rates which apply to broad woven fabrics and products; specifically, that Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be amended by deleting Tariff Items 534(a), 534(b), 541b, 542a, 554d, 562, 562a, 566, 574, 574a, 574b, 810, that portion of Tariff Item 565 which reads "braids,

cords, chenille, gimp", and that portion of Item 567b(3) which reads "woven fabrics, containing figured designs, not exceeding 12" in width". In respect of the provision for "cords" in item 565, our interest is restricted to braided cords.

Narrow woven fabrics now classified under the tariff items listed above will then automatically be classified under the various tariff items which now provide for woven fabrics unrestricted as to width, and manufactures thereof, according to their component materials. Braids of all kinds should be dutiable at the same rates as woven fabrics of the same component materials. While this might be achieved by amending those tariff items which now provide for woven fabrics to also provide for braids, braids could be provided for by creating a separate tariff item as follows:

"Braids, including braided thread, cord and twine:

- (a) Wholly of cotton.
- (b) Wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not to contain silk, man-made fibres or filaments, glass fibres or filaments, wool or hair.
- (c) Wholly or in part of wool or hair, not to contain man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments.
- (d) Wholly or in part of silk, not to contain man-made fibres or filaments or glass fibres or filaments or wool or hair.
- (e) Wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments."

with rates those applicable under the tariff items for woven fabrics of the same component materials.

Item III(d) as recommended by the Tariff Board Cotton Report (to replace the existing Item 523c) will require amendment to exclude from its coverage woven labels and tapes composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more.

The remaining items listed in your notice of Narrow Fabrics hearings for Monday, September 21, are not restricted in their coverage to narrow fabrics and products made from narrow fabrics, but have been called for hearing at this time insofar as they relate to narrow fabrics or products made from narrow fabrics. Consistent with our proposal in respect of those tariff items which now deal with narrow fabrics only, our submission is that separate provision should not now be created in respect of narrow fabrics, or products made from narrow fabrics now classified under these tariff items. The same treatment should continue to be accorded under them (or under other items which may be recommended in replacement thereof) to narrow fabrics and their products, as to fabrics and products unrestricted as to width.

We attach a statement of the major anticipated effects of these proposals.

Yours faithfully,

"W.M. BERRY"
President

The Primary Textiles Institute made the following appraisal of the anticipated effects of their proposals. The Board has inserted, in the columns headed (A) and (B), the new item numbers introduced in the Budget of March 31, 1960.

Anticipated Effect of Proposals

In analyzing the effects of the proposal it is necessary to look beyond already existing items, to the replacement items already recommended by the Tariff Board. In the following tabulation, therefore, reference is made both to existing tariff items, and to Board recommendations, with rates for braids to be as for the woven fabric items according to component materials. Following is a list showing the major anticipated effects of these proposals. Goods now classified under tariff items called for hearing September 21, which are not included in the following list, would not be affected by these proposals.

<u>Item proposed for deletion</u> (A)	<u>Goods would then be classified at rates provided under</u> (B)		<u>Comment</u>
534(a) 534(b)	522c(1)	521(5)	If spun yarn, wholly of cotton. (See proposed Item II, Cotton Report.)
	523) 523a) 523b)	522(1) 522(2) 522(3)	If braided or woven, wholly of cotton. (See proposed Item III, Cotton Report.)
541b	541		If wholly of jute, not bleached or coloured.
	541a		If wholly of jute, bleached or coloured.
542a	523) 523a) 523b)	522(1) 522(2) 522(3)	If wholly of cotton. (See pro- posed Item III, Cotton Report.)
	540(a)		If wholly of flax or hemp.
	542		If not wholly cotton, flax or hemp.
554d	554b))	532a 532b	
562 538j	560b	552a	If wholly of silk. (See proposed Item III, Silk Report.)
	560a))	552a 552b	If partly of silk. (See proposed Item III, Silk Report.)

<u>Item proposed for deletion</u>		<u>Goods would then be classified at rates provided under</u>		<u>Comment</u>
(A)		(B)		
562a	538k	561	562a	If not with cut pile. (See proposed Item X, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
		560c	562b	If with cut pile. (See Item XI, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
		567a	563	If man-made fibres are the component of chief value, some ribbons would according to present practice be classified under item 567a if item 562a were deleted from the Tariff. (See proposed Item XIX, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
		548		Those ribbons which would revert to item 567a if the component of chief value is man-made fibres would be classified under item 548 if a mixture of vegetable fibres and man-made fibres, less than 50% by value man-made fibres.
566	538n	523)	522(1)	If wholly of cotton. (See proposed Item III, Cotton Report.)
		523a)	522(2)	
		523b)	522(3)	
		541)		If wholly of jute.
		541a)		
		542		If not wholly cotton or jute, and no man-made fibres.
		561	562a	If in chief part of vegetable fibres, but containing man-made fibres. (See proposed Item X, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
574		523)	522(1)	If wholly of cotton. (See proposed Item III, Cotton Report.)
		523a)	522(2)	
		523b)	522(3)	
		561	562a	If man-made fibres. (See proposed Item X, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
574a)		542		If cotton and rubber.
574b)				
		561	562a	If man-made fibres and rubber. (See proposed Item X, Man-Made Fibre Report.)

<u>Item proposed for deletion</u> (A)	<u>Goods would then be classified at rates provided under</u> (B)		<u>Comment</u>
810	523) 523a) 523b)	522(1) 522(2) 522(3)	If wholly of cotton. (See proposed Item III, Cotton Report.)
	561	562a	If man-made fibres* (See proposed Item X, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
565 (part) 538m	523l	522(3)	Gimp fabric, if wholly cotton. (See proposed Item III, Cotton Report.)
	561	562a	Braids and gimp fabric, if wholly or in part of man-made fibre. (See proposed Item X, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
	522c(1)	521(5)	Chenille yarn, if wholly of cotton. (See proposed Item II, Cotton Report.)
	558d	561b	Chenille yarn, if of man-made fibres. (See proposed Item V, Man-Made Fibre Report.)
	551) 551a)	531a 531b	Chenille yarn, if wool or hair. (See proposed Items 1 and 2, Wool Yarn Report.)
567b(3) 538p (part)	523) 523a) 523b)	522(1) 522(2) 522(3)	Woven fabrics if wholly of cotton. (See proposed Item III, Cotton Report.)
	540(a)		If wholly of flax or hemp.
	542		If vegetable fibres, but not wholly cotton, flax or hemp, and not containing silk or man-made fibres.
	560a) 560b)	552a 552b	If wholly or in part of silk. (See proposed Item III, Silk Report.)
	561	562a	Woven fabrics if of man-made fibres. (See proposed Item X, Man-Made Fibre Report.)

Analysis of the Proposals of the Primary
Textiles Institute and Others

The Primary Textiles Institute, representing most of the producers of narrow fabrics, proposed that the tariff items dealing specifically with narrow fabrics be deleted from the Customs Tariff. The net result of implementing their proposals would be that narrow fabrics would be dutiable under the various tariff items covering broadwoven fabrics, mainly according to fibre content.

There are a number of difficulties in ascertaining all of the changes in rates of duty which would result from these proposals. In addition, it is sometimes impossible to ascertain precisely the value of imports and domestic output which would be affected by these various changes. For example, where different products now enter under one tariff item proposed for deletion they might be separated and reclassified under a number of different tariff items. Since import statistics are classified according to the existing tariff structure, it is not always possible to compile statistical groupings which conform to the proposed tariff structure. Despite these difficulties it has been possible to prepare tables showing the existing and proposed rates of duty. Wherever possible, imports and domestic shipments are also shown. The Primary Textiles Institute also prepared material of this nature, with approximately the same results.

The table beginning on page 52 entitled "Existing Tariff Items and the Proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute Related to 1958 Imports", shows duties estimated to have been collected in 1958 under the tariff items proposed for deletion together with estimates of duties which would have been collected if the proposals had been in effect. The table on page 58 entitled "Domestic Shipments of Narrow Fabrics, 1957 and Estimated Changes in Protection under Proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute", shows the value of domestic shipments by classes of narrow fabric products together with estimates of the changes in protection which would result from the proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute.

The total value of imports of narrow fabrics in 1958 is estimated to have been approximately \$6 million. Of these, \$4.3 million entered under the tariff items which the Primary Textiles Institute proposes should be deleted; official figures for duties collected on these imports in 1958 are not yet available; however, it is estimated that they amounted to approximately \$1,038,000. It is estimated that if the proposals had been in effect, the duties collected on the same goods would have amounted to about \$1,335,000. The total duty estimated to have been collected in 1958 is equivalent to about 24 p.c. of the imports of \$4.3 million. Had the proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute been in effect, the duty collected would have been equivalent to about 31 p.c. of the value of imports.

The proposals, if in force, would have reduced the duties collected under the British Preferential Tariff from \$92,450 to about \$75,953. On the other hand, they would have increased the duties collected under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff from \$945,550 to about \$1,259,000.

The proposals would result in reductions in the duties applying to narrow fabrics of vegetable fibres, including cotton. There would, however, be significant increases in the rates applicable to fabrics of man-made fibres. A substantial portion of domestic output consists of cotton; in cotton, import pressure appears to be moderate and not to be increasing. On the other hand, the growing volume of imports consists largely of narrow fabrics of man-made fibres.

In the following notes on the proposals, reference is made to rates under the British Preferential Tariff only where significant volumes of trade are involved. Details on the probable effects of the proposals on the British Preferential Tariff are contained in the table beginning on page 52.

Woven Ribbons

The present most-favoured-nation rate applying to woven ribbons of man-made fibres, with selvages, is 25 p.c. Under the Institute's proposals, the duty would be increased to 30 p.c. plus 20 cents per pound. In ad valorem terms, the proposed duty would be from 35 to 40 p.c. on most ribbons from the United States and over 50 p.c. on ribbons from Japan.

Fused Ribbons

At present, the most-favoured-nation duty on fused ribbons is 25 p.c.; under the industry's proposal to delete item 538k, fused ribbons, in accordance with existing administrative practice, would be classified under item 563 at 27½ p.c. To some extent this would reduce the differential between the rate on the raw material from which fused ribbon is made and the rate on the finished ribbon.

Elastic Braids

Most imported elastic braids consist of rubber and man-made fibres and are dutiable at the most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. under tariff item 574a. The industry's proposal would make braids of cotton and elastic dutiable at a most-favoured-nation rate of 20 p.c. Elastic braids containing man-made fibres would be dutiable at 30 p.c. plus 20 cents per pound, equivalent to about 40 p.c. on imports from the United States and 60 p.c. on imports from Japan.

Elastic Webbing

This type of narrow fabric enters under tariff items 574a and 574b, carrying most-favoured-nation rates of 25 p.c. and 20 p.c. respectively. The industry proposed that cotton-elastic webbing should be dutiable under item 542 at 20 p.c. The greater portion of domestic production consists of cotton. On the other hand, most imports are believed to contain man-made fibres. The most-favoured-nation rate applicable to such imports would be increased to 30 p.c.

and 20 cents per pound, equivalent to 35 to 40 p.c. on imports from the United States and about 60 p.c. on imports from Japan.

Cotton Narrow Fabrics

At present, a large proportion of these fabrics is dutiable under tariff item 542a at a preferential rate of 20 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. The proposal of the industry would mean reductions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 percentage points in both rates, depending on the nature of the product. Imports of cotton narrow fabrics come largely from the United States, although the United Kingdom is also an important supplier.

In addition to the proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute the Board received other proposals as well.

The Kay Manufacturing Company Limited, speaking for the three largest Canadian manufacturers of bias binding, urged that finished bindings and waist-bands of man-made fibres should be made dutiable at the same rates as apply to the woven fabrics from which they are made.

At the present time such woven fabric is dutiable under tariff item 562a at a preferential rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 30 p.c. plus 20 cents per pound while the finished bindings and waist-bands are dutiable under tariff item 563 at a preferential rate of 20 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. This circumstance is not peculiar to bindings and waist-bands but applies to all textile manufactures classified under tariff item 563.

Canada Carbon & Ribbon Company, Limited and Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Co. Limited urged the Board to make provision for woven fabrics of silk or man-made fibres to be used in the manufacture of ribbons for typewriters, calculators or other office appliances similar to the provisions made for such woven fabrics wholly of cotton under item 522(9). Under this item woven fabrics wholly of cotton not coloured, to be used in the manufacture of ribbons for typewriters, calculators or other office appliances are free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff and dutiable at $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

In the 1960 budget the duty on silk ribbons which enter under item 538j was reduced from $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under the British Preferential Tariff to $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and from 25 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

In these circumstances the Board is not recommending the extension of item 522(9) to include woven fabrics of silk.

With the deletion of item 538k those slit and fused ribbons now classified under that item would fall, according to present administrative practice, under item 563 which would result in a decrease in the British preferential rate from $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 20 p.c. and an increase in the most-favoured-nation rate from 25 p.c. to $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The Board is not recommending that item 522(9) be extended to include woven fabrics of synthetic fibres or filaments; in its view, if special provision is deemed necessary in respect of such fabrics used in the manufacture of ribbons for type-writers, calculators or other office appliances, it would be more appropriate to introduce such provision in the tariff under the powers vested in the Governor in Council under Section 273 of the Customs Act.

Other representations were received respecting ladder tapes for Venetian blinds and wick for candles and tapers. The Board's comments on these representations are included in the notes on the relevant tariff items.

Existing Tariff Items and the Proposals of the Primary Textiles Institute Related to 1958 Imports

Existing Tariff Items	Existing Rates		Classification and Rates Under P.T.I. Proposals			Imports - 1958		Estimated Change in Duties Collected and (Estimated total duties at exist- ing rates) B.P. M.F.N. \$
	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	Tariff Item	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	British Preferential \$1000	Most- Favoured- Nation \$1000	
534 -								
(a) Wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported by manufacturers of wax candles or tapers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or tapers	Free	Free	521(5)	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	3	35	+450 (-)
			522(2)	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.			+7,000 (-)
(b) Braided wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported for use exclusively in oil-burning sanctuary lamps, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	Free	Free						

Existing Tariff Items	Existing Rates		Classification and Rates Under P.T.I. Proposals		Imports - 1953		Estimated Change in Duties Collected and (Estimated total duties at exist- ing rates)
	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	Tariff Item	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	British Preferential	
						£'000	£ B.P. M.F.N. £
538j - Woven fabrics not ex- ceeding twelve inches in width generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of silk but not containing wool	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	552a) 552b)	12½ p.c. 12½ p.c.	22½ p.c. 22½ p.c.	* 60	- -1,500 (15,000)
538k - Woven fabrics not ex- ceeding twelve inches in width, generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or fila- ments, but not containing silk nor wool	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	562a 562b 563	22½ p.c. 20 p.c. 20 p.c.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb. 30 p.c. 27½ p.c.	41 1,126	- +80,000 (9,225) (285,000)

Existing Tariff Items	Existing Rates			Classification and Rates Under P.T.I. Proposals			Imports - 1958		Estimated Change in Duties Collected and (Estimated total duties at exist- ing rates)	
	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	Tariff Item	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation		British Preferential \$1000	Most- Favoured- Nation \$1000	B.P.	M.F.N.
538m - Embroideries, lace, braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether con- taining tinsel or not, nets, netting and bobinet, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	522(3) 521(5) 562a 561a	17½ p.c. 15 p.c. 22½ p.c. 20 p.c.	22½ p.c. 20 p.c. 30 p.c. +20¢/lb. 22½ p.c. (min. 22¢/lb.)		22	825	+1,100 (3,850)	+103,125 (185,600)
			561b	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c. (min. 22¢/lb.)					
			531a	Free	10 p.c.					
			531b	7½ p.c. +7¢/lb.	12½ p.c. +17¢/lb.					
538n - Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, whether of tubular or of solid construction, not exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly or in chief part by weight of vegetable fibres.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	562a 541a 542 522(2), 522(3) 541	22½ p.c. Free 17½ p.c. 17½ p.c. Free	30 p.c. +20¢/lb. 22½ p.c. 20 p.c. 22½ p.c. 5¢/100 lin. yd.		4	47	+100 (600)	-3,525 (14,100)

Existing Tariff Items	Existing Rates			Classification and Rates Under P.T.I. Proposals			Imports - 1958			Estimated Change in Duties Collected and (Estimated total duties at exist- ing rates)	
	Tariff Item	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation		British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation		B.P.	M.F.N.
538p - Woven fabrics, con- taining figured designs, not exceeding twelve inches in width, laces, embroideries, emblems and medallions, for use in the manufacture of church vestments	522(3) 542 562a 552a 540(a)			17½ p.c. 17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 12½ p.c. Free	22½ p.c. 20 p.c. 30 p.c. +20¢/lb. 22½ p.c. 22½ p.c. +3¢/lb.		..	..	..	\$	\$
541b - Woven or braided fabrics, wholly of jute, not ex- ceeding twelve inches in width	541) 541a) 15 p.c. 22½ p.c.	Free Free	5¢/100 lin. yds.) 22½ p.c.)				75	2		-11,250 (11,250)	(450)

Existing Tariff Items	Existing Rates		Classification and Rates Under P.T.I. Proposals				Imports - 1958		Estimated Change in Duties Collected and (Estimated total duties at exist- ing rates) B.P. L.F.N. ₹
	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	Tariff Item	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation	British Preferential	Most- Favoured- Nation		
								₹1000	
542a - Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or fila- ments, nor wool	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	522(1) 522(2), 522(3) 542 540(a)	15 p.c. 17½ p.c. 17½ p.c. Free	20 p.c. 22½ p.c. 20 p.c. 22½ p.c. +3¢/lb.)	289	520	-7,250 -13,000 (57,800) (120,000)	
554d - Woven or braided fabrics, not exceeding twelve inches in width, whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	532a 532b	20 p.c. +20¢/lb. (max. 60¢/lb.) 20 p.c. +15¢/lb. (max. 55¢/lb.)	27½ p.c. +38¢/lb.) 27½ p.c. +33¢/lb.)	16	10	-2,400 +633 (3,600) (3,000)	
574 - Woven fabrics, non-elastic, not exceeding three inches in width, imported by manu- facturers of suspenders, garters, hose supporters, abdominal supporters and spinal braces for use ex- clusively in the manu- facture of such articles in their own factories ..	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	562a 522(2)	22½ p.c. 17½ p.c.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb. 22½ p.c.	-	8(1957)	- +800 (1,400)	

Existing Tariff Items	Existing Rates			Classification and Rates Under P.T.I. Proposals			Imports - 1953			Estimated Change in Duties Collected and (Estimated total duties at existing rates)
	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	Tariff Item	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	£'000		
									£'000	
574a - Webbing with strands of rubber interwoven or braided therein, not exceeding twelve inches in width, n.o.p.; round elastic braids	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	562a	22½ p.c.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.	25	946	+325 (5,000)	+117,000 (273,000)	
574b - Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven or braided therein, exceeding one inch but not exceeding twelve inches in width, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	542	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	9	241	+678 (1,125)	+23,200 (48,000)	
810 - Ladder tapes and braided cords, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of Venetian blinds	Free	(a)	522(2), 522(3) 562a	17½ p.c. 22½ p.c.		10	-	+1,750 (-)	-	
Totals						494	3,819	-16,497 (92,450)	+313,733 (945,550)	

(a) Most-favoured-nation tariff not applicable to this item.

Domestic Shipments of Narrow Fabrics, 1957
And Estimated Changes in Protection Under
Proposals of Primary Textiles Institute

<u>Product</u>	<u>Domestic Shipments</u> (\$'000)	<u>Estimated Change in Duties as a Percentage of the Value of Imports</u>	
		<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<u>Laces, shoe and corset</u>	1,159	-	-
<u>Bindings and Tapes, Narrow Woven</u> ^(a)			
Cotton	1,950		2.5
Synthetic	350	-	-
Other	566	unknown	
<u>Bindings and Tapes, Cut</u> ^(a)	3,000	-	-
<u>Labels, Woven</u>			
Cotton	204		2.5
Synthetic	573	-	-
Other	434	unknown	
<u>Webbing</u> ^(b)			
Synthetic-elastic	752	16.5	
Cotton-elastic	1,754		3.5
Other	988		3.5
<u>Braids</u> ^(b)			
Synthetic-elastic	650	15.0	
Cotton-elastic	435		5.0
Other	612	unknown	
<u>Ribbons</u>	3,170	6.0	
<u>Trimmings</u>	812	unknown	
<u>Cords</u>	..	unknown	
<u>Total</u>	17,409		

(a) Shipments of cut bindings and tapes have been estimated, and segregated from total shipments of bindings and tapes. Division of shipments by component fibres has also been estimated.

(b) Estimated breakdowns between cotton-elastic and synthetic-elastic provided by Primary Textiles Institute. Excludes shipments of webbing other than by the Narrow Fabrics Industry.

Summary and Conclusions

relating to narrow fabrics

In this report the term "narrow fabrics" has been used rather broadly to include a great many different kinds of fabric not exceeding twelve inches in width. Such fabrics are used for many purposes, are called by many names and are made in many ways from many materials; when imported into Canada they are classifiable under many different tariff items and are dutiable at different rates. Of the fabrics included, some are woven in the narrow on gang looms, needle looms, or even on the looms ordinarily used for weaving broader fabrics; some are made by converting broadwoven fabrics into narrow fabrics; some are braided; some are bonded. Some of these fabrics are wholly of cotton or of silk and some contain man-made or other textile fibres; some contain elastic threads and some do not. They have many names: ribbons, tapes, labels, bindings, webbing and braids. Not infrequently these names mean different things to different people.

A few products that are not usually regarded as narrow fabrics, and some that are manufactured from narrow fabrics, have been considered in this section, such as fringes, tassels, chenille yarn, gimp thread, certain lines and cords, shoe laces and bias tapes. Fire-hose jackets and textile belting are often regarded as narrow fabrics, but neither is dealt with here; fire-hose is dealt with in another section of this report, textile belting in another report.

In 1958, some 48 establishments in Canada were engaged primarily in producing narrow fabrics; some narrow fabric was also produced in establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of other products. In the 48 establishments some 1800 men and women were employed; their average hourly earnings were less than those in most other branches of the textile industry and considerably less than those in All Manufacturing.

Considered as a whole, the industry has not experienced rapid expansion. In the decade from 1949 to 1958 the physical volume of its production increased by one-quarter, roughly in the same proportion as population though less regularly; the value of shipments increased somewhat more rapidly. However, investment has not been large and employment in the industry has decreased by some 17 per cent.

Meanwhile, imports identifiable as narrow fabrics have doubled in value. They increased rapidly in the early part of the decade owing in part, it may be presumed, to the removal of the quantitative import restrictions that had been imposed under the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. Since 1954 they have increased in roughly the same proportion as domestic shipments; in 1949 they amounted to \$2,271,000, in 1954 to \$3,803,000 and in 1958 to \$4,717,000. The increase in imports consisted principally of narrow fabrics containing man-made fibres.

The increase in imports from the United States in this period was sufficient to account for more than 90 per cent of the total increase in the value of identifiable imports; the decrease in imports from the United Kingdom was not sufficient to offset the considerable increase in imports from Japan, while the increase in imports from all other countries was inconsiderable. Of the identifiable imports in 1958, some 70 per cent came from the United States, 11 per cent from Japan and 10 per cent from the United Kingdom (In 1959, according to recently released figures, 67 per cent by value came from the United States, 17 per cent from Japan and 9 per cent from the United Kingdom.). In volume the percentage of imports from Japan, because of their lower value, would be even greater.

An estimate of the total imports of narrow fabrics, including those not usually reported separately, is available for 1957 only; it suggests that, in that year, imports occupied some 25 per cent of the total Canadian market.

In spite of changes in imports, in fashions and in processes, the Canadian industry has been relatively stable. As to its financial position, the Board has examined the statements of thirteen firms that produce 75 per cent of the total Canadian output of narrow fabrics. Each reported profits in every year in the last decade with two exceptions: one company reported a loss in two years and another only in one.

This is not to say, of course, that the narrow fabrics industry has no problems. It has, and these vary in kind and in degree from product to product. Producers of narrow-woven ribbon, for example, have been experiencing competition from other products, both imported and domestic: from ribbon slit from broadwoven fabrics, from weftless, bonded ribbon, and from decorative plastic tape.

Those Canadian producers of slit and fused synthetic ribbon who purchase their broadwoven fabric complain, in turn, that the most-favoured-nation rate of duty on the fabric they use is considerably higher than that on the ribbon they produce. They find it difficult to compete with the increasing imports of ribbon from the United States, a substantial part of which is slit and fused. Imports of synthetic ribbons, mostly from the United States, increased by more than 50 per cent between 1949 and 1958, while the value of Canadian production changed very little; imports supplied 24 per cent of Canadian requirements for ribbon in 1949, 28 per cent in 1954 and 31 per cent in 1957.

Many elastic braids contain synthetic yarn and Canadian producers call attention to the relatively high most-favoured-nation rate on the synthetic yarns they use. They mention, too, the market requirement for varied production resulting in short runs and, above all, the increasing volume of low-cost imports from Japan. The physical volume of Canadian shipments of elastic braid has increased only slightly since 1953, while the volume absorbed by the Canadian market has almost doubled. The industry suggests that the rapid increase in the size of the Canadian market may be attributable to a change in fashions and to an increase in the width of the braid

commonly used; however, the expansion may be attributable also, in part, to the availability of relatively low-cost elastic braid, principally from Japan. In terms of pounds, imports supplied nearly 55 per cent of Canadian requirements in 1958 and, in terms of dollars, some 30 per cent.

Competition from imports of most narrow fabrics of cotton appears to have been much less severe than competition from imported narrow fabrics of man-made fibre.

The Primary Textiles Institute, representing the producers of narrow fabrics, proposed, in brief, that the items relating to narrow fabrics be deleted from the Customs Tariff and that narrow fabrics be made dutiable at the same rates as broadwoven fabrics of corresponding textile content. In support of this proposal they offered the arguments that it was logical, that it would simplify the tariff, and that the circumstances that affect the production and sale of any narrow fabric are likely to be so similar to those affecting the corresponding broadwoven fabric as to make differences in duty undesirable and unreasonable.

The Board has found that the adoption of the Institute's proposal would be reasonably appropriate to the circumstances of the various narrow fabrics with two important and three minor exceptions. In the recommendations an item has been introduced to provide for woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, containing more than five per cent by weight of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, another item has been introduced for braids of all kinds and, finally, three existing end-use items or sub-items have been retained in substance, two of them combined into a single item.

As a result of these recommendations, the words "webbing" and "ribbons", which in the past have occasioned some uncertainty, would disappear.

In summary then, the Board is recommending that fourteen existing items or parts of items which relate specifically to narrow fabrics be replaced by four items only. Of the six existing end-use items or parts of items, the Board is recommending that the substance of three be retained: those relating to wicks for candles, wicks for sanctuary lamps and woven narrow fabrics for the manufacture of church vestments.

Woven fabrics now entering under nine items would become dutiable at the rates applicable to broadwoven fabrics of corresponding textile content, except that woven synthetic fabrics, not exceeding twelve inches in width, would fall under recommended item II.

Braids now entering under eight items would become dutiable under recommended item III.

Over and above these changes, the Board is recommending an addition to the words of item 522(4) in order to give effect to its intention that woven labels and name-tapes of vegetable fibres be classified as broadwoven fabrics, however fine the yarns from which they are made.

If adopted, the Board's recommendations will simplify the structure of the Customs Tariff in a way that conforms with the great diversity of products here considered. Rates of duty on many products will be changed; in the opinion of the Board the new rates on most of them will be more appropriate than existing rates and on the rest, not less appropriate than existing rates.

Rates would remain unchanged on narrow-woven synthetic ribbon and on many braids. They would be higher on some synthetic elastic webbing and slightly higher on most slit and fused synthetic ribbon. Rates would be lower on silk ribbon, on most narrow fabrics of vegetable fibres, on those synthetic fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width now classified with broadwoven, and on most narrow fabrics of wool or hair.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE

That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be amended by striking out tariff items 522(4), 534(a), 534(b), 538j, 538k, 538m in so far as it relates to braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, 538n, 538p, 541b, 542a, 554d, 574, 574a, 574b and 810, and the enumerations of goods and the rates of duty set opposite each of these items, and by inserting therein the following items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty:

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	Wick, braided or not, with or without core, processed or not, for use in the manufacture of wax candles or tapers or for use in oil-burning sanctuary lamps	Free	Free	Free
II	Woven fabrics, not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk and, per pound	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c. 40 cts.
	Woven fabrics containing five per cent or less, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments shall not be dutiable under this item but shall be dutiable as though composed wholly of the remaining constituents.			
III	Braids of all kinds, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
IV	Fabrics, containing figured designs, woven in widths not exceeding twelve inches, lace, embroideries, emblems and medallions, for use in the manufacture of church vestments	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
V	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton: Composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more, not to include labels or name-tapes	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.

The Board has not attached statutory numbers to the items in this schedule. They are numbered only for ease of identification in this report.

Recommended item II could be introduced into the Tariff by subdividing item 562a as follows:

		<u>British Preferential Tariff</u>	<u>Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>
562a	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk			
	(i) exceeding twelve inches in width	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	45 p.c.
	and, per pound		20 cts.	40 cts.
	(ii) not exceeding twelve inches in width	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.
	and, per pound			40 cts.

Woven fabrics containing five per cent or less, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments shall not be dutiable under this item but shall be dutiable as though composed wholly of the remaining constituents.

Notes on Recommended Items

relating to narrow fabrics

Recommended Item I

- I Wick, braided or not, with or without core, processed or not, for use in the manufacture of wax candles or tapers or for use in oil-burning sanctuary lamps

Free	Free	Free
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With some simplification in wording, this item combines the provisions of existing tariff items 534(a) and 534(b) and continues the duty free entry.

The wording and rates are in accordance with the proposal put forward by the Candle Manufacturers Association. The Primary Textiles Institute did not object to this proposal; in fact the Institute spokesman stated that wicks of this type are not made in Canada. The differences in style and the very small demand make their production in Canada uneconomic.

Recommended Item II

- II Woven fabrics, not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk

	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.
and, per pound			40 cts.

Woven fabrics containing five per cent or less, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments shall not be dutiable under this item but shall be dutiable as though composed wholly of the remaining constituents.

This item would cover some of the "ribbons" now entering under item 538k, those fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width and not "generally known as ribbons" now entering under item 562a and the woven fabric and the woven elastic webbing containing more than 5 per cent, by weight, of synthetic fibres, now entering under items 574, 574a and 574b.

"Ribbons" made by weaving in widths not exceeding twelve inches, by cutting broadwoven fabrics, or by slitting broadwoven fabrics and fusing the edges are at present classified under item 538k.

The proposed item would cover those "ribbons" woven in widths not exceeding twelve inches and those "ribbons" made by simply cutting broadwoven fabrics into strips not exceeding twelve inches in width, with no change in the present rates of duty. Under present administrative practice, the proposed item would not cover those "ribbons" made by slitting broadwoven fabrics and fusing the edges; these would be classified, as textile manufactures, under item 563 which carries a British preferential rate of 20 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Recently, imports under item 538k have amounted to some \$1,200,000 annually, of which about \$900,000 came from the United States and something under \$100,000 from each of Japan, Switzerland, France and the United Kingdom. Imports are not segregated by method of manufacture but one Canadian ribbon producer did estimate that about one-half of total imports was produced by slitting broadwoven fabrics and fusing the edges. It was in respect of these slit and fused ribbons that it was asserted that the differential in tariff rates on the broadwoven fabrics and the fused ribbons made it unprofitable to produce fused ribbons in Canada from purchased broadwoven fabrics; while the rate on the broadwoven fabric will still exceed, in ad valorem terms, the rate on the slit and fused ribbon the differential is reduced somewhat under the Board's proposal since slit and fused ribbons would become dutiable, under present administrative practice, at $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. most-favoured-nation whereas they are now dutiable at 25 p.c.

Fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width and which are not "generally known as ribbons", presently classified under item 562a, would fall under this recommended item with no change in the British preferential rate of duty but with a decrease in the most-favoured-nation rate from 30 p.c. and 20 cents per pound to 25 p.c.

Imports of non-elastic woven fabrics under item 574 have been quite small; they had been between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per year until 1958 when they increased to \$8,000. If these fabrics contain more than 5 per cent, by weight, of synthetic fibres they would fall under this recommended item and the British preferential rate would be increased from 10 p.c. to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate from $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 25 p.c.

Most imports of woven elastic webbing enter under item 574a. The bulk of these imports is believed to contain more than 5 per cent, by weight, of synthetic fibres and would, therefore, fall under this recommended item. There would be no change in the rate of 25 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff which has applied to most of these imports.

Woven elastic webbing, valued at about \$250,000 annually, has been imported under the "end use" item 574b, virtually all from countries entitled to the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Under the Board's recommendation, the duty on these imports would be increased from 20 p.c. to 25 p.c.

While the Board recommends the deletion of narrow fabric items in respect of the other textile fibres, in the case of man-made fibres the Board did not consider that the position of the narrow fabrics industry was such as to warrant the imposition of duties as high as those provided in the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff under item 562a, namely, 30 p.c. and 20 cents per pound.

Recommended Item III

III Braids of all kinds, n.o.p.

20 p.c. 25 p.c. 35 p.c.

This item is intended to cover all braided materials whether in the flat or in the round, elastic or non-elastic, and regardless of the component materials. Thus it will replace the provision for braided materials in the following items:

Tariff Item	Description of Products	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff
538m	... braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, ... n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
538n	Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, whether of tubular or of solid construction, not exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly or in chief part by weight of vegetable fibres	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
541b	... braided fabrics, wholly of jute, not exceeding twelve inches in width	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
542a	... braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item	Description of Products	British Prefer- ential Tariff	Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff	General Tariff
554d	... braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
574a	Webbing, with strands of rubber ... braided therein, not exceeding twelve inches in width, n.o.p.; round elastic braid	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
574b	Webbing, with strands of rubber ... braided therein, exceeding one inch but not exceeding twelve inches in width, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.

Many of the foregoing items make provision for both woven or braided narrow fabrics and there is no way of telling what proportions of the total imports under such items are woven or are braided. It is thought, however, that most imports under item 542a (vegetable fibres, mostly or wholly of cotton), item 54lb (wholly of jute) and 554d (wholly or in part of wool) are woven fabrics. The recommended item would not change the rates of duty on braided fabrics now classified under item 542a. In respect of item 54lb (jute), the recommended item would increase the rates under the British Preferential Tariff from 15 p.c. to 20 p.c. and under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff from 22½ p.c. to 25 p.c.; however, the Board is not aware of any braided fabrics wholly of jute not exceeding twelve inches in width. With respect to item 554d (wool), the recommended item would decrease the British preferential rate from 22½ p.c. to 20 p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate from 30 p.c. to 25 p.c.

Probably the most important item in so far as imports of elastic braids are concerned is item 574a and with respect to these imports the Board's recommendation would not change the rates of duty. There appears to be a small volume of imports of braids under item 574b, which covers webbing with strands of rubber braided therein exceeding one inch but not exceeding twelve inches in width; the duties on such imports would be increased from 12½ p.c. to 20 p.c. under the British Preferential Tariff and from 20 p.c. to 25 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

With respect to those braids dutiable under tariff item 538m, the Board's recommendation would result in an increase of 2½ p.c. in both the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs. Imports under this item of braids, cords, gimp, fringes and tassels have been about \$850,000 annually in recent years, and most of these imports have probably been braids of man-made fibres.

Item 538n covers braided lines and cords and the Board's recommendation would result in an increase of 5 p.c. in the British preferential rate and a decrease of 5 p.c. in the most-favoured-nation rate — of total imports in the neighbourhood of \$60,000 per year less than \$5,000 came from the United Kingdom.

Recommended Item IV

IV Fabrics, containing figured designs, woven in widths not exceeding twelve inches, lace, embroideries, emblems and medallions, for use in the manufacture of church vestments

10 p.c. 10 p.c. 20 p.c.

This item replaces tariff item 538p with some change in wording but no change in the rates of duty. In the existing item the woven fabrics are restricted to those "not exceeding twelve inches in width". In the recommended item the fabrics are restricted to those "woven in widths not exceeding twelve inches". The only other change is that the word "laces" in the existing item has been changed to the word "lace". It is not expected that these changes would result in any significant restriction of the scope of the item but they would bring the wording of this item into line with the wording of other recommended items.

Recommended Item V

V Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton:

Composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more, not to include labels or name-tapes

Free 25 p.c. 35 p.c.

This item renews existing item 522(4) with the addition of the words "not to include labels or name-tapes"; the rates of duty are unchanged.

Woven textile labels are at present classified under the following items:

Type of label	Item	Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.
Cotton labels, in rolls	542a Cotton narrow fabric	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Cotton labels, cut to size	523a Cotton products	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Labels, synthetic fibres, in rolls	562a Synthetic fabrics	22½ p.c.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.
Labels, synthetic fibres, cut to size	563 Products of synthetic fibres	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.

The Board is recommending the deletion of the narrow fabric item 542a; presumably cotton labels and name-tapes classified under this item would fall, in future, under one of the sub-items of item 522. It is not the intention of the Board that such labels and name-tapes should fall under sub-item (4) of item 522 and consequently the Board recommends the additional words specifically to exclude them. For the most part such labels and name-tapes would fall under item 522(3) which carries rates of British preferential 17½ p.c., most-favoured-nation 22½ p.c.: a reduction in both cases of 2½ p.c. from the rates presently in effect under item 542a.

With respect to labels of synthetic fibres in rolls which have been classified under the broadwoven synthetic fibres item, such labels, being for the most part less than twelve inches in width, would fall under the Board's recommended item II. This would result in no change in the British preferential rate of 22½ p.c. but would reduce the most-favoured-nation rate from 30 p.c. plus 20 cents per pound to 25 p.c.

With respect to labels cut to size, whether of cotton or synthetic fibres, the Board recommends no change.

Notes on Existing Items

relating to narrow fabrics

Existing Items 534(a) and (b)

534(a) Wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported by manufacturers of wax candles or tapers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or tapers

Free Free Free

(b) Braided wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported for use exclusively in oil-burning sanctuary lamps, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe

Free Free Free

These items would be replaced by the Board's recommended item I; see note on recommended item I.

Existing Item 538j

538j Woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of silk but not containing wool

22½ p.c. 25 p.c. 35 p.c.

As a result of the deletion of this item, the woven silk fabrics now classified under it would fall under tariff item 552a or 552b, both of which carry British preferential rates of 12½ p.c. and most-favoured-nation rates of 22½ p.c. Thus, the result of the Board's recommendation would be a reduction under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs.

Existing Item 538k

538k Woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing silk nor wool

22½ p.c. 25 p.c. 35 p.c.

The effect of the deletion of this item has been outlined in the notes on recommended item II covering woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width.

Existing Item 538m

538m

... braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, ...
n.o.p.

17½ p.c.

22½ p.c.

35 p.c.

The imports of braids, cords, gimp, fringes and tassels under this item have been about \$850,000 per year of which something over \$750,000 has come from the United States. Most of these imports are believed to be braid of man-made fibres. They would enter under recommended item III; see note on recommended item III.

As far as the cords and gimp yarn are concerned, there is no information on the value of such imports under this item although they are believed to be small. Imports of chenille yarns under this item have averaged less than \$4,000 per year in recent years. The Board received no particular representations about any of these commodities and if item 538m is deleted they would probably be classified under the yarn items according to the textile component. If the textile component is cotton they would probably be classified under tariff item 521(5) which carries a British preferential rate of 15 p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 20 p.c.; if the textile component is man-made fibre they would probably be classified under tariff item 561b which carries a British preferential rate of 22½ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 22½ p.c. but not less than 22 cents per pound.

The Board received no proposals respecting the fringes and tassels classified under tariff item 538m. If this item were deleted they would probably be classified under the textile product item according to the component material; if of cotton or wool, they would be dutiable at 25 p.c. under both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs; if of man-made fibres, the British preferential rate would be 20 p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate 27½ p.c. While this would mean some increase in duties, the Board received no representations respecting these products. The imports are believed to be small and they do not, in the view of the Board, warrant special provision in the tariff.

Existing Item 538n

538n

Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, whether of tubular or of solid construction, not exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly or in chief part by weight of vegetable fibres

15 p.c.

30 p.c.

35 p.c.

The goods classified under this item would fall under recommended item III to cover braids of all kinds; see note on recommended item III.

Existing Item 538p

538p Woven fabrics, containing figured designs, not exceeding twelve inches in width, laces, embroideries, emblems and medallions, for use in the manufacture of church vestments

10 p.c. 10 p.c. 20 p.c.

The Board recommends the renewal of this item virtually without change; see note on recommended item IV.

Existing Item 541b

541b Woven or braided fabrics, wholly of jute, not exceeding twelve inches in width

15 p.c. 22½ p.c. 25 p.c.

Braided fabrics entering under this item, if there are any, would fall under item III recommended by the Board to cover braids of all kinds; see note on recommended item III.

Woven fabrics entering under this item would fall under the broadwoven jute items 541 or 541a. These two items will be dealt with in the Board's report on Textiles of Miscellaneous Fibres.

Existing Item 542a

542a Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool

20 p.c. 25 p.c. 35 p.c.

Braided fabrics entering under this item would fall under recommended item III for braids of all kinds; see note on recommended item III.

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, entering under this tariff item would fall under tariff item 522(1) at rates of British preferential 15 p.c., most-favoured-nation 20 p.c., and tariff items 522(2) and 522(3) which both carry British preferential rates of 17½ p.c. and most-favoured-nation rates of 22½ p.c. The Board is informed that most of the imports of woven fabrics under this item have been wholly of cotton.

Existing Item 554d

554d Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 30 p.c. 35 p.c.

Any braided fabrics that now enter under this item would fall under item III recommended by the Board to cover braids of all kinds; see note on recommended item III.

Woven fabrics now classified under this item would be dutiable under item 532a; under the British Preferential Tariff the maximum specific rate of 60 cents per pound would probably be applicable and this would be equivalent to an ad valorem rate of about 10 p.c. The most-favoured-nation rate would be increased from 30 p.c. to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. plus 38 cents per pound, equivalent to an ad valorem rate of 30 p.c. to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

According to the Primary Textiles Institute there has been no production in Canada of narrow fabrics of wool. The value of imports under this item has fluctuated widely from year to year. In recent years it has been somewhat less than \$25,000.

Existing Item 574

574 Woven fabrics, non-elastic, not exceeding three inches in width, imported by manufacturers of suspenders, garters, hose supporters, abdominal supporters and spinal braces for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories

10 p.c. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 20 p.c.

Goods now classified under this item would fall under various woven fabric items according to the textile content and while this would mean some increase in rates, imports under this item have been quite small; they had been between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per year until 1958 when they increased to \$8,000. If these fabrics contain man-made fibres they would be dutiable under recommended item II at a British preferential rate of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and a most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. In so far as these fabrics are used in the manufacture of spinal braces they would apparently be entitled to duty free entry under item 478(3); in so far as they are used in the manufacture of abdominal supports they would apparently be entitled to a drawback of 50 p.c. under item 1013.

Existing Item 574a

574a Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven, or
braided therein, not exceeding twelve inches in
width, n.o.p.; round elastic braid

20 p.c.

25 p.c.

35 p.c.

The braided webbing and the round elastic braid now classified under this item would fall under item III recommended by the Board to cover braids of all kinds. Most imports under this item have entered under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff and the Board's recommendation makes no change in the most-favoured-nation rate, namely, 25 p.c.; see note on recommended item III.

The woven webbing now classified under item 574a, in so far as the textile component is of cotton, would fall under item 542; this item will be dealt with by the Board in its report on Textiles of Miscellaneous Fibres. In so far as the textile component is of man-made fibre the woven webbing would fall under the Board's recommended item II. This would increase the British preferential rate from 20 p.c. to $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and leave the most-favoured-nation rate of 25 p.c. unchanged.

Existing Item 574b

574b Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven or
braided therein, exceeding one inch but not
exceeding twelve inches in width, imported by
manufacturers for use exclusively in their own
factories

 $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

20 p.c.

25 p.c.

There appears to be a small volume of imports of braids under this item. Under the Board's recommendation it would fall under recommended item III; see note on recommended item III.

While most imports of woven elastic webbing have been entering under item 574a there have been imports of about \$250,000 annually under this item. Virtually all of these imports have entered under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff and the textile component is believed to be more than 5 p.c. by weight of synthetic. Thus, under the Board's recommendation these imports would fall, for the most part, under recommended item II and there would be an increase in the most-favoured-nation rate from 20 p.c. to 25 p.c.

Existing Item 810

810 Ladder tapes and braided cords, when imported for
use exclusively in the manufacture of Venetian
blinds

Free

Under this item there is provision only for a British preferential rate of duty which has been free.

In recent years imports under this item have not been large and have been decreasing. In 1948 they amounted to \$318,000 and are now about \$10,000. The fabric ladder tapes, formerly imported from the United Kingdom, have been replaced almost entirely by plastic tapes. In these circumstances the Board recommends that the item be deleted.

Narrow Fabrics

APPENDIX I

Imports of Narrow Fabrics Under Statistical Classes Restricted to Narrow Fabrics

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero.
- .. Indicates that figures are not available.
- ★ Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding.
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table.
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text.
- S.C. Denotes an import statistical class.

Table 1

Imports: Tapes and webbing having hooks, eyes or eyelets attached thereto, S.C. 3085. (a)

Tariff Items 523a (formerly 532), 548

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1949	46	85	1.83	4	4.6	23.2
1950	2	6	2.97	1	24.9	24.9
1951	5	10	1.95	2	23.1	25.0
1952	5	10	1.91	2	25.7	25.7
1953	6	13	2.26	3	25.0	25.0
1954	6	15	2.65	4	25.0	25.0
1955	5	9	1.93	2	25.0	25.0
1956	7	15	2.20	4	25.0	25.0
1957	4	7	2.00	2	25.0	25.0
1958	8	16	2.01	4	25.0	25.0
9 months						
1958	6	12	2.13	..	..	..
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. United Kingdom						
1949	40	64	1.61	3	4.3	22.5
1950	★	1	2.11	★	24.4	24.4
1951	3	4	1.21	1	20.1	25.0
1952	3	4	1.40	1	25.0	25.0
1953	2	4	2.21	1	25.0	25.0
1954	★	1	3.28	★	25.0	25.0
1955	★	1	1.40	★	24.9	24.9
1956	★	★	1.24	★	25.0	25.0
1957	2	3	1.69	1	25.0	25.0
1958	1	2	1.89	6	25.0	25.0
3. United States						
1949	6	21	3.23	1	5.4	25.0
1950	1	5	3.21	1	25.0	25.0
1951	2	6	3.26	1	25.0	25.0
1952	2	5	3.13	1	25.0	25.0
1953	4	9	2.29	2	25.0	25.0
1954	5	13	2.61	3	25.0	25.0
1955	4	8	1.97	2	25.0	25.0
1956	7	15	2.22	4	25.0	25.0
1957	2	4	2.29	1	25.0	25.0
1958	7	14	2.04	3	25.0	25.0

(a) Not available prior to October 1, 1948

Table 2

Imports: Typewriter ribbons, S.C. 3487

Tariff Items 523a (formerly 532), 563 (formerly 567a)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	5	24	4.43	..	33.7	33.7
1936	5	24	4.78	..	30.0	30.0
1937	5	19	4.03	..	29.5	29.5
1938	3	17	4.81	..	29.4	29.4
1939	4	37	9.05	11	29.7	29.7
1947	20	90	4.57	15	17.2	30.0
1948	5	19	3.71	4	22.4	23.5
1949	3	15	4.28	4	23.8	23.8
1950	4	18	4.58	5	24.8	24.8
1951	8	33	4.13	8	25.0	25.0
1952	7	29	3.92	7	25.0	25.0
1953	4	21	4.67	5	25.0	25.0
1954	7	32	4.77	8	25.0	25.0
1955	7	31	4.46	8	25.2	25.2
1956	13	49	3.83	12	25.2	25.2
1957	15	64	4.22	16	25.2	25.2
1958	13	62	4.72	16	25.7	25.7

9 months

1958	11	47	4.27	..	..	..
1959	13	45	3.46	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	★	2	3.36	..	23.0	23.0
1936	★	1	3.46	..	22.5	22.5
1937	1	1	1.85	..	22.5	22.5
1938	★	2	3.93	..	22.5	22.5
1939	★	1	6.76	★	22.5	22.5
1947	11	38	3.39	-	-	-
1948	4	12	3.21	3	20.7	22.5
1949	2	7	3.28	2	22.5	22.5
1950	3	6	2.39	2	24.3	24.3
1951	6	21	3.45	5	25.0	25.0
1952	5	14	2.64	3	25.0	25.0
1953	3	8	2.53	2	25.0	25.0
1954	5	13	2.65	3	25.0	25.0
1955	5	13	2.68	3	25.0	25.0
1956	9	23	2.43	6	25.0	25.0
1957	7	18	2.61	4	24.9	24.9
1958	6	13	2.27	4	25.0	25.0

Table 2
(cont'd.)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States						
1935	5	22	4.52	..	34.4	34.4
1936	5	23	4.83	..	30.3	30.3
1937	4	17	4.39	..	30.0	30.0
1938	3	15	4.94	..	30.0	30.0
1939	4	36	9.19	11	30.0	30.0
1947	8	51	6.15	15	30.0	30.0
1948	1	7	5.04	1	25.1	25.1
1949	1	8	5.99	2	25.1	25.1
1950	1	10	8.34	3	25.0	25.0
1951	2	11	6.65	3	25.0	25.0
1952	2	14	6.45	4	25.0	25.0
1953	1	8	8.05	2	25.0	25.0
1954	1	10	7.41	3	25.0	25.0
1955	2	14	6.93	4	25.5	25.5
1956	3	21	7.08	5	25.6	25.6
1957	5	41	8.04	10	25.4	25.4
1958	4	41	9.37	11	25.9	25.9

Table 3

Imports: Braided wick for sanctuary lamps, wax candles
or tapers, s.c. 3086 (a)

Tariff Items 534a, 534b

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>		
	<u>Total</u> \$000	<u>United Kingdom</u> \$000	<u>United States</u> \$000
1935	11	2	7
1936	9	2	6
1937	10	2	7
1938	10	2	7
1939	11	1	9
1947	34	-	34
1948	26	2	24
1949	24	1	22
1950	30	4	26
1951	44	4	40
1952	34	2	29
1953	37	5	31
1954	39	3	36
1955	35	3	32
1956	38	3	34
1957	35	3	31
1958	38	3	33
9 months			
1958	29	2	24
1959	23	2	19

(a) Does not include braided wick for sanctuary lamps
prior to 1937

Table 4

Imports: Woven fabrics not exceeding 12 inches in width, ribbons,
silk, S.C. 3228

Tariff Item 538j (formerly 562)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. <u>Total</u>						
1935	..	68	..	..	30.2	30.2
1936	..	87	..	..	27.4	27.4
1937	..	127	..	..	27.3	27.3
1938	..	82	..	..	27.1	27.1
1939	..	84	..	23	27.2	27.2
1947	..	20	..	6	27.6	27.6
1948	..	11	..	3	23.1	23.1
1949	..	10	..	2	23.7	23.7
1950	..	22	..	5	24.4	24.4
1951	3	18	6.36	4	23.8	23.8
1952	5	27	5.57	6	23.8	23.8
1953	5	26	5.51	6	24.6	24.6
1954	3	33	11.16	8	24.1	24.1
1955	1	27	20.47	7	24.9	24.9
1956	2	44	18.06	11	24.9	24.9
1957	3	50	18.70	13	25.0	25.0
1958	4	60	16.87	15	25.0	25.0
9 months						
1958	3	49	16.63	..	..	..
1959	3	51	18.88	..	..	..
2. <u>United Kingdom</u>						
1935	..	4	..	..	24.6	24.6
1936	..	5	..	..	22.1	22.1
1937	..	8	..	..	21.2	21.2
1938	..	5	..	..	21.1	21.1
1939	..	6	..	1	20.8	20.8
1947	..	1	..	★	20.2	20.2
1948	..	5	..	1	20.3	20.3
1949	..	4	..	1	20.3	20.3
1950	..	3	..	1	20.3	20.3
1951	★	4	13.21	1	20.3	20.3
1952	★	8	31.62	2	20.3	20.3
1953	★	2	17.63	★	20.3	20.3
1954	★	7	36.13	1	20.3	20.3
1955	★	1	20.19	★	22.7	22.7
1956	★	1	15.24	★	20.2	20.2
1957	★	★	15.50	★	21.0	21.0
1958	★	★	14.26	★	20.2	20.2

Table 4
(cont'd.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	33	..	..	33.0	33.0
1936	..	44	..	..	27.7	27.7
1937	..	66	..	..	27.7	27.7
1938	..	41	..	..	27.6	27.6
1939	..	54	..	15	27.6	27.6
1947	..	10	..	3	28.3	28.3
1948	..	4	..	1	25.0	25.0
1949	..	4	..	1	26.3	26.3
1950	..	15	..	4	25.1	25.1
1951	2	8	4.04	2	25.0	25.0
1952	4	17	3.93	4	25.0	25.0
1953	4	19	4.96	5	25.0	25.0
1954	2	19	8.16	5	25.1	25.1
1955	1	21	20.73	5	25.0	25.0
1956	2	41	18.74	10	25.0	25.0
1957	2	46	19.03	12	25.0	25.0
1958	3	55	18.04	14	25.0	25.0

Imports: Woven fabrics, synthetic textile fibre, not exceeding 12 inches in width, generally known as "ribbons", S.C. 3373

Tariff Item 538k (formerly 562a)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	133	..	..	30.0	30.0
1936	..	113	..	..	27.9	27.9
1937	..	158	..	..	27.6	27.6
1938	..	194	..	..	27.4	27.4
1939	..	188	..	52	27.5	27.5
1947	..	1,177	..	308	26.2	27.7
1948	..	674	..	158	23.5	23.6
1949	..	663	..	162	24.5	24.5
1950	..	814	..	200	24.6	24.6
1951	261	880	3.37	218	24.8	24.8
1952	334	916	2.74	228	24.9	24.9
1953	403	981	2.44	245	25.0	25.0
1954	431	1,003	2.33	250	24.9	24.9
1955	515	1,128	2.19	281	24.9	24.9
1956	592	1,257	2.12	313	24.9	24.9
1957	594	1,205	2.03	300	24.9	24.9
1958	604	1,167	1.93	290	24.9	24.9
9 months						
1958	427	847	1.98	..	..	..
1959	488	950	1.95	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	..	2	..	..	23.1	23.1
1936	..	2	..	..	21.9	21.9
1937	..	3	..	..	22.8	22.8
1938	..	5	..	..	20.7	20.7
1939	..	4	..	1	21.2	21.2
1947	..	64	..	★	0.2	27.6
1948	..	199	..	39	19.8	20.2
1949	..	143	..	29	20.2	20.2
1950	..	80	..	16	20.3	20.3
1951	16	59	3.61	12	20.2	20.2
1952	13	43	3.38	9	20.2	20.2
1953	9	27	3.04	5	20.2	20.2
1954	6	24	3.85	5	20.3	20.3
1955	7	26	3.84	5	20.3	20.3
1956	5	18	3.74	4	20.2	20.2
1957	8	28	3.29	7	20.3	20.3
1958	17	41	2.37	8	20.2	20.2

Table 5
(cont'd)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	52	..	..	33.1	33.1
1936	..	57	..	..	27.7	27.7
1937	..	90	..	..	27.7	27.7
1938	..	67	..	..	27.6	27.6
1939	..	85	..	23	27.6	27.6
1947	..	770	..	213	27.7	27.7
1948	..	288	..	72	25.0	25.0
1949	..	287	..	72	25.0	25.0
1950	..	468	..	117	25.0	25.0
1951	164	538	3.29	135	25.0	25.0
1952	251	607	2.42	152	25.0	25.0
1953	332	747	2.25	187	25.0	25.0
1954	354	746	2.11	186	25.0	25.0
1955	390	829	2.13	207	25.0	25.0
1956	458	962	2.10	240	25.0	25.0
1957	448	908	2.03	227	25.0	25.0
1958	422	879	2.08	220	25.0	25.0
<u>4. France</u>						
1935	..	30	..	..	27.6	27.6
1936	..	19	..	..	28.3	28.3
1937	..	19	..	..	27.8	27.8
1938	..	28	..	..	27.8	27.8
1939	..	46	..	13	27.6	27.6
1947	..	58	..	16	27.6	27.6
1948	..	59	..	15	25.0	25.0
1949	..	61	..	15	25.0	25.0
1950	..	96	..	24	25.0	25.0
1951	29	120	4.16	30	25.0	25.0
1952	35	150	4.30	37	25.0	25.0
1953	20	86	4.24	21	25.0	25.0
1954	23	104	4.51	26	25.0	25.0
1955	28	101	3.65	25	25.0	25.0
1956	21	73	3.42	18	25.0	25.0
1957	20	79	3.91	20	25.0	25.0
1958	17	59	3.58	15	25.0	25.0
<u>5. Japan</u>						
1935	-	-	-	..	-	-
1936	..	3	..	..	27.6	27.6
1937	..	14	..	..	27.6	27.6
1938	..	53	..	..	27.6	27.6
1939	..	23	..	6	27.8	27.8

Table 5
(cont'd)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>5. Japan (cont'd)</u>						
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	..	26	..	9	35.0	35.0
1950	..	5	..	2	35.0	35.0
1951	7	8	1.20	3	35.0	35.0
1952	7	7	1.00	3	35.0	35.0
1953	15	13	0.87	5	35.0	35.0
1954	14	14	1.02	4	25.6	25.6
1955	61	63	1.03	16	25.0	25.0
1956	70	84	1.20	21	25.0	25.0
1957	84	83	1.00	21	25.0	25.0
1958	113	86	0.76	21	25.0	25.0
<u>6. Switzerland</u>						
1935	..	40	..	..	27.6	27.6
1936	..	21	..	..	27.6	27.6
1937	..	24	..	..	27.6	27.6
1938	..	36	..	..	27.6	27.6
1939	..	25	..	7	27.6	27.6
1947	..	264	..	73	27.6	27.6
1948	..	120	..	30	25.0	25.0
1949	..	129	..	32	25.0	25.0
1950	..	126	..	31	25.0	25.0
1951	24	109	4.57	27	25.0	25.0
1952	18	78	4.42	20	25.0	25.0
1953	21	82	3.97	20	25.0	25.0
1954	23	85	3.69	21	25.0	25.0
1955	15	64	4.14	16	25.0	25.0
1956	21	81	3.82	20	25.0	25.0
1957	23	78	3.37	19	25.0	25.0
1958	23	75	3.27	19	25.0	25.0

Table 6

Imports: Chenille yarns and cords, S.C. 3548. (a)

Tariff Item 538m (formerly 565)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1947	45	32	0.70	7	22.5	22.5
1948	30 (b)	42	1.40	5	13.0	13.0
1949	52 (b)	73	1.39	9	12.6	12.6
1950	1	2	1.75	★	21.4	21.4
1951	6	7	1.19	2	24.2	24.2
1952	5	9	1.56	2	23.1	23.1
1953	6	10	1.64	2	22.5	22.5
1954	50	28	0.56	4	15.9	15.9
1955	1	2	1.29	★	22.5	22.5
1956	4	4	1.01	1	22.4	22.4
1957	2	2	1.42	1	22.5	22.5
1958	7	7	1.08	2	22.5	22.5
9 months						
1958	6	7	1.07	..	..	..
1959	8	8	1.04	..	..	..
<u>2. United States</u>						
1947	45	30	0.68	7	22.8	22.8
1948	3	3	0.98	1	18.7	18.7
1949	3	3	1.12	★	16.8	16.8
1950	1	2	1.83	★	22.5	22.5
1951	1	4	2.44	1	22.5	22.5
1952	3	7	1.98	2	22.1	22.1
1953	4	7	1.80	1	22.5	22.5
1954	48	25	0.53	4	15.1	15.1
1955	1	1	1.19	★	22.5	22.5
1956	1	2	1.35	★	22.5	22.5
1957	2	2	1.42	1	22.5	22.5
1958	7	7	1.08	2	22.5	22.5

(a) Not available prior to 1947

(b) Mainly from Belgium

Table 7

Imports: Braids, cords, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether
containing tinsel or not, n.o.p., s.c. 3553

Tariff Item: 538m (formerly 565)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	148	..	31.2	31.2
1936	146	..	31.3	31.3
1937	187	..	31.6	31.6
1938	197	..	31.6	31.6
1939	223	71	31.8	31.8
1947	305	92	30.2	32.0
1948	150	32	21.3	21.4
1949	98	21	21.6	21.6
1950	150	33	21.7	21.7
1951	194	42	21.7	21.7
1952	233	50	21.6	21.6
1953	554	122	21.9	21.9
1954	731	163	22.3	22.3
1955	871	195	22.3	22.3
1956	909	203	22.3	22.3
1957	842	188	22.3	22.3
1958	841	188	22.3	22.3
9 months				
1958	614	..	..	..
1959	601	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>				
1935	42	..	23.0	23.0
1936	19	..	23.3	23.3
1937	17	..	20.8	20.8
1938	16	..	21.3	21.3
1939	13	3	20.8	20.8
1947	24	1	3.1	11.2
1948	26	4	15.0	15.7
1949	21	3	15.8	15.8
1950	19	3	15.7	15.7
1951	25	4	15.2	15.2
1952	30	5	15.8	15.8
1953	50	8	15.8	15.8
1954	30	5	15.9	15.9
1955	22	4	16.3	16.3
1956	22	3	15.8	15.8
1957	24	4	15.8	15.8
1958	22	4	15.8	15.8

Table 7
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	89	..	34.3	34.3
1936	99	..	32.5	32.5
1937	130	..	32.5	32.5
1938	153	..	32.5	32.5
1939	192	62	32.5	32.5
1947	257	84	32.5	32.5
1948	99	22	22.6	22.6
1949	63	15	23.4	23.4
1950	105	24	22.5	22.5
1951	144	32	22.5	22.5
1952	192	43	22.5	22.5
1953	463	104	22.5	22.5
1954	658	148	22.5	22.5
1955	810	182	22.5	22.5
1956	836	188	22.5	22.5
1957	760	171	22.5	22.5
1958	764	172	22.5	22.5
<u>4. France</u>				
1935	8	..	32.5	32.5
1936	15	..	32.5	32.5
1937	11	..	32.5	32.5
1938	10	..	32.5	32.5
1939	10	3	32.6	32.6
1947	20	7	32.5	32.5
1948	23	5	22.5	22.5
1949	11	2	22.5	22.5
1950	16	4	22.5	22.5
1951	17	4	22.5	22.5
1952	8	2	22.5	22.5
1953	26	6	22.5	22.5
1954	19	4	22.5	22.5
1955	18	4	22.5	22.5
1956	12	3	22.5	22.5
1957	11	2	22.5	22.5
1958	9	2	22.5	22.5

Table 7
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>5. Germany</u> (a)				
1935	5	..	32.5	32.5
1936	7	..	32.5	32.5
1937	5	..	32.5	32.5
1938	4	..	32.5	32.5
1939	3	1	32.7	32.7
1947	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-
1949	2	*	22.5	22.5
1950	4	1	22.5	22.5
1951	2	*	22.5	22.5
1952	*	*	22.5	22.5
1953	7	2	22.5	22.5
1954	9	2	22.5	22.5
1955	8	2	22.5	22.5
1956	16	4	22.5	22.5
1957	16	4	22.5	22.5
1958	24	5	22.5	22.5

(a) Beginning in 1952, West Germany only.

Table 8

Imports: Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, not exceeding one inch in circumference, of vegetable fibres, S.C. 3574.(a)

Tariff Item 538n (formerly 566)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1937	..	2	..	..	20.8	20.8
1938	..	4	..	..	23.0	23.0
1939	..	8	..	2	24.6	24.6
1947	..	104	..	29	27.9	27.9
1948	..	31	..	8	25.2	25.2
1949	..	25	..	6	23.6	23.6
1950	..	25	..	7	26.8	26.8
1951	33	38	1.14	9	23.3	24.4
1952	75	68	0.91	19	27.2	27.2
1953	93	77	0.83	22	28.8	28.8
1954	113	79	0.64	23	29.1	29.1
1955	102	65	0.64	19	29.2	29.2
1956	100	72	0.73	21	28.7	28.7
1957	90	65	0.73	19	29.2	29.2
1958	66	51	0.77	15	28.9	28.9
9 months						
1958	42	33	0.79	..	..	..
1959	68	50	0.74	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1937	..	1	..	..	15.8	15.8
1938	..	3	..	..	15.8	15.8
1939	..	4	..	1	15.8	15.8
1947	..	20	..	2	8.8	8.8
1948	..	10	..	2	15.0	15.0
1949	..	11	..	2	15.0	15.0
1950	..	5	..	1	15.0	15.0
1951	12	14	1.13	2	15.0	15.0
1952	9	13	1.42	2	15.0	15.0
1953	4	6	1.32	1	15.0	15.0
1954	5	5	1.05	1	15.0	15.0
1955	3	3	1.37	1	15.0	15.0
1956	6	6	1.11	1	15.0	15.0
1957	4	4	0.89	1	15.0	15.0
1958	3	4	1.19	1	15.0	15.0

Table 8
(cont'd)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
3. United States						
1937	..	★	..	..	32.5	32.5
1938	..	2	..	..	32.5	32.5
1939	..	4	..	1	33.3	33.3
1947	..	83	..	27	32.5	32.5
1948	..	21	..	6	30.1	30.1
1949	..	14	..	4	30.0	30.0
1950	..	20	..	6	30.0	30.0
1951	21	24	1.15	7	27.9	30.0
1952	66	55	0.84	17	30.0	30.0
1953	88	71	0.80	21	30.0	30.0
1954	108	74	0.69	22	30.0	30.0
1955	99	62	0.62	19	30.0	30.0
1956	94	66	0.70	20	30.0	30.0
1957	86	62	0.72	19	30.0	30.0
1958	63	47	0.75	14	30.0	30.0

(a) Not available prior to 1937

Table 9

Imports: Woven or braided fabrics, jute, not exceeding 12 inches
in width, S.C. 3136

Tariff Item 541b

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	11	..	..	17.0	17.0
1936	..	18	..	..	17.9	17.9
1937	..	16	..	..	16.7	16.7
1938	..	15	..	..	16.1	16.1
1939	..	13	..	2	16.4	16.4
1947	..	113	..	19	16.8	16.8
1948	..	25	..	4	15.3	15.3
1949	..	28	..	4	15.2	15.2
1950	..	58	..	9	15.1	15.1
1951	173	50	0.29	8	15.3	15.3
1952	132	35	0.26	5	15.0	15.0
1953	158	31	0.20	5	16.2	16.2
1954	266	52	0.19	8	15.3	15.3
1955	287	52	0.18	8	15.0	15.0
1956	259	42	0.16	6	15.0	15.0
1957	354	68	0.19	11	15.5	15.5
1958	396	77	0.19	12	15.1	15.1
9 months						
1958	232	46	0.20	..	..	..
1959	212	42	0.20	..	..	..
2. India						
1935	..	7	..	..	15.4	15.4
1936	..	8	..	..	15.0	15.0
1937	..	13	..	..	15.0	15.0
1938	..	12	..	..	15.0	15.0
1939	..	9	..	1	15.0	15.0
1947	..	91	..	14	15.0	15.0
1948	..	24	..	4	15.0	15.0
1949	..	27	..	4	15.0	15.0
1950	..	58	..	9	15.0	15.0
1951	169	48	0.28	7	15.0	15.0
1952	132	35	0.26	5	15.0	15.0
1953	133	26	0.20	4	15.0	15.0
1954	264	51	0.19	8	15.2	15.2
1955	287	52	0.18	8	15.0	15.0
1956	259	41	0.16	6	15.0	15.0
1957	345	65	0.19	10	15.4	15.4
1958	384	73	0.19	11	15.0	15.0

Imports: Woven or braided fabrics, not exceeding 12 inches in width, vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibre nor wool, S.C. 3137

Tariff Item 542a

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	133	..	..	24.8	24.8
1936	..	159	..	..	23.8	23.8
1937	..	194	..	..	22.5	22.5
1938	..	184	..	..	22.7	22.7
1939	..	143	..	33	22.8	22.8
1947	..	1,190	..	280	23.5	23.5
1948	..	688	..	161	23.4	23.4
1949	..	523	..	126	24.0	24.0
1950	..	642	..	157	24.5	24.5
1951	655	1,104	1.68	260	23.5	23.5
1952	514	829	1.61	186	22.4	22.4
1953	683	961	1.41	208	21.7	21.7
1954	618	842	1.36	189	22.4	22.4
1955	606	802	1.32	178	22.1	22.1
1956	709	909	1.28	201	22.2	22.2
1957	673	883	1.31	195	22.1	22.1
1958	648	809	1.25	181	22.4	22.4
9 months						
1958	450	578	1.28	..	..	..
1959	448	610	1.36	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	..	105	..	..	22.6	22.6
1936	..	113	..	..	22.2	22.2
1937	..	141	..	..	20.3	20.3
1938	..	121	..	..	20.3	20.3
1939	..	92	..	19	20.3	20.3
1947	..	291	..	33	11.2	11.2
1948	..	383	..	77	20.1	20.1
1949	..	255	..	52	20.3	20.3
1950	..	271	..	55	20.2	20.2
1951	274	396	1.44	75	19.0	19.0
1952	182	303	1.67	55	18.0	18.0
1953	302	452	1.50	81	18.0	18.0
1954	221	311	1.41	56	18.0	18.0
1955	241	330	1.37	59	18.0	18.0
1956	260	363	1.39	65	18.0	18.0
1957	268	368	1.38	66	18.0	18.0
1958	224	289	1.29	51	18.0	18.0

Table 10
(cont'd)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	23	..	..	31.9	31.9
1936	..	37	..	..	28.2	28.2
1937	..	43	..	..	27.6	27.6
1938	..	48	..	..	27.5	27.5
1939	..	44	..	12	27.5	27.5
1947	..	896	..	246	27.5	27.5
1948	..	302	..	83	27.5	27.5
1949	..	258	..	71	27.5	27.5
1950	..	355	..	98	27.5	27.5
1951	377	695	1.84	181	26.1	26.1
1952	326	512	1.57	127	24.9	25.0
1953	366	492	1.35	123	25.0	25.0
1954	363	493	1.08	123	24.8	25.0
1955	332	441	1.33	110	25.0	25.0
1956	359	484	1.35	121	24.9	25.0
1957	338	463	1.37	116	25.0	25.0
1958	330	451	1.37	113	25.0	25.0
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	..	1	..	-	27.4	27.4
1938	..	1	..	-	27.5	27.5
1939	..	★	..	★	27.5	27.5
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	..	1	..	-	35.0	35.0
1950	..	4	..	1	35.0	35.0
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	★	★	0.85	★	34.8	34.8
1953	★	★	3.92	★	35.3	35.3
1954	26	17	0.64	4	25.0	25.0
1955	26	19	0.71	5	25.0	25.0
1956	82	48	0.59	12	25.0	25.0
1957	61	42	0.68	10	25.0	25.0
1958	87	54	0.63	14	25.0	25.0

Table 11

Imports: Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding 12 inches in width, wholly or in part of wool or hair, S.C. 3291

Tariff Item 554d

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	5	..	..	30.2	30.2
1936	..	3	..	..	31.3	31.3
1937	..	3	..	..	28.7	28.7
1938	..	3	..	..	31.0	31.0
1939	..	2	..	1	31.0	31.0
1947	..	43	..	15	34.4	34.4
1948	..	24	..	8	33.9	33.9
1949	..	18	..	6	32.6	32.6
1950	..	7	..	2	31.0	31.0
1951	3	15	4.49	4	29.7	29.7
1952	4	16	3.77	4	26.3	26.3
1953	2	8	4.31	2	25.5	25.5
1954	2	9	4.62	2	26.3	26.3
1955	3	13	3.93	3	26.1	26.1
1956	4	24	5.54	6	23.5	23.5
1957	4	17	4.72	5	27.3	27.3
1958	4	27	6.22	6	24.0	24.0
9 months						
1958	3	23	6.66	..	..	..
1959	2	10	5.22	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	..	3	..	..	28.4	28.4
1936	..	2	..	..	29.3	29.3
1937	..	3	..	..	26.2	26.2
1938	..	1	..	..	26.1	26.1
1939	..	1	..	★	24.8	24.8
1947	..	2	..	★	20.6	20.6
1948	..	3	..	1	24.7	24.7
1949	..	4	..	1	24.8	24.8
1950	..	3	..	1	24.7	24.7
1951	1	5	4.06	1	21.8	21.8
1952	1	6	4.18	1	20.3	20.3
1953	1	4	4.37	1	20.3	20.3
1954	1	3	4.04	1	20.3	20.3
1955	1	5	3.88	1	20.3	20.3
1956	3	16	5.35	3	20.2	20.2
1957	1	5	4.05	1	20.2	20.2
1958	2	16	7.31	3	20.2	20.2

Table 11
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. France</u>						
1935	..	-	-	-	-	-
1936	..	-	-	-	-	-
1937	..	1	..	..	35.0	35.0
1938	..	1	..	..	35.0	35.0
1939	..	1	..	★	35.0	35.0
1947	..	★	..	★	35.0	35.0
1948	..	4	..	1	35.0	35.0
1949	..	2	..	1	35.0	35.0
1950	..	3	..	1	35.0	35.0
1951	1	6	7.24	2	33.7	33.7
1952	1	3	6.46	1	30.0	30.0
1953	1	3	5.82	1	30.0	30.0
1954	1	4	5.36	1	30.0	30.0
1955	1	6	6.06	2	30.0	30.0
1956	1	5	5.49	2	30.0	30.0
1957	2	8	5.02	2	30.0	30.0
1958	1	6	5.78	2	30.0	30.0

Table 12

Imports: Woven fabrics, silk, 26 inches in width or less, n.o.p.,
S.C. 3225

Tariff Item 552a (formerly 560b)

Year	Volume '000 yds.	Value \$000	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/yd.	Collected \$000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	324	31	0.10	..	29.4	29.4
1936	450	39	0.09	..	26.3	26.3
1937	152	29	0.19	..	26.5	26.5
1938	77	17	0.21	..	27.2	27.2
1939	55	16	0.29	4	25.7	25.7
1947	2	5	2.69	1	28.4	28.4
1948	5	22	4.34	4	17.9	17.9
1949	13	24	1.78	5	20.1	20.1
1950	6	19	3.11	3	17.4	17.4
1951	4	15	3.51	3	19.1	19.1
1952	3	8	2.64	1	17.4	17.4
1953	3	12	3.45	2	16.6	16.6
1954	3	11	3.44	2	16.9	16.9
1955	4	12	3.22	2	17.0	17.0
1956	4	12	2.82	2	17.6	17.6
1957	4	10	2.67	2	19.8	19.8
1958	10	17	1.71	4	20.4	20.4
9 months						
1958	7	10	1.34	..	..	..
1959	-	-	-	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	14	8	0.56	..	24.3	24.3
1936	14	13	0.89	..	18.3	18.3
1937	9	11	1.27	..	19.7	19.7
1938	6	6	0.97	..	18.5	18.5
1939	6	6	1.00	1	17.9	17.9
1947	★	1	7.00	★	15.8	15.8
1948	5	20	4.46	3	17.1	17.1
1949	4	16	4.02	2	15.7	15.7
1950	4	15	3.56	2	15.8	15.8
1951	2	10	3.97	2	15.8	15.8
1952	2	7	3.44	1	15.7	15.7
1953	3	11	3.55	2	15.8	15.8
1954	3	10	3.45	2	16.2	16.2
1955	3	9	3.37	1	15.7	15.7
1956	3	10	3.49	2	15.8	15.8
1957	1	5	3.65	1	15.8	15.8
1958	2	9	3.61	1	15.8	15.8

Table 12
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 yds.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/yd.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	41	★	0.02	..	32.7	32.7
1936	63	3	0.05	..	29.3	29.3
1937	27	3	0.12	..	29.2	29.2
1938	5	4	0.75	..	29.3	29.3
1939	1	★	0.62	★	29.1	29.1
1947	2	3	2.26	1	29.3	29.3
1948	★	1	3.36	★	25.0	25.0
1949	2	4	2.20	1	25.0	25.0
1950	★	★	3.10	★	24.8	24.8
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	1	1.29	★	25.0	25.0
1953	★	★	2.45	★	25.1	25.1
1954	★	1	3.09	★	25.3	25.3
1955	★	★	4.15	★	25.2	25.2
1956	1	1	0.58	★	25.0	25.0
1957	1	1	1.05	★	25.0	25.0
1958	5	3	0.55	1	25.0	25.0

Table 13

Imports: Woven fabrics, non-elastic, not exceeding three inches in width, for suspenders, garters, hose supporters, abdominal supporters and spinal braces, S.C. 3571. (a)

Tariff Item 574

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	1	..	..	18.4	18.4
1936	..	1	..	..	17.0	17.0
1937	..	1	..	..	17.0	17.0
1938	..	1	..	..	17.0	17.0
1939	..	1	..	★	16.7	16.7
1947	..	2	..	★	13.6	13.6
1948	..	1	..	★	15.3	15.3
1949	..	3	..	★	14.8	14.8
1950	..	1	..	★	15.9	15.9
1951	1	2	2.38	★	15.6	15.6
1952	1	2	2.08	★	15.2	15.2
1953	1	2	2.24	★	14.7	14.7
1954	★	1	2.35	★	13.8	13.8
1955	★	1	1.88	★	14.4	14.4
1956	1	3	2.33	★	16.5	16.5
1957	3	8	2.86	1	17.0	17.0
2. United States						
1935	..	★	..	..	19.2	19.2
1936	..	1	..	..	17.8	17.8
1937	..	1	..	..	17.6	17.6
1938	..	1	..	..	17.5	17.5
1939	..	1	..	★	17.5	17.5
1947	..	1	..	★	17.6	17.6
1948	..	1	..	★	17.5	17.5
1949	..	2	..	★	17.5	17.5
1950	..	1	..	★	17.4	17.4
1951	1	1	2.34	★	17.5	17.5
1952	★	★	2.36	★	17.5	17.5
1953	★	1	3.11	★	17.5	17.5
1954	★	1	2.88	★	17.5	17.5
1955	★	★	1.81	★	17.6	17.6
1956	1	2	2.44	★	17.5	17.5
1957	2	7	2.89	1	17.5	17.5

(a) This classification was dropped in 1958

Table 14

Imports: Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven therein, not exceeding 12 inches in width, n.o.p., round elastic braid, S.C. 3568. (a)

Tariff Item 574a

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	67	..	..	29.7	29.7
1936	..	98	..	..	27.3	27.3
1937	..	133	..	..	27.6	27.6
1938	..	143	..	..	27.9	27.9
1939	..	167	..	47	28.1	28.1
1947	..	195	..	54	28.0	28.0
1948	..	67	..	15	22.3	22.3
1949	..	56	..	13	23.1	23.1
1950	..	77	..	18	23.3	23.3
1951	48	98	2.04	23	23.6	23.6
1952	85	170	2.00	41	23.8	23.8
1953	143	264	1.85	63	23.9	23.9
1954	119	205	1.72	51	25.1	25.1
1955	263	314	1.20	77	24.6	24.6
1956	401	485	1.21	120	24.7	24.7
1957	309	412	1.33	102	24.7	24.7
1958	327	484	1.48	120	24.8	24.8
9 months						
1958	240	350	1.46	..	..	..
1959	342	412	1.20	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	..	15	..	..	18.1	18.1
1936	..	19	..	..	18.7	18.7
1937	..	24	..	..	18.0	18.0
1938	..	16	..	..	18.0	18.0
1939	..	17	..	3	18.0	18.0
1947	..	13	..	1	10.0	10.0
1948	..	26	..	5	17.9	17.9
1949	..	15	..	3	18.0	18.0
1950	..	19	..	3	18.0	18.0
1951	10	20	1.93	4	18.0	18.0
1952	19	30	1.57	5	18.0	18.0
1953	35	52	1.50	9	18.0	18.0
1954	8	13	1.62	2	18.0	18.0
1955	11	17	1.57	3	18.0	18.0
1956	11	20	1.80	4	18.0	18.0
1957	8	15	1.78	3	18.0	18.0
1958	10	18	1.81	3	18.0	18.0

Table 14
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	51	..	..	33.5	33.5
1936	..	67	..	..	29.3	29.3
1937	..	78	..	..	29.3	29.3
1938	..	92	..	..	29.3	29.3
1939	..	114	..	33	29.3	29.3
1947	..	181	..	53	29.3	29.3
1948	..	41	..	10	25.1	25.1
1949	..	41	..	10	25.0	25.0
1950	..	58	..	15	25.0	25.0
1951	35	72	2.05	18	25.0	25.0
1952	60	128	2.13	32	25.0	25.0
1953	70	155	2.20	39	25.0	25.0
1954	64	136	2.12	34	25.0	25.0
1955	80	154	1.93	39	25.0	25.0
1956	115	237	2.05	59	25.0	25.0
1957	179	289	1.62	72	25.0	25.0
1958	195	358	1.84	90	25.0	25.0
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1935	..	2	..	..	29.4	29.4
1936	..	9	..	..	29.3	29.3
1937	..	22	..	..	29.3	29.3
1938	..	26	..	..	29.3	29.3
1939	..	34	..	10	29.3	29.3
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	★	★	1.83	★	35.2	35.2
1952	1	1	1.32	★	35.0	35.0
1953	13	7	0.54	3	35.0	35.0
1954	32	24	0.77	7	29.8	29.8
1955	151	100	0.66	25	25.0	25.0
1956	245	168	0.69	42	25.0	25.0
1957	94	62	0.66	15	25.0	25.0
1958	104	72	0.69	18	25.0	25.0

(a) Included S.C. 3576 prior to January 1, 1953

Table 15

Imports: Webbing, with strands of rubber braided therein, not exceeding 12 inches in width, S.C. 3576. (a)

Tariff Items 574a, 574b

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1953	102	161	1.58	37	23.0	23.0
1954	129	211	1.64	49	23.1	23.1
1955	197	250	1.27	58	23.3	23.3
1956	270	293	1.08	70	24.0	24.0
1957	396	374	0.95	91	24.3	24.3
1958	559	487	0.87	119	24.4	24.4
9 months						
1958	366	320	0.87	..	..	..
1959	479	388	0.81	..	..	..
<u>2. United States</u>						
1953	37	82	2.22	19	22.8	22.8
1954	68	153	2.27	35	23.1	23.1
1955	65	156	2.38	36	23.1	23.1
1956	55	131	2.39	31	23.8	23.8
1957	70	144	2.07	35	24.1	24.1
1958	91	181	1.98	44	24.4	24.4
<u>3. Japan</u>						
1953	30	17	0.57	6	34.9	34.9
1954	41	27	0.64	7	28.0	28.0
1955	118	73	0.62	18	24.9	24.9
1956	203	141	0.70	35	24.9	24.9
1957	309	201	0.65	50	24.8	24.8
1958	455	282	0.62	70	24.6	24.6

(a) Included under S.C. 3567 and 3568 prior to January 1, 1953

Table 16

Imports: Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven therein,
exceeding one inch but not exceeding twelve inches in
width, imported by manufacturers, S.C. 3567. (a)

Tariff Item 574b

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	61	..	..	21.6	21.6
1936	..	55	..	..	19.4	19.4
1937	..	61	..	..	19.0	19.0
1938	..	52	..	..	19.2	19.2
1939	..	81	..	16	19.5	19.5
1947	..	129	..	25	19.7	19.7
1948	..	48	..	9	19.0	19.0
1949	..	71	..	14	19.6	19.6
1950	..	132	..	25	18.9	19.1
1951	35	102	2.94	19	18.9	18.9
1952	88	199	2.26	39	19.5	19.5
1953	148	349	2.35	68	19.4	19.4
1954	88	232	2.63	45	19.4	19.4
1955	93	236	2.53	46	19.6	19.6
1956	189	305	1.62	60	19.7	19.7
1957	124	219	1.77	43	19.6	19.6
1958	110	250	2.26	49	19.7	19.7
9 months						
1958	81	180	2.22	..	..	..
1959	143	219	1.53	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	..	11	..	..	12.5	12.5
1936	..	5	..	..	12.8	12.8
1937	..	7	..	..	12.5	12.5
1938	..	7	..	..	12.5	12.5
1939	..	6	..	1	13.1	13.1
1947	..	4	..	★	6.3	6.3
1948	..	6	..	1	12.5	12.5
1949	..	4	..	★	12.5	12.5
1950	..	16	..	2	12.5	12.5
1951	6	15	2.36	2	12.5	12.5
1952	8	15	1.84	2	12.5	12.5
1953	19	31	1.64	4	12.5	12.5
1954	11	17	1.60	2	12.5	12.5
1955	8	13	1.66	2	12.5	12.5
1956	8	14	1.72	2	12.5	12.5
1957	7	11	1.55	1	12.5	12.5
1958	6	9	1.60	1	12.5	12.5

Table 16
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	49	..	..	23.6	23.6
1936	..	49	..	..	20.0	20.0
1937	..	49	..	..	20.0	20.0
1938	..	42	..	..	20.0	20.0
1939	..	74	..	15	20.0	20.0
1947	..	124	..	25	20.2	20.2
1948	..	42	..	8	20.0	20.0
1949	..	67	..	13	20.0	20.0
1950	..	116	..	23	19.8	20.0
1951	28	87	3.08	17	20.0	20.0
1952	68	170	2.51	34	20.0	20.0
1953	107	267	2.50	53	20.0	20.0
1954	61	175	2.86	35	20.0	20.0
1955	66	191	2.89	38	20.0	20.0
1956	103	206	2.00	41	20.0	20.0
1957	89	169	1.90	34	20.0	20.0
1958	81	203	2.50	41	20.0	20.0
<u>4. Japan</u>						
1935	..	-	..	..	-	-
1936	..	-	..	..	-	-
1937	..	2	..	..	20.0	20.0
1938	..	2	..	..	20.7	20.7
1939	..	1	..	★	20.0	20.0
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	1	1	1.38	★	25.0	25.0
1953	1	1	1.76	★	25.0	25.0
1954	1	1	1.41	★	20.5	20.5
1955	8	7	0.92	1	20.0	20.0
1956	64	54	0.84	11	20.0	20.0
1957	18	13	0.71	3	26.2	26.2
1958	11	10	0.87	2	20.0	20.0

(a) Included S.C. 3576 prior to January 1, 1953

Table 17

Imports: Belting, cotton, S.C. 3083

Tariff Item 610

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	40	..	..	24.4	24.4
1936	..	48	..	..	21.9	21.9
1937	..	44	..	..	20.6	20.6
1938	..	32	..	..	21.3	21.3
1939	..	51	..	12	23.0	23.0
1947	..	270	..	57	21.2	22.4
1948	..	286	..	53	18.4	18.4
1949	..	255	..	44	17.4	18.4
1950	..	268	..	44	16.4	17.3
1951	219	391	1.79	62	15.9	17.2
1952	164	275	1.67	44	15.8	17.7
1953	140	243	1.74	42	17.4	17.7
1954	135	217	1.61	37	17.0	17.4
1955	154	271	1.76	46	16.9	17.3
1956	162	305	1.88	54	17.8	18.2
1957	176	339	1.91	60	17.6	18.0
1958	152	282	1.86	49	17.5	17.5
9 months						
1958	112	207	1.85	..	..	..
1959	109	212	1.94	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	..	12	..	..	18.7	18.7
1936	..	19	..	..	17.9	17.9
1937	..	20	..	..	15.0	15.0
1938	..	12	..	..	15.0	15.0
1939	..	10	..	2	15.0	15.0
1947	..	32	..	1	3.8	3.8
1948	..	36	..	3	7.4	7.4
1949	..	32	..	2	7.5	7.5
1950	..	54	..	4	7.5	7.5
1951	56	80	1.44	6	7.4	7.5
1952	32	45	1.42	3	7.5	7.5
1953	31	44	1.40	3	7.4	7.5
1954	39	45	1.16	3	7.5	7.5
1955	39	57	1.48	4	7.5	7.5
1956	35	43	1.24	3	7.5	7.5
1957	41	53	1.29	4	7.5	7.5
1958	39	45	1.17	3	7.5	7.5

Table 17
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	28	..	..	27.0	27.0
1936	..	29	..	..	25.0	25.0
1937	..	23	..	..	25.0	25.0
1938	..	19	..	..	25.0	25.0
1939	..	40	..	10	25.0	25.0
1947	..	237	..	56	23.5	25.0
1948	..	250	..	50	20.0	20.1
1949	..	223	..	42	18.8	20.0
1950	..	214	..	40	18.6	20.0
1951	162	310	1.91	56	18.1	20.0
1952	133	230	1.72	40	17.4	20.0
1953	109	199	1.83	39	19.7	20.0
1954	96	172	1.80	33	19.4	20.0
1955	115	214	1.85	42	19.4	20.0
1956	128	262	2.05	51	19.5	20.0
1957	135	286	2.12	56	19.5	20.0
1958	113	237	2.10	46	19.4	20.0

Table 18

Imports: Ladder tapes and braided cords, for Venetian blinds,
S.C. 3092. (a)

Tariff Item 810

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	6	..	..	-	-
1936	..	12	..	..	-	-
1937	..	31	..	..	0.1	29.3
1938	..	29	..	..	0.02	28.6
1939	..	48	..	★	0.1	27.3
1947	..	346	..	1	0.2	30.5
1948	..	318	..	-	-	-
1949	..	311	..	★	0.01	25.2
1950	..	245	..	1	0.3	23.7
1951	143	232	1.62	1	0.6	27.3
1952	89	145	1.63	3	2.0	24.6
1953	71	96	1.36	3	3.4	24.0
1954	35	44	1.24	2	4.9	24.4
1955	28	34	1.21	3	9.7	25.7
1956	9	13	1.54	1	10.3	25.5
1957	18	21	1.18	2	10.4	25.7
1958	9	13	1.44	★	3.6	25.0
9 months						
1958	7	10	1.40	..	..	..
1959	9	12	1.33	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	..	6	..	-	-	-
1936	..	12	..	-	-	-
1937	..	31	..	-	-	-
1938	..	29	..	-	-	-
1939	..	48	..	-	-	-
1947	..	344	..	-	-	-
1948	..	318	..	-	-	-
1949	..	307	..	-	-	-
1950	..	239	..	-	-	-
1951	137	225	1.64	-	-	-
1952	79	133	1.69	-	-	-
1953	48	70	1.47	-	-	-
1954	23	33	1.42	★	0.2	16.7
1955	14	20	1.41	-	-	-
1956	5	8	1.64	★	0.9	22.6
1957	8	13	1.51	-	-	-
1958	6	10	1.56	-	-	-

Table 18
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	..	*	..	..	29.3	29.3
1938	..	*	..	..	28.6	28.6
1939	..	*	..	*	27.3	27.3
1947	..	2	..	1	30.5	30.5
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	..	5	..	*	1.2	25.2
1950	..	6	..	1	14.0	23.7
1951	6	7	1.22	1	18.5	27.3
1952	10	12	1.20	3	23.4	24.6
1953	23	26	1.12	3	12.6	24.0
1954	12	11	0.89	2	19.4	24.8
1955	15	15	1.01	3	22.5	25.7
1956	4	5	1.41	1	25.0	25.7
1957	10	10	0.94	2	24.1	25.7
1958	3	3	1.15	*	15.9	25.0

(a) This statistical class includes imports under a number of tariff items in addition to tariff item 810.

Table 19

Imports: Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces, S.C. 9058

Tariff Item: according to material

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	10	..	23.1	23.1
1936	15	..	29.2	29.2
1937	14	..	27.8	27.8
1938	15	..	27.8	27.8
1939	15	4	27.1	27.1
1947	133	39	29.2	30.5
1948	21	4	20.2	20.3
1949	9	2	24.5	24.5
1950	7	1	22.0	22.2
1951	11	3	24.7	24.7
1952	14	3	25.3	25.3
1953	34	10	28.0	28.0
1954	25	6	24.2	24.2
1955	33	8	24.4	24.4
1956	29	7	23.8	23.8
1957	39	9	24.4	24.4
1958	46	11	23.8	23.8
9 months				
1958	34	..	..	..
1959	46	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	7	..	18.2	18.2
1936	7	..	18.5	18.5
1937	5	..	18.3	18.3
1938	4	..	18.4	18.4
1939	4	1	18.4	18.4
1947	13	1	5.9	10.0
1948	10	2	17.0	17.1
1949	4	1	17.9	17.9
1950	3	1	19.7	19.7
1951	4	1	23.3	23.3
1952	2	★	16.8	16.8
1953	3	1	20.0	20.0
1954	4	1	17.8	17.8
1955	3	1	19.8	19.8
1956	3	1	19.5	19.5
1957	3	1	20.1	20.1
1958	7	1	17.4	17.4

Table 19
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	1	..	35.7	35.7
1936	1	..	34.8	34.8
1937	1	..	31.8	31.8
1938	2	..	31.3	31.3
1939	2	1	31.2	31.2
1947	109	33	30.2	30.2
1948	11	3	23.0	23.0
1949	2	1	24.6	24.6
1950	3	1	23.6	24.2
1951	7	2	25.5	25.5
1952	10	3	25.7	25.7
1953	23	6	25.1	25.1
1954	13	3	24.6	24.6
1955	14	4	25.2	25.2
1956	16	4	24.0	24.0
1957	19	5	24.7	24.7
1958	24	6	24.7	24.7
<u>4. Japan</u>				
1935	★	..	40.3	40.3
1936	4	..	38.6	38.6
1937	7	..	31.5	31.5
1938	8	..	31.6	31.6
1939	9	3	30.0	30.0
1947	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-
1949	2	1	38.5	38.5
1950	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-
1952	1	★	37.8	37.8
1953	8	3	38.9	38.9
1954	7	2	26.5	26.5
1955	15	4	25.0	25.0
1956	10	2	25.0	25.0
1957	16	4	25.1	25.1
1958	14	3	25.0	25.0

Narrow Fabrics

APPENDIX II

Estimated Imports of Narrow Fabrics Classified by the
Dominion Bureau of Statistics with Imports of Other Products

Narrow FabricsAPPENDIX IIEstimated Imports of Narrow Fabrics Classified by the
Dominion Bureau of Statistics with Imports of Other Products

Imports of narrow fabrics valued at \$4.7 million entered Canada in 1958 under nineteen statistical classifications, each of which is restricted to narrow fabrics. Imports under these nineteen items are shown in detail in Appendix I and in total in Appendix III.⁽¹⁾

A number of types of narrow fabrics are imported under twelve other statistical classifications, each of which also embraces products other than narrow fabrics. This appendix deals with these twelve statistical classifications.

Of the twelve classifications under examination, imports of narrow fabrics under the following six seem likely to be small:

<u>Statistical Classification</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Imports, 1958</u> (\$000)
3224	Woven fabrics, silk, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of synthetic textile fibre, n.o.p.	3,110
3225	Woven fabrics, silk, 26 inches or less, n.o.p.	17
3232	Woven fabrics with cut pile, whether or not coated or impregnated, wholly or in part of silk or synthetic textile fibre, but not containing wool, n.o.p.	1,352
3345	Wool manufactures, n.o.p.	403
3478	Fabrics, jute, coated or impregnated	43
3512	Church vestments of any material	207

While imports under s.c. 3224 and s.c. 3232 are large in total, it seems highly improbable that narrow fabrics would account for any significant part of those totals. Silk ribbon is not classified under s.c. 3224.

⁽¹⁾ Imports of narrow fabrics of a class or kind not made in Canada for use in the manufacture of hats and millinery are not included in these nineteen statistical classes. Such imports are dealt with in the Report on Hats, Caps and Millinery.

A seventh import classification (s.c. 3393: Woven fabrics and manufactures, synthetic textile fibre, for electrical apparatus or appliances) covers all imports under tariff items 567c(1) and 567c(2). Imports under this classification were valued at \$149,097 in 1958, and narrow fabrics may well have accounted for a significant proportion of this total.

With regard to four of the remaining five statistical classifications, detailed breakdowns of import entries valued at \$1,000 or over are available, and are summarized below for 1956:

<u>Statistical Classifi- cation</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Imports (\$'000)</u>	Total Imports in Entries Valued at	Imports of Narrow Fabrics in Entries Valued at
			<u>\$1,000 or more (\$'000)</u>	<u>\$1,000 or more (\$'000)</u>
3097	Cotton manufac- tures, n.o.p.	2,010	674	110
3180	Vegetable fibre manufactures, n.o.p.	3,597	1,481	23
3252	Silk manufac- tures, n.o.p.	39	2	-
3392	Synthetic textile fibre manufactures, n.o.p.	4,367	2,076	234

On the basis of these samples, imports of narrow fabrics under s.c. 3097 and s.c. 3392 have been fairly substantial. Assuming that the proportion of narrow fabric imports in entries valued under \$1,000 was the same as in the sample, total imports of narrow fabrics under these four items would have been valued at about \$878,000.

The last statistical class is 3372: Woven fabrics, synthetic textile fibre, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p. This class provides for imports under tariff item 562a; this tariff item covers imports of most fabrics of man-made fibres, including narrow fabrics with the exception of ribbons. For the month of December 1958, all entries of \$1,000 or more plus every tenth entry of less than \$1,000 were examined. The results of this sample were projected for the full year and on this basis, imports of narrow fabrics under s.c. 3372 for the whole year would have been about \$350,000.

On the basis of all the above information, imports of narrow fabrics in the twelve basket classes may have been of the order of \$1.5 million in 1957.

A further check on total narrow fabrics imports is provided by the statistics on exports to Canada issued by the United States Department of Commerce. According to that source, exports to Canada, in 1957, of fabrics identifiable as narrow were as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>1956</u> (<u>\$</u>)	<u>1957</u> (<u>\$</u>)	<u>1958</u> (<u>\$</u>)
<u>Ribbons, Woven with Fast Selvedges.</u> <u>Wholly or in Chief Weight Man-Made</u> <u>Fibres</u> (belting ribbons, cigar ribbons, florist ribbons, labels woven, satin ribbons, silk and rayon mixed ribbons)	913,407	993,631	970,959
<u>Narrow Woven Fabrics, (Exc. Ribbons)</u> <u>Fringes, Trimmings and Braids (Exc.</u> <u>Hat Braids), Wholly or in Chief</u> <u>Weight Man-Made Fibres</u> (banding, belting exc. ribbon, bias tape, braided cord, chenille banding, cord for trimmings, flouncing, fluting, frilling, gimp, hat veiling not over 12 in. wide, parachute harness webbing, ruching, seam binding, shelf edging, tape, braided tassels, webbing, window shade accessories)	438,638	448,793	440,413
<u>Cotton (Chief Weight) Woven Belts</u> <u>and Belting, Industrial, Not Over</u> <u>12 In. Wide</u>	293,822	249,898	144,662
<u>Cotton (Chief Weight) Braids,</u> <u>Ribbons, Trimmings, Bindings,</u> <u>Lacing, Tape Labels and Webbing</u> <u>(Exc. Lace or Embroidery)</u>	903,359	862,129))
<u>Cotton (Chief Weight) Narrow Fabrics,</u> <u>N.E.C. (including, among others, wick,</u> <u>typewriter ribbon, hose fabric,</u> <u>sleeving, seamless tubing, tubular</u> <u>knit)</u>	516,856	467,553)	)1,456,810 ^(a)
<u>Hat Braids of Natural Fibres or</u> <u>Synthetic Textiles</u>	38,921	46,850	25,426
<u>Elastic Webbing Woven, Knit, Braided,</u> <u>Not Over 1½ In. Wide</u>	258,478	320,531	546,549
<u>Elastic Webbing, Woven, Knit, Braided,</u> <u>Over 1½ In. Wide</u>	450,029	630,007	1,110,446
Total	3,813,510	4,019,392	4,695,265

^(a) Cotton narrow fabrics non-elastic not elsewhere classified not over 12 in. in width

These figures are known to exclude non-woven ribbons, and they may exclude other narrow fabric items. Based on entries valued at over \$1,000, Canada imported about \$180,000 of non-woven ribbons in 1956. Accordingly the figure of \$4,019,392 for 1957 could safely be raised to \$4,200,000.

The most nearly comparable figure for 1957 from official Canadian import statistics, excluding imports under the twelve basket statistical classes, totals \$3,525,000. This suggests that \$675,000 worth of imports came from the U.S. in basket items. Since about 70 p.c. of total narrow fabric imports come from the U.S., the figure of \$675,000 can be expanded to a total of just under \$1 million.

On the basis of all the foregoing, therefore, imports under the basket items are estimated at from \$1 to \$1.5 million in 1958.

Narrow Fabrics

APPENDIX III

General Statistical Data

Table 1

THE NARROW FABRICS INDUSTRYPrincipal Statistics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establish- ments number</u>	<u>Employees number</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages dollars</u>	<u>Value Added by Manufacture dollars</u>	<u>Gross Value of Production (a) dollars</u>
1949	44	2,172	3,871,060	6,632,302	12,337,387
1950	44	2,075	3,942,704	7,113,334	13,958,834
1951	48	2,196	4,753,014	8,582,597	16,957,340
1952	54	2,018	4,542,032	8,252,288	16,389,261
1953	54	2,113	4,850,362	9,133,422	17,138,963
1954	51	1,987	4,510,097	8,107,350	14,841,035
1955	48	1,938	4,573,363	8,522,858	15,996,751
1956	51	2,044	5,034,070	8,284,082	16,937,001
1957	50	2,010	5,264,686	8,692,096	17,109,814
1958	48	1,812	4,867,450	8,484,513	16,764,297

(a) Includes output of products other than narrow fabrics.

Source: Based on the annual report, "Narrow Fabrics Industry", Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for two lace manufacturers have been deducted, and the figures for three plants producing cut narrow fabrics have been added.

Table 2

Total Shipments of Narrow Fabrics by All Industries
and by the Narrow Fabrics Industry (a)

<u>Year</u>	<u>All Industries (b)</u> \$000	<u>Narrow Fabrics Industry (c)</u> \$000	<u>Per cent of Total Shipments Narrow Fabrics Industry</u>
1948	14,123	11,206	79.3
1949	13,647	11,582	84.9
1950	15,276	13,109	85.8
1951	16,883	15,972	94.6
1952	15,847	15,390	97.1
1953	17,188	16,164	94.0
1954	14,746	12,942	87.8
1955	16,739	14,065	84.0
1956	18,048	15,161	84.0
1957	18,656	15,267	81.8
1958	..	14,300	..

(a) Excludes shipments by the Narrow Fabrics Industry of products other than narrow fabrics. See Table 7 for list of products included.

(b) A representative of the Primary Textiles Institute pointed out that towelling in widths under 12 inches is produced in Canada; such shipments are excluded from the above figures.

(c) Based on the annual report, "Narrow Fabrics Industry", Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for two Lace manufacturers have been deducted, and the figures for three plants producing cut narrow fabrics have been added.

Table 3

Principal Yarns Used by the Narrow Fabrics Industry
(pounds)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rayon, Continuous Filament</u>	<u>Spun Rayon, Incl. Mixtures</u>	<u>Nylon</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Rubber</u>	<u>Total</u>
1948	1,093,066	149,117	34,368	2,586,941	286,288	4,149,780
1949	1,184,187	136,205	48,148	2,174,984	303,590	3,847,114
1950	1,194,905	338,921	101,026	2,740,443	384,987	4,760,282
1951	1,092,439	368,703	190,262	2,906,855	389,010	4,947,269
1952	1,048,057	413,850	160,519	3,324,208	331,882	5,278,516
1953	1,000,877	361,332	76,306	3,571,428	413,178	5,423,121
1954	956,456	233,560	115,886	2,707,490	631,033	4,644,425
1955	980,552	363,598	121,992	2,680,280	359,850	4,506,272
1956	997,291	648,642	131,501	2,263,632	453,450	4,494,516
1957	1,153,694	338,139	159,151	2,622,358	481,403	4,754,745
1958	1,218,269	458,538	178,244	2,479,944	474,770	4,809,765

Source: Based on the annual report, "Narrow Fabrics Industry", Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for two lace manufacturers have been deducted, and the figures for three plants producing cut narrow fabrics have been added.

Table 4

THE NARROW FABRICS INDUSTRYEmployment by Provinces

<u>Year</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Production Workers</u>		
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1949	Quebec	22	1,536	627	576	1,203
	Ontario	22	636	194	343	537
	Canada	44	2,172	821	919	1,740
1950	Quebec	23	1,440	656	585	1,241
	Ontario	21	635	203	335	538
	Canada	44	2,075	859	920	1,779
1951	Quebec	26	1,422	625	581	1,206
	Ontario	22	774	236	432	668
	Canada	48	2,196	861	1,013	1,874
1952	Quebec	31	1,327	563	547	1,110
	Ontario	23	691	216	382	598
	Canada	54	2,018	779	929	1,708
1953	Quebec	31	1,427	666	548	1,214
	Ontario & Manitoba	23	686	218	384	602
	Canada	54	2,113	884	932	1,816
1954	Quebec	30	1,384	648	514	1,162
	Ontario & Manitoba	21	603	200	322	522
	Canada	51	1,987	848	836	1,684
1955	Quebec	26	1,298	623	518	1,141
	Ontario & Manitoba	22	640	202	344	546
	Canada	48	1,938	825	862	1,687
1956	Quebec	29	1,388	601	599	1,200
	Ontario	(20				
	Manitoba	(1	656	195	361	556
	Alberta	(1				
	Canada	51	2,044	796	960	1,756
1957	Quebec	29	1,382	643	567	1,210
	Ontario	21	628	175	348	523
	Canada	50	2,010	818	915	1,733

Source: Based on the annual report, "Narrow Fabrics Industry", Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for two Lace manufacturers have been deducted, and the figures for three plants producing cut narrow fabrics have been added.

Table 5

THE NARROW FABRICS INDUSTRYSize of Plants in Terms of Employment, 1957 (a)

<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Quebec</u>		<u>Ontario</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Empl.</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Empl.</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Empl.</u>
1 - 19	8	87	9	68	17	155
20 - 39	5	163	4	107	9	270
40 - 89	4	247	3	141	7	388
100 & over	<u>3</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>2</u>	— (b)	<u>5</u>	<u>1,018</u>
Total	20	1,515	18	316	38	1,831

(a) Nine plants in Quebec and three in Ontario, for which data are not available, are excluded. Three firms not included in the Narrow Fabrics Industry by D.B.S. are included above, and two firms classified in the Narrow Fabrics Industry by D.B.S. are excluded.

(b) Included with employment in Quebec.

Table 6

Capital Expenditures by the Narrow Fabrics Industry, All Textile Industries (Excl. Clothing) and All Manufacturing Industries

Year	<u>Narrow Fabrics Industry</u>		<u>All Textile Industries (Excl. Clothing)</u>		<u>All Manufacturing Industries</u>	
	<u>Capital Expenditures</u> \$ mil.	<u>Capital expenditure as p.c. of Value Added</u> p.c.	<u>Capital Expenditures</u> \$ mil.	<u>Capital expenditure as p.c. of Value Added</u> p.c.	<u>Capital Expenditures</u> \$ mil.	<u>Capital expenditure as p.c. of Value Added</u> p.c.
1950	0.288	4.0	27.4	8.7	502.5	8.5
1951	0.382	4.5	39.1	11.6	792.6	11.4
1952	0.216	2.6	31.5	10.1	972.6	13.1
1953	0.423	4.6	27.9	9.3	969.0	12.1
1954	0.306	3.8	28.5	10.3	822.1	10.4
1955	0.365	4.3	28.1	8.9	946.3	10.8
1956	0.585	7.1	38.3	11.8	1,393.8	14.5
1957	0.605	7.0	39.3	11.9	1,478.9	15.1

Source: Based on the annual report, "Narrow Fabrics Industry", Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for two lace manufacturers have been deducted, and the figures for three plants producing cut narrow fabrics have been added.

Table 7

Narrow Fabrics: Total Domestic Shipments by All Industries
(\$'000)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<u>Laces, Shoe</u>										
Cotton	1,004	840	1,153	1,072	1,120	1,137	1,095	1,596	1,280	1,128
Synthetic fibres	972	794	..	1,006	1,056	1,059	1,016	1,469	1,127	1,054
Other	32)	46)	..	65)	50	78)	79)	72	62	48
			..	)	14	)	)	42	33	26
<u>Laces, Corset</u>	61	72	77	68	54	39	40	39	35	31
<u>Binding</u>										
Cotton	1,974	1,932	1,279	1,318	1,197	1,333	1,591	1,932	2,282	2,705
Synthetic fibres	1,398	1,428	900	865	852	940	1,157	1,302	1,135	1,477
& Mixtures	304	474	352	259	296	305	344	416	738	299
Other	272	30	28	194	49	88	91	215	409	929
<u>Labels, Woven</u>										
Cotton	761	901	1,002	1,198	1,787	1,186	1,194	1,192	1,274	1,211
Synthetic	579	779)	926)	1,009)	200	722)	226	242	218	204
Other	129	)	)	)	430	)	561	534	575	573
	117	191	157	189	390	446	393	416	474	434
<u>Tapes, Fabric</u>										
Cotton	1,627	1,532	2,094	3,104	1,723	2,791	1,901	2,190	2,899	3,161
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,372	1,534	1,800	1,799
	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	204	324	311
<u>Webbing</u>	2,859	2,885	3,799	3,985	4,206	4,668	3,239	3,498	3,951	3,968
Elastic	2,291	2,409	2,538	2,741	2,439	2,738	2,136	2,591	2,829	2,980
Other	569	476	1,261	1,244	1,768	1,930	1,103	907	1,122	988

Table 7
(cont'd.)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Braids (b)										
Elastic	1,411	1,394	1,538	1,857	1,491	1,396	1,404	1,501	1,550	1,697
Other	..	..	..	..	..	1,025	1,005	1,001	1,045	1,085
	..	..	..	..	..	371	399	500	505	612
Cords, Fringes, Tassels										
Cotton	589	654	799	855	912	808	625	496	728	774
Synthetic fibres & Mixtures	356	392	335	305	375	348	284	246	264	299
Other	191	186	294	315	355	344	282	242	320	301
	41	76	167	234	182	116	60	9	145	174
Ribbons (Synthetic fibres & Other)										
	3,268	2,806	2,830	2,878	2,972	2,923	3,009	3,273	3,218	3,170
Trimmings, all kinds	569	631	703	548	384	908	646	1,023	832	812

TOTAL NARROW

FABRICS

14,123	13,647	15,276	16,883	15,847	17,188	14,746	16,739	18,048	18,656
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(a) Totals apply to all industries; sub-totals apply to Narrow Fabrics Industry only. In a few cases, the sub-totals add up to amounts in excess of the totals.

(b) Figures on elastic braids supplied by Primary Textiles Institute. Figures on other braids derived by subtracting shipments of elastic braids from total shipments of braids.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 8

Shipments of Bindings and Tapes
Narrow-Woven and Cut
(\$'000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Shipments (Cut & Narrow- Woven)</u>	<u>Shipments of Cut Bindings and Tapes by 9 Plants (a)</u>	<u>Shipments of Cut Bindings and Tapes by Narrow Fabrics Industry Plus shipments of All Bindings and Tapes by Other Industries (b)</u>
1949	3,464	1,229	1,600
1950	3,373	1,111	1,219
1951	4,422	1,663	2,054
1952	2,920	1,694	1,085 (c)
1953	4,124	1,685	1,956
1954	3,492	1,386	1,757
1955	4,122	1,546	2,131
1956	5,181	1,350	2,581
1957	5,866	1,638	3,256

(a) Shipments of cut bindings and tapes from the following plants:

The P.J. Cornforth Co., Toronto
 Kenrod Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Montreal
 Dominion Binding Ltd., Montreal
 Fabric Bindings Ltd., Montreal
 Kay Manufacturing Co., Toronto
 Narrow Fabrics Ltd., Montreal
 Toronto Quilting & Embroidery Ltd., Toronto
 Kay Manufacturing Co., Montreal
 E.C. Walker & Sons Ltd., Toronto

(b) Believed to include only cut bindings and tapes.

(c) Some bindings and tapes are believed to have been classified as labels in 1952.

Source: Based on data from Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 9

Imports Identifiable as Narrow Fabrics, by Principal Sources (a)
(\$'000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1939	678	209	70	139	1,095
1947	2,857	847	-	485	4,195
1948	1,124	1,058	-	284	2,465
1949	1,037	873	29	332	2,271
1950	1,411	723	9	366	2,512
1951	1,973	876	9	380	3,242
1952	1,994	649	11	358	3,013
1953	2,605	785	47	438	3,871
1954	2,741	532	97	429	3,803
1955	2,965	526	281	402	4,176
1956	3,325	553	515	403	4,798
1957	3,249	559	423	429	4,657
1958	3,301	487	528	399	4,717
9 months					
1958	2,403	351	332	300	3,386
1959	2,439	336	592	313	3,680

(a) Includes imports under the following statistical classes: 3083; 3085; 3086; 3090; 3092; 3136; 3137; 3228; 3291; 3373; 3487; 3548; 3553; 3567; 3568; 3571; 3574; 3576; and 9058.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 10

Apparent Canadian Market for Ribbons
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Canadian Production</u>	<u>Imports (a)</u>			<u>Total Apparent Market</u>	<u>Imports as % of Market</u>
		<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1939	..	254	140	394	..	..
1947	..	1,117	448	1,565	..	..
1948	3,268	502	400	902	4,170	21.6
1949	2,806	520	383	903	3,709	24.3
1950	2,830	780	353	1,061	3,891	27.3
1951	2,878	723	352	1,075	3,953	27.2
1952	2,972	810	319	1,129	4,101	27.5
1953	2,923	946	241	1,187	4,110	28.9
1954	3,009	900	271	1,171	4,180	28.0
1955	3,273	1,003	305	1,308	4,581	28.6
1956	3,218	1,178	298	1,476	4,694	31.4
1957	3,170	1,145	301	1,446	4,616	31.3
1958	..	1,092	293	1,385	..	..
9 months 1958	..	796	215	1,011	..	..
1959	..	883	233	1,115	..	..

(a) S.C.: 3228; 3373; 3570. Excludes ribbons which enter under S.C. 3392. Ribbons entries valued at \$1,000 or more under S.C. 3392 totalled \$83,269 in 1956.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 11

Apparent Canadian Market for Woven Elastic Webbing
(\\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Canadian Production</u>	<u>Imports (a)</u>				<u>Total Supply</u>	<u>Imports as % of Supply</u>
		<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1939	520	188	35	25	248	..	..
1947	2,061	305	-	19	324	..	..
1948	2,291	83	-	32	115	..	..
1949	2,409	108	-	19	127	..	..
1950	2,538	174	-	35	209	..	..
1951	2,741	159	*	41	200	..	..
1952	2,439	298	2	69	369	..	..
1953	2,738	422	8	183	613	3,351	18.3
1954	2,136	311	25	101	437	2,573	17.0
1955	2,591	345	107	98	550	3,141	17.5
1956	2,829	443	222	125	790	3,619	21.8
1957	2,980	458	75	98	631	3,611	17.5
1958	..	561	81	91	733	..	..
9 months 1958	..	407	56	66	530	..	..
1959	..	372	200	59	631	..	..

(a) s.c. 3567 and 3568. Includes elastic braids prior to 1953.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Apparent Canadian Market for Elastic Braid
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Canadian Production</u> (a)	<u>Imports (b)</u>				<u>Total Apparent Market</u>	<u>Imports as % of Supply</u>
		<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1953	1,025	82	17	62	161	1,186	13.6
1954	1,005	153	27	31	211	1,216	17.4
1955	1,001	156	73	21	250	1,251	20.0
1956	1,045	131	141	21	293	1,338	21.9
1957	1,085	144	201	29	374	1,459	25.6
1958	1,139	181	282	24	487	1,626	30.0
9 months							
1958	..	117	185	18	320	..	..
1959	..	107	267	14	388	..	..

(a) Figures supplied by Primary Textiles Institute.

(b) s.c. 3576. Excludes round elastic braid.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 13

Apparent Canadian Market for Boot, Shoe and Corset Laces
(\$000)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Canadian Production</u>	<u>Imports (a)</u>			<u>Total Apparent Supply</u>	<u>Imports as % of Supply</u>
		<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>		
1939	485 (b)	2	13	15	500	3.0
1947	1,041	109	24	133	1,174	13.3
1948	1,065	11	10	21	1,086	1.9
1949	912	2	7	9	921	1.0
1950	1,230	3	4	7	1,237	0.6
1951	1,139	7	4	11	1,150	1.0
1952	1,174	10	4	14	1,188	1.2
1953	1,176	23	11	34	1,210	2.8
1954	1,135	13	12	25	1,160	2.2
1955	1,635	14	19	33	1,668	2.0
1956	1,314	16	13	29	1,343	2.2
1957	1,158	19	20	39	1,197	3.3
1958	..	24	22	46	..	..
9 months						
1958	..	20	14	34	..	..
1959	..	21	26	47	..	..

(a) S.C. 9058

(b) Excludes corset laces

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Narrow Fabrics

APPENDIX IV

History of Principal Tariff Items

Narrow FabricsAPPENDIX IVHistory of Principal Tariff Items

This appendix shows the changes in the rates of duty on the products now classified under tariff items 534(a), 534(b), 538j, 538k, 538m, 538n, 541b, 542a, 554d, 574, 574a, 574b and 810.

Tariff Item 534(a)

Wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported by manufacturers of wax candles or tapers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or tapers.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
February 17, 1928 to present	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item 534(b)

Braided wick, with or without core, processed or not, when imported for use exclusively in oil-burning sanctuary lamps, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
February 26, 1937 to present	Free	Free	Free
Braided wick, etc. ... if not waxed ... (Tariff item 565)			
February 17, 1928 to February 25, 1937	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Braided wick, etc. ... if waxed ...			
1928 to February, 1937 (Tariff item 226)	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 538j - GATT

Woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of silk but not containing wool.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
May 23, 1933 to Dec. 31, 1947	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Less a discount of		15 p.c.	
Feb. 17, 1928 to May 22, 1933	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 538k - GATT

Woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing silk nor wool.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
May 23, 1933 to Dec. 31, 1947	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Less a discount of		15 p.c.	
Feb. 17, 1928 to May 22, 1933	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 538m - GATT

Embroideries, lace, braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, nets, nettings and bobinet, n.o.p.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1947	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Feb. 25, 1937	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 538n - GATT

Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, whether of tubular or of solid construction, not exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly or in chief part by weight of vegetable fibres.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1947	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Feb. 25, 1937	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 541b

Woven or braided fabrics, wholly of jute, not exceeding twelve inches in width.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
February 17, 1928 to present	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 542a - GATT

Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
June 6, 1951 to present	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 26, 1937 to June 5, 1951	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Sept. 17, 1930 to Feb. 25, 1937	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Sept. 16, 1930	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item 554d - GATT

Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, whether cut pile or not, wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
June 6, 1951 to present	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to June 5, 1951	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 574

Woven fabrics, non-elastic, not exceeding three inches in width, imported by manufacturers of suspenders, garters, hose supporters, abdominal supporters and spinal braces for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Feb. 17, 1928 to present	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
In June 1942, the scope of this item was enlarged to include abdominal supporters and spinal braces.			

Tariff Item 574a - GATT

Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven, or braided therein, not exceeding twelve inches in width, n.o.p.; round elastic braid.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Dec. 31, 1947	20 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 574b

Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven or braided therein, exceeding one inch but not exceeding twelve inches in width, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Feb. 17, 1928 to present	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 810

Ladder tapes and braided cords, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of Venetian blinds.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Dec. 10, 1932 to present (Item first created in 1932)	Free	-	-

Narrow Fabrics

APPENDIX V

List of Plants in the Narrow Fabrics Industry and
Principal Products Manufactured by Each, 1958

Narrow FabricsAPPENDIX VList of Plants in the Narrow Fabrics Industry and
Principal Products Manufactured by Each, 1958

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Products Made</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u>	
Beacon Ribbon Mills, Ltd., Valleyfield	Ribbons with fused edges
Beaver Manufacturing Co., Drummondville	Cords, fringes and tassels
Belding-Corticelli Ltd., Montreal	Narrow woven ribbons; Ribbons with fused edges
Belding-Corticelli Ltd., Coaticook	Narrow woven bindings and tapes; Braids
Bonas Bros. (Canada) Ltd., Rivière-du-Loup	Cut bindings and tapes; Cords fringes and tassels
Braided Products Ltd., Montreal	Cords, fringes and tassels
Burlington Mills Ribbon Corp., Granby	Narrow woven bindings and tapes; Narrow woven ribbons; Non-woven ribbons and tapes; Ribbons with fused edges.
Canada Woven Label Ltd., Montreal	Labels
Canadian Cord and Tassel Co., Montreal	Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels
Canadian Ribbon Tape Co. Ltd., L'Abord-à-Plouffe	Non-woven ribbons and tapes
Consolidated Moulton Trimmings, Montreal	Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels; Narrow woven trimmings
Crown Binding Reg'd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
Dominion Binding Ltd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
Dominion Cord & Tassel Ltd., Montreal	Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels
Fabric Bindings Ltd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Products Made</u>
<u>QUEBEC</u> (cont'd)	
Footwear Findings of Canada Ltd., Cowansville	Shoe and corset laces
Granby Elastic & Textiles Ltd., Granby	Webbing; Braids
Herco Label Reg'd., Montreal	Labels
International Braid Co. of Canada Ltd., Ste-Rose-de-Laval	Shoe and corset laces; Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels
Kay Mfg. Co. Ltd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
Kenrod Mfg. Co. Ltd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
Lamer Binding Reg'd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
National Tape Co., Montreal	Non-woven ribbons and tapes
Novelty Trimming & Embroidery Co. Ltd., Montreal	Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels
Ribbon Fabrics Inc., Montreal	Non-woven ribbons and tapes
Roll Fabric Binding Inc., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
Samuel Leznoff & Co. Ltd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
Shaheen Binding Reg'd., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
Tes-Craft Tape Co., Montreal	Narrow woven bindings and tapes
Textile Binding Inc., Montreal	Cut bindings and tapes
<u>ONTARIO</u>	
Braids and Laces Co., Toronto	Shoe and corset laces
Brown Ribbons, H. Ltd., Toronto	Ribbons with fused edges
Buckley Trimming Mfg.Co., Toronto	Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels; Narrow woven trimmings
Canadian Cord & Tassel Co., Toronto	Cords, fringes and tassels
Cash J. & J. (Canada) Ltd., Belleville	Labels

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Products Made</u>
<u>ONTARIO</u> (cont'd)	
Colonial Weaving Co. Ltd., Peterborough	Labels
Cornforth, P.J. Co., The, Toronto	Cut bindings and tapes
Cowie, H.V. Co. Ltd., The, Lansing	Narrow woven bindings and tapes; Webbing; Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd., Hamilton	Webbing
Kay Mfg. Co. Ltd., Toronto	Cut bindings and tapes
McDowell & Lincoln Ltd., Kitchener	Cut bindings and tapes
Narrow Fabric Weaving and Dyeing Ltd., Galt	Labels, tapes
Orchid Label Co., Toronto	Labels
Peterboro Elastic Co., Peterborough	Braids
Peters Braid Mfg. Co., Toronto	Braids
Schlegel Co. of Canada Ltd., Oakville	Cords, fringes and tassels; Narrow woven trimmings
Shannon, Wm. Co. Ltd., Toronto	Narrow woven bindings and tapes; Webbing; Braids; Cords, fringes and tassels; Narrow woven trimmings
Textile Mfg. Co. Ltd., Toronto	Shoe and corset laces; Braids; Cords fringes and tassels

SECTION II

LACE, NETS, NETTING, BOBINET AND EMBROIDERIES

A. Lace, Nets, Netting and Bobinet

Products

Lace, nets, netting and bobinet are classified under tariff items 528, 529, 529a, 538b, 538m, 538p and 545. All of these textile products are loose or openwork fabrics manufactured on a variety of machines by processes other than weaving. It is difficult to provide definitions which precisely separate some of these fabrics from other related textile products or, indeed, from one another. In some cases the distinctions turn on differences in technical processes; in others on the usage of the trade. As far as appearance and form are concerned, it is often difficult to distinguish a simple knitted lace from a patterned netting, or to distinguish knitted laces and netting from other knitted fabrics.

There follows a general description of the types of products now classified as lace, nets, netting and bobinet.

Lace - Products usually known in the trade as lace are so classified for tariff purposes, regardless of the method of construction. They include lace made by hand and by machine. The machines most commonly used in Canada are levers' lace machines and raschel and tricot knitting machines.

Netting - Open fabrics of uniform stitch which are not woven, and are known in the trade as netting, are normally classified as netting. These are produced by knitting, twisting or knotting. Fabrics with some decorative stitches may be classified as netting. Tulle is an important form of netting.

Nets - For purposes of the tariff, it would appear that nets are netting committed to a particular use. With the exception of hair nets, any net which is further processed than cut to size - for example, by attaching tapes or ribbons - is generally classified under one of the textile products items in the Customs Tariff. There is separate provision in the Customs Tariff for fish nets; they are not within the scope of this reference.

Bobinet - Bobinet is an open material of hexagonal mesh made on a bobinet machine by a process of twisting and knotting the yarns.

Developments in Lace Making

Originally all lace was hand-made. One variety, bobbin lace, was produced from a skein of thread by the use of bobbins, pins and a hand pillow or bolster. During the 19th century the levers' lace machine was developed to produce laces which are structurally the same as hand-made bobbin lace. This machine, somewhat modified, is still in use. A ten-yard levers' machine weighs up to 20 tons and costs about \$60,000.

By the 1930's, warp knitting machines had been developed to the point where they could be used to produce fabrics similar in appearance to many patterns of levers' lace. Only by very careful examination can many patterns of levers' lace be distinguished from knitted lace. Structurally, however, the knitted lace is different in that the yarns are looped rather than twisted and knotted.

Levers' lace and knitted lace compete with each other in many applications. Levers' lace, however, is the more costly. A leading manufacturer of both these types of lace stated:

"The labour involved in producing the levers fabric, the cost of the labour involved is much greater. And, too, the fabric itself is much superior."

A knitted fabric tends to run when a thread breaks; levers' lace does not. Levers' machines can produce much more complex patterns than knitting machines.

Producers

In Canada, two firms, The Nalpac Company of Montreal and Ametex Limited, which operates a plant at Drummondville, are primarily engaged in the production of levers' and knitted lace. Other firms sometimes produce small quantities of lace but not as their principal product. The Nalpac Company, which was incorporated in 1940, is the oldest and largest of the producers of lace; in 1958 it employed about 350 persons, of whom 38 p.c. were women.

It has been noted that the terms "nets" and "netting", as used in the Customs Tariff, embrace a variety of materials and end products. There is no "nets and netting industry" as such, and the number of firms which actually produce these products is not known, although netting can be made by any firm that operates tricot knitting machines. Nalpac is a substantial producer of knitted netting. Springdale Mills, Limited, the only other Canadian producer which made representations to the Tariff Board, operates a plant at Valleyfield. It produces knitted netting including nylon tulle.

The Market for Lace in Canada

The following table shows the substantial growth of Canadian shipments of lace during the period 1950-57:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Shipments of Lace</u> (\$000)
1950	591
1951	927
1952	1,381
1953	1,560
1954	1,540
1955	1,618
1956	2,136
1957	2,815

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In the statistics of imports, lace, netting, nets and bobinet are not separated from embroideries. It is known, however, that Austria and Switzerland ship sizeable quantities of embroideries to Canada but only small quantities of lace. Accordingly, in the table below, imports from Austria and Switzerland have been deducted from the statistics of total imports of lace, netting, nets, bobinet and embroideries. The resultant figures still include some embroideries; therefore, imports of lace, netting, nets and bobinet are smaller than the amounts shown in the table. How much smaller they are is not known.

Imports of Lace, Nets, Netting and Bobinet^(a)

<u>Year</u>	<u>'000 Lbs.</u>	<u>\$000</u>
1950	..	4,130
1951	754	5,064
1952	843	5,519
1953	851	5,325
1954	725	4,056
1955	676	3,364
1956	676	3,303
1957	608	3,055
1958	817	3,432
9 months		
1958	611	2,584
1959	654	2,435

(a) These figures are composed of the following:

Total imports under S.C. 3054.

Total imports less those from Austria and Switzerland under S.C. 3051, S.C. 3052 and S.C. 3501.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

If all the imports represented by the figures in the foregoing table were lace, then domestic manufacturers of lace would have supplied 48 p.c. of the Canadian market in 1957. In fact, since substantial quantities of products other than lace are included in these import figures, domestic producers probably supplied more than half of the Canadian market for lace in 1957. This represents impressive growth when it is recalled that there was no Canadian lace industry prior to 1940.

While imports still hold a large portion of the market, two factors other than the competitive strength of foreign sources are involved. First, Canadian lace capacity is still not sufficient to supply the total volume required by the market; the largest producer normally operates from 18 to 24 hours per day. Second, certain qualities of levers' lace are not produced in Canada. The Canadian industry normally produces qualities of levers' lace only up to 9½ points, although a representative of Nalpac asserted his company could produce lace equivalent in quality to 10½ points. The market in Canada for lace above 9½ points, however, is relatively small.

Knitted lace accounts for a very substantial proportion of the Canadian consumption of lace and the proportion has been increasing. In the lower price ranges, levers' lace is said to be 60 or 70 p.c. more expensive than comparable patterns of knitted lace, and most of the demand for lower priced laces is now being supplied by knitted lace. A Canadian producer said:

"... the lower price ranges of levers lace are fast disappearing. Rather I should say they are being used less and less extensively and knitted laces are being substituted."

In recent years there has been a rapid shift in the Canadian market from cotton lace to lace of man-made filaments, particularly nylon. Nalpac's output is now almost entirely of man-made filament; even its small production of so-called cotton lace contains nylon threads wherever great strength is required.

At the public hearing the United States was cited as the principal source of knitted lace imports; France was said to be the principal source of levers' lace; the United Kingdom, also, was mentioned as a source of lace.

Imports from Selected Countries of Lace,
Embroideries, Nets, Netting and Bobinet
(\$000)

Year	Lace etc. of Cotton ^(a)				Lace etc. n.o.p. ^(b)			
	U.K.	U.S.	France	Total	U.K.	U.S.	France	Total
1950	1,202	443	818	2,667	560	263	573	1,463
1951	795	725	992	2,645	619	749	973	2,419
1952	409	867	730	2,084	496	2,085	798	3,435
1953	235	1,096	558	1,944	347	2,181	798	3,381
1954	96	1,078	154	1,394	198	1,752	660	2,662
1955	89	771	129	1,220	166	1,377	547	2,144
1956	88	599	104	960	163	1,571	528	2,343
1957	67	521	98	756	204	1,524	487	2,299
1958	79	400	82	687	180	2,022	442	2,745
9 months								
1958	59	306	71	510	140	1,504	371	2,074
1959	51	230	58	437	235	1,379	267	1,998

(a) S.C. 3054, 3051 and 3052.

(b) S.C. 3501.

In the table above, the rapid replacement of cotton by man-made filaments between 1951 and 1958 is apparent. The shift from cotton obviously had an adverse effect on the French and the United Kingdom exporters. A representative of Nalpac indicated that Canadian producers are in a stronger position to compete with European lace of man-made fibres than with European lace of cotton.

The shifts from levers' lace to knitted lace in the less expensive ranges, and from cotton to man-made fibres, appear to have benefited the United States exporters more than others. The increase in imports from the United States also probably reflects the popularity in recent years of crinolines, which are imported as netting.

Problems of Canadian Producers

Nalpac based its case for a revision of the tariff treatment of laces, nets and netting on two points. They stated that the segregation of knitted lace from other knitted fabrics had given rise to "impossible administrative problems", and that there was no reason for admitting knitted lace at a rate of duty lower than that on other knitted products, nor for treating levers' lace less generously than woven or knitted fabrics. The summary of a spokesman for Nalpac is reported in part as follows:

"Our submission is based on two propositions: one, that the lace items and the net items ... cannot be fairly administered, and we say that in itself is ample justification for changing it. ... we go further and say that there is no ground to discriminate between the production of our knitting department in particular, and that of any other company. We say that we

take yarn, and from this yarn we produce fabric. This is precisely what other knitters do. And we say that we make fabrics which compete with the outlook (sic) of the loom. They are not only fabrics; they are used in the same field and, in many cases, for the same purpose. We say there is no argument of which we are aware ... which would justify delaying (sic) the production of our mills, that is to say, of our kind of fabrics upon any less generous basis than that which the Board has recommended that ought to apply for weavers and knitters generally." (Transcript of Evidence, October 1, 1959, pages 592-3).

In contending that there is an administrative difficulty in distinguishing between knitted lace, nets and netting on the one hand and other knitted fabrics on the other hand, a large number of exhibits were submitted to illustrate the similarity between the two types of products. Some of the knitted fabrics were very open, some less open, some highly ornamented, others less highly ornamented. Some of them, it was stated, would be classified by the Department of National Revenue as lace, others as knitted fabrics. With regard to some of these exhibits, a spokesman for Nalpac stated:

"... we do not argue ... that you cannot make lace on a knitting machine. But we do say that, once you attempt to classify knitted fabrics as lace, then no one can draw the line. No one can say the point at which a knitted fabric becomes a lace and ceases to be a knitted fabric for the purposes of Tariff Item No. 568."

"... I think you will all agree that this particular fabric, whether or not it is lace, is a matter about which there can be more than one opinion. That is all we say. We say there comes a point at which the most reasonable men acting in the best possible faith would disagree with one another as to whether the product is lace or not."

On the other hand, the spokesman for Nalpac said that there is a clear structural distinction between levers' lace and knitted lace. When questioned as to whether, in his opinion, a customs official would be able to distinguish between levers' and knitted lace, he said that the customs officials would have to acquire a certain amount of knowledge respecting the distinction. Another spokesman for Nalpac pointed out that, even if a dispute arose, it could always be ascertained whether or not a product had been produced on a levers' machine.

In the case of netting, representatives of Nalpac and of the Primary Textiles Institute stated that there is no clearly defined line of demarcation between knitted netting and knitted fabric. To a considerable extent, the distinction is based on the looseness of the fabric and the size of the interstices. Both Nalpac and the Primary Textiles Institute presented exhibits designed to illustrate the difficulty of distinguishing between netting and knitted fabrics. A spokesman for the Institute exhibited a sample of a fabric known as "power net" which is classified as netting by the Department of National Revenue. Power net is an elastic knitted fabric used in ladies' foundation garments. A spokesman for the Institute stated:

"When you stretch it out you can see that there is a mesh construction, which is quite apparent to the eye. When it retracts, I do not think it is apparent to the eye.... If anyone wishes to call that net, in the sense that the word has been used today, then I would be a little surprised."

There have been important changes in the administration of the tariff items covering lace in recent years. Prior to 1949, levers' lace and hand-made lace were the principal products classified as lace by the Department of National Revenue. Knitted lace was classified as knitted goods under tariff item 568. Since the Tariff Board declaration of May 11, 1949 on Appeal No. 160, products known in the trade as lace have been classified as lace, even though knitted. The result was a considerable reduction in the rate of duty on knitted lace. There have been no appeals to the Tariff Board from rulings of the Department since the above declaration was made.

A spokesman for the industry stated that the close resemblance between some knitted nets or netting and certain other knitted textiles also creates a problem. Here again, however, the Board has found no evidence of serious difficulty in administering the tariff items involved. In recent years only one appeal, No. 312, has been taken to the Board relating to the classification of netting. In this instance the Deputy Minister had classified nylon tulle as netting under tariff item 565, rather than as knitted goods under tariff item 568. In its declaration dated March 11, 1954 the Board dismissed the appeal.

At the hearing on laces and embroideries, Nalpac's submission was based principally on grounds of equitable treatment and administrative expedience. Spokesmen for Nalpac made it clear that it was not basing its case on grounds of financial need. One said:

"Our financial statements, which we have submitted, indicate that as regards efficiency we rate with the best in the textile fabrics industry." P. 6.

and another said:

"Now, Nalpac ... has made no submission on the basis of financial need.... We have not and we are quite frank about it; we cannot sustain it." P. 591.

The Board did obtain and examine the financial statements of the leading domestic producers of lace, nets and netting. Although the leading Canadian producer has been very successful, some other firms which have entered this field from time to time have not been as prosperous. Canadian producers do face handicaps in certain aspects of lace production although in other respects they enjoy substantial advantages.

The chief raw materials used are man-made filament yarns. The proportion of yarn costs to selling price of finished product, which varies according to type of pattern, usually lies between 35 p.c. and 60 p.c. Yarns usually constitute a larger percentage of

the cost of knitted lace and netting than of levers' lace. The most-favoured-nation rate on nylon yarn is $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., and it is a little higher on most rayon yarns. Because yarns make up from 35 p.c. to 60 p.c. of the Canadian selling price of the lace, the duties on the yarns may increase costs by amounts ranging from 6 p.c. to 11 p.c. of this selling price.

The selling prices of nylon yarns in France, the chief source of levers' lace, are not published. However, information received during the hearings on yarns of man-made fibres indicated that they were higher in France than in the United States.

Average wage rates in the textile industry in France were 44 cents per hour in 1957; in Canada in the same year, average hourly earnings in the textile industry were \$1.24 per hour. Wage rates in the United States, the chief source of imports of knitted lace and netting, are generally somewhat higher than in Canada.

The Nalpac Company emphasized the disadvantage of catering to the relatively small Canadian market. However, it would appear that this firm has shown great initiative in developing techniques to lessen this disadvantage.

In attacking this problem they have found it advantageous to undertake the production of knitted lace and netting as well as levers' lace, and to carry out much of the ancillary production and servicing.

They stated in their brief:

"It is worth noting that our competitors in the United States do not, to our knowledge, combine knitting and lace making operations. Knitted fabrics and levers lace are the products of two distinct industries. The size of the Canadian market, however, precludes the opportunity to specialize in this fashion. In order to obtain a respectable volume and adequately to serve the trade it is essential to provide a broader range than would be attempted by any United States manufacturer. Whilst we are fully aware of the economies of specialization, as we must compete with these specialists, it is our considered opinion that sales and manufacturing overheads are such that it would be impossible, in this market, profitably to operate in one or other of these various lines alone."

The Board was told that the greater size of the market for lace in the United States has enabled producers to specialize to a greater extent in that country than in Canada. For example, a system of contracting out was said to be prevalent in the United States under which the services of highly specialized firms are utilized. Some of these firms prepare yarns; others specialize in finishing. In contrast, Nalpac's operations include a number of integrated processes; it prepares its yarns, makes lace, cleans and dyes, within its own plant.

Faced with frequent pattern changes, representatives of Nalpac stated that they had been forced to abandon established change-over procedures used in other lace producing countries. They said:

"... in the traditional countries ... they have developed an attitude that they do not change patterns except perhaps once each season....

"Their employees are attuned to that sort of approach; and therefore it becomes a great burden or effort on their part to make a change. However, we are fortunate to have trained our staff to become attuned to the Canadian demand and the requirements for us to survive. In our case we find that we can make these changes relatively quickly. Necessity is the mother of invention. We have developed ways and means and techniques that only our people, perhaps, would undertake to do.

.....

"... it has been traditional not to put large groups of people on any operation. In other words, when they make a change-over, if that machine is on a two-shift basis, then these two men are required and expected to make that change, no matter how long it takes them to do so.

"Whereas, in our plant, we have trained our people from the outset that if we want to make a change we will use every available man who is not doing anything else; or, if he is working on another shift and if he wants to earn a few extra dollars, he comes to this particular shift and he helps on that operation."

In addition, by producing largely for stock, Nalpac secures longer runs and lower costs.

Proposals

The Nalpac Company proposed that the words lace, nets and netting be deleted from the Customs Tariff. It proposed the creation of a new tariff item to cover levers'lace, as follows:

Levers lace, coloured or not:

Most-Favoured-Nation

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| (a) wholly of cotton | 22½ p.c. |
| (b) n.o.p. | 35 p.c. |

Respecting the preferential rate, the Nalpac Company stated:

"We are unaware of any reason for the maintenance of a British Preferential rate on this item and unless good reasons to the contrary are advanced we suggest that the Preference be eliminated."

No proposal was made for the creation of a new item to cover knitted lace, nets and netting. Under Nalpac's proposal these products

would probably be classified under tariff item 568 as knitted goods at rates of 20 p.c. under the Preferential and 35 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff.

The tariff items under which lace, nets and netting are at present classified and the items under which they would be classified if the proposal by Nalpac were accepted are shown in the table at the end of this section.

Lace, nets and netting of cotton - The proposal by Nalpac would result in a preferential rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. on levers'lace and 20 p.c. on knitted lace, nets and netting. At present there is no distinction in the tariff between levers'lace and knitted lace, which now enter under three items at preferential rates of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 15 p.c. Imports under the Preferential Tariff amounted to less than \$100,000 in 1958.

The most-favoured-nation rates under the proposal would be $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. on levers'lace and 35 p.c. on knitted lace, nets and netting. Existing rates range from 10 p.c. to 20 p.c. plus 3 cents per pound. Imports of lace, nets and netting of cotton under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff are substantial.

Lace, nets and netting of flax or hemp - Both the British Preferential and the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs would carry higher rates of duty under the proposal. It is understood that there is little trade in lace made from these fibres.

Lace, nets and netting containing man-made fibres - The bulk of domestic production and most imports of lace, nets and netting contain man-made fibres. Under Nalpac's proposal the preferential rates of duty would be 35 p.c. for levers'lace and 20 p.c. for knitted lace, nets and netting; the rate applying to these products is at present $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The most-favoured-nation rates would be 35 p.c. for both levers' and knitted lace; the present rate is $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The Primary Textiles Institute did not submit written proposals regarding the tariff on lace, netting, nets and bobinet, but its spokesmen presented their views both at the hearing on hosiery and knit goods and at the hearing on lace, netting, nets and bobinet. Their principal submission was that, if the words lace, nets and netting were left in the tariff, they should not apply to knitted fabrics of any kind. They had no objection to Nalpac's proposal for the creation of a tariff item restricted to levers'lace. Regarding bobinet, they had no objection to leaving this word in the tariff as long as its meaning was restricted to knotted fabrics made on a bobinet machine.

Joint proposals were submitted on behalf of Canadian lace importers and French lace exporters. They opposed the proposals of Nalpac, and requested that the following two new tariff items be created:

All lace and embroideries, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories

<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>
---------------------------------	----------------------------------

5 p.c.

10 p.c.

All lace and embroideries, n.o.p.

7½ p.c.

12½ p.c.

At the hearing it was agreed that the brief in support of these proposals was factually inaccurate in places; therefore no summary of the representations is made in this report.

Lace, Nets, Nettings and Bobinet: Existing Rates of Duty and Those Proposed by Nalpac

Imports, 1958		Existing Tariff Items		Proposed Items		
B.P.	M.F.N.	No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Description
19	-	528	White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web	Free	12½ p.c.	No proposal
55	95(a)	529	... lace, nets, nettings ... n.o.p., ... wholly of cotton	15 p.c.	20 p.c. +3¢/lb.	Levers' lace, coloured or not: (a) wholly of cotton
18	934(c)	529a	Lace ..., wholly of cotton, not coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	568 (Knitted lace, nets, nettings, wholly of cotton) (b)
6	214(c)	538b	Lace ..., wholly of cotton, coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories	7½ p.c.	15 p.c.	
..	..	529	... bobinet, n.o.p., ... wholly of cotton	15 p.c.	20 p.c. +3¢/lb.	No proposal

Imports, 1958			Existing Tariff Items		Proposed Items		
B.P.	M.F.N.	No.	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Description	M.F.N.
<u>FLAX, HEMP OR FLAX, HEMP AND COTTON</u>							
..	..	545	Lace ..., wholly of flax or of hemp, or of flax, hemp and cotton, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing in their own factories	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	Levers' lace, coloured or not: (b) n.o.p.	35 p.c.
..	..	538m	... lace ..., nets, nettings, ... n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	568 (Knitted lace, nets, nettings of flax, hemp or flax, hemp and cotton) (b)	35 p.c.
180	2,626(d)	538m	... lace ..., nets, nettings, ... n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	Levers' lace, coloured or not: (b) n.o.p.	35 p.c.
..	..	538m	... bobinet, ... n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	568 (Knitted lace, nets, nettings containing man-made fibres) (b)	35 p.c.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

- (a) Including bobinet, n.o.p.
 (b) Nalpac disclaimed any interest in the tariff treatment of hand-made lace. Laces other than levers' and knitted lace, and nets and nettings other than bobinet and knitted, would probably be classified under various items corresponding to their fibre content.
 (c) Including embroideries.
 (d) Including lace, nets, nettings, embroideries and bobinet containing man-made fibres or flax.

B. Embroideries

Embroidery was defined by the Schiffli Embroidery Manufacturers Association as "an ornamental addition superimposed by needle-work processes upon a previously completed fabric or article".

Embroidery work is usually applied to lengths of broadwoven fabrics. When embroidered, the fabric may be shipped in its full width for use in the manufacture of such products as ladies' or children's garments. Embroidered fabrics may also be cut and sold as edgings, bands, crests, emblems⁽¹⁾ or in other forms. Guipure lace is produced by embroidering on a background fabric which is subsequently dissolved.

A large part of commercial embroidery is made on Schiffli embroidery machines and the product is commonly known as Schiffli embroidery.

The Schiffli embroidery producers described Schiffli machines as follows:

"These are machines having a large number of needles and shuttles, the number varying with the length of the machine. For example, there are 684 needles and shuttles in the 10 yard Schiffli machine and 1,026 needles and shuttles in the 15 yard Schiffli machine."

The needles and shuttles are arranged in two banks. Thus, a ten-yard machine can embroider two pieces of cloth ten yards long at the same time. The operation of a Schiffli machine was described in the following terms at the hearings:

"The needles penetrate the fabric on which the embroidery is being done, while a shuttle at the back of the fabric ties the loop of thread from each needle directly into the cloth."

In addition to Schiffli embroidery, significant quantities of embroidery are produced in plants equipped with single-head, one-needle sewing machines.

The Embroidery Industry in Canada

There are nine companies engaged in the production of Schiffli embroidery in Canada. A spokesman for the producers estimated that these firms have approximately 50 Schiffli machines equipped with 32,832 needles. In addition, it was said that there are fifty or more firms which operate in total approximately 2,000 single-head machines.

(1) Some crests and emblems are classified as regalia and badges under tariff item 578, which is not under review. This applies, for example, to many crests and emblems for military use and to those bearing the names of particular organizations.

In 1957, there were 150 firms, employing 1,584 persons, engaged primarily in embroidering, pleating or hemstitching. Approximately half of the value of output of these firms consisted of embroideries.

The Market for Embroidery

The following table shows domestic shipments of embroideries, crests and badges for selected years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Embroideries</u> ^(a)	<u>Crests and Badges</u> ^(b)	<u>Total</u>
	\$000	\$000	\$000
1950	3,034	247	3,281
1953	4,499	759	5,258
1954	4,771	778	5,549
1955	5,134	760	5,894
1956	4,478	861	5,339
1957	4,388	996	5,384

(a) Produced by all industries.

(b) Embroidery, Pleating and Hemstitching Industry only.

While a significant part of the output of embroiderers is on fabrics which they purchase, a large part is "custom work" done on fabrics owned by their customers. The statistics of the value of embroidery shipments include the total value of the articles shipped when the background fabric is owned by the embroiderer. On the other hand, when the fabric is owned by the embroiderer's customer, the statistics record only the value of the embroidery work; they do not include the value of the background fabric. Industry representatives indicated that since 1955 custom work had accounted for an increasing proportion of their total output. This circumstance may have contributed to the decline in the reported value of shipments in 1956 and 1957. A domestic producer made the following comments on trends in the market for embroidery:

"The fluctuation of our trade is dependent, of course, upon style. If the style calls for more embroidery, we would be busier. If the style calls for a more expensive type of embroidery, that would require more time on our machines to produce, and it would be a bigger embroidery season. But, basically, there was to my knowledge, and I recall this, a slight dip in 1957; but prior to that there was not too much of a falling of the market.... That is my own opinion, and only taking the operation of my own firm, alone".

In Canada most embroidery is done on fabrics of man-made fibres, especially nylon sheers. The following figures of fabrics purchased by three large embroidery plants in 1958 were given in evidence to indicate the relative importance of synthetic fabrics.

	<u>Yards</u>	<u>\$</u>
Cotton fabrics purchased	226,824	51,906
Synthetic fabrics purchased	615,734	291,151

In official statistics, imports of embroideries are not separated from imports of lace, nets, netting and bobinet. It is known, however, that Austria and Switzerland export relatively large quantities of embroideries to Canada, and that they do not export much lace, nets, netting or bobinet. Imports of all these products from Austria and Switzerland, shown in the table below, indicate that these two countries export considerable volumes of cotton embroideries to Canada but only small quantities of embroideries of other fibres.

Imports of Embroideries, Lace, Nets, Netting
and Bobinet from Austria and Switzerland(a)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cotton(b)</u>		<u>Other(c)</u>	
	<u>'000 lbs.</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>'000 lbs.</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
1950	..	520	..	31
1951	100	752	4	44
1952	76	443	11	41
1953	214	960	6	57
1954	190	791	4	44
1955	183	746	5	37
1956	235	815	9	52
1957	177	681	4	50
1958	176	703	6	61

(a) Believed to consist largely of embroideries.

(b) S.C. 3051; 3052 and 3053.

(c) S.C. 3501.

Imports of comparable cotton products from countries other than Austria and Switzerland, were valued at \$589,000(1) in 1958 and are known to include significant quantities of cotton lace, nets and netting. Accordingly, it is clear that Austria and Switzerland supply a large portion of the cotton embroideries imported into Canada. While imports from these two countries have fluctuated fairly widely from year to year, no trend can be discerned in recent years.

The United States is believed to be the principal foreign source of embroideries of man-made fibres. Imports from the United States of embroideries, lace, nets, netting and bobinet of man-made fibres were valued at \$2,022,000 in 1958. How much of these imports consisted of embroideries is not known; however, from the evidence given at the public hearing it would appear that a substantial proportion of the total consisted of knitted lace and netting. The United Kingdom is probably the chief source of imports of linen embroideries; these are thought to be small.

It is clear from the statistics that in 1958 the Canadian producers supplied more than half of the total Canadian market for embroideries in terms of value. The evidence at the hearing was to the same effect.

Very little evidence was presented on the trend of imports over the past few years. Neither the financial statements of the

(1) S.C. 3051; 3052 and 3053.

producers that were examined by the Board nor the production statistics suggest that any very great increase occurred in import competition.

It would appear that imports of embroideries from Austria and Switzerland compete mainly with those types of embroideries which are sold from stock. Although Canadian embroiderers do sell from stock, a substantial part of their business is custom work for garment manufacturers. One of the larger domestic embroiderers described some of his operations in the following terms:

"As a matter of fact, our customers usually work with us in this way, that we manufacture samples, small quantities which they can make up into samples, sample garments, and send on the road through their normal processes.

As the sale of these garments indicates the amount that our customer will cut, for his own processes, he orders these materials and sends it to us or asks us to manufacture it from our merchandise, and supply to him for a certain amount.

It may be that we will get over the season 10,000 yards of a certain pattern, but it is not usual for us to get the 10,000 yards at the beginning of the season. We will normally get, perhaps, five orders of 2,000 yards each, or ten orders of 1,000 yards each. But it usually works out that we do not have an opportunity to tie one order into another, because of delivery factors."

The domestic producers stated that more than half of their production consisted of custom work. On the other hand, a large importer of Swiss and Austrian embroideries said that only about 10 p.c. of his sales was custom made embroideries. This importer also stated that it takes from four weeks to four months to obtain deliveries from Europe. These statements lead the Board to believe that importers of embroideries from Austria and Switzerland are at a serious disadvantage in attempting to compete for custom business. However, they can and do compete on stock items of cotton. Evidence at the hearing suggests that embroiderers in the United States are in a position to compete for custom business in Canada, as well as for business in embroideries sold from stock.

Problems of Canadian Producers

The Schiffli Embroidery Manufacturers Association of Canada complained that the duties levied on their raw materials largely offset the duty on their finished embroidery. Moreover, they contended that they suffered certain cost disadvantages in comparison with producers in other countries and hence needed increased protection.

In the making of cotton embroidery the raw materials consist principally of cotton yarns and cotton fabrics; according to cost figures submitted by domestic producers of yarns and fabrics these account for a substantial proportion of the manufacturing costs.

On the cotton yarns, the preferential rate is 15 p.c. and the most-favoured-nation rate is 20 p.c. The cotton fabrics are dutiable at 17½ p.c. under the Preferential Tariff and at 22½ p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Most of the imported cotton embroidery enters under tariff item 529a at 10 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff; smaller amounts enter, from most favoured nations, under item 529 at 20 p.c. plus 3 cents per pound and under item 538b at 15 p.c.

It appears that the duty that would be payable on the cotton yarns and fabric would be, in many cases, more than the duty payable on the finished embroidery under tariff item 529a but would be less than the duty payable on the finished embroidery that enters under tariff item 529.

As to embroidery of man-made fibres, the most-favoured-nation rates vary on the yarns from 22½ p.c. to approximately 30 p.c. and on the fabrics something over 30 p.c. to more than 40 p.c. The finished embroidery is dutiable at 22½ p.c.

Two examples were given during the public hearing to compare the protection accorded to embroideries of man-made fibres with the duties payable on the raw materials. They were presented, not as typical cases, but rather as extremes within which most production falls. In both examples the background fabric was a nylon sheer 50 inches in width weighing 1.28 ounces per linear yard.

The first one dealt with an embroidery which sold for about 90 cents per yard in Canada. The fabric in this embroidery cost 55 cents. In the United States, a similar type of embroidery was said to sell for about 61 cents per yard and the fabric was said to cost 37.44 cents.

The duty payable on the fabric from the United States would amount to 12.8 cents while the duty on the embroidery would be about 13.7 cents per yard. In this case, the net protection enjoyed by the Canadian embroiderer is very small.

In the second example, the same type of nylon sheer fabric is used to produce embroidered bands one inch wide. A yard of fabric, after having been embroidered and cut into one-inch bands would sell for about \$5.00 in Canada. It was stated that a similar product in the United States would sell for about \$3.75. The cost of the fabric used would be the same as in the example above. In this case, the duty on the embroidered product would be about 84 cents per yard while the duty on the fabric would be 12.8 cents.

In making these calculations, the domestic producers did not take into account the duties on yarns. The Board, however, obtained cost figures, including yarn costs, for certain other embroideries. From this information, and taking into account the duties on the yarn, it would appear that the net protection enjoyed by the embroiderers varies greatly from one type of product to another. In general, the protection as a percentage of value added is less for products having

relatively little embroidery work than for products having more intricate patterns. In other words, protection tends to vary inversely as the proportion of raw material costs to total costs.

In addition to the higher cost of materials, Canadian producers stated that they faced other handicaps in manufacturing embroideries. Wage rates are higher in their mills than in those of their competitors in Europe. An importer submitted evidence which suggested that wage rates paid to embroidery workers in Switzerland are about half of those paid to similar workers in Canada. On the other hand, wage rates in the embroidery industry are higher in the United States than in Canada. The Canadian manufacturers asserted that production runs are shorter in Canada than in the United States and this is an additional handicap. While certain of the domestic manufacturers submitted figures to the Board in respect of yarn and pattern changes, they were not in a position to give sufficient information to make possible a comparison of their position in this respect with that of mills abroad.

In summary, European suppliers for many years have been able to sell stock patterns of cotton embroideries in the Canadian market; imports of embroideries of man-made fibres are thought to come mainly from the United States. While the total value of imports is not known precisely, it seems that they hold less than half the Canadian market for embroideries of all types. No evidence was presented to indicate that import competition has become more intense in recent years, and one leading producer stated that fluctuations in domestic shipments from year to year usually reflect changes in styles. The financial statements of three of the leading producers of embroideries, whose combined production is in excess of one-third of the total value of output for the industry, show that their operations have been reasonably profitable.

Proposals

The Schiffli Embroidery Manufacturers Association made the following request in its brief:

"... we respectfully request the Tariff Board to recommend on embroidered fabrics relative to the fabrics on which embroidery is done, a duty differential which will be equivalent, for the embroidery process, to the duty differential recommended on such fabric relative to the yarns from which such fabrics are made."

At the public hearing, the spokesman for the Association said:

"Thus, with respect to cotton embroidery, we suggest that our request for higher duty than the duty on the background fabric would be met most simply by striking out any provision for cotton embroidery, thereby leaving it provided for only as 'manufactures of cotton'."

On embroideries of man-made fibres, the spokesman for the Association requested that the rates proposed by Nalpac for levers lace be applied, that is, 35 p.c. under both the Most-Favoured-Nation and British Preferential Tariffs. While discussing this request, he said:

"Although this rate is somewhat less than what we have described as 'somewhat higher than the ad valorem equivalent' of the duty on embroidery background fabrics of man-made fibres or filaments, we endorse the proposal of the lace manufacturer for at least two reasons:

- (1) Embroidery of man-made fibres or filaments must be specially provided for in order to keep them from falling under 'manufactures of man-made fibres or filaments' the recommended rates of which are not appropriate to embroidery done on fabrics bearing the recommended rates on fabrics of man-made fibres or filaments; and
- (2) The Board would probably not look with favour upon establishing separate provisions for Levers Lace and for embroideries with rates slightly higher on the latter than on the former."

As far as the Board can ascertain, the proposals of the Association would result in embroideries being dutiable as shown on the right-hand side of the table below. The tariff items under which embroideries are now classified are shown on the left-hand side of the table. It appears that if the proposals were accepted, the rates of duty on most embroideries would be increased appreciably.

Existing Tariff TreatmentProposed Tariff Treatment

<u>Description</u>	<u>Rates</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Rates</u>	
	B.P.	M.F.N.		B.P.	M.F.N.
529 Embroideries, ... n.o.p., wholly of cotton	15 p.c.	20 p.c. +3¢/lb.	523a Clothing, wearing apparel and other articles, made from woven fabrics wholly of cotton; all tex- tile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the component fibre of which is wholly cotton, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
529a ... embroideries, wholly of cotton, not coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.			
538b ... embroideries, wholly of cotton, coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories	7½ p.c.	15 p.c.			
545 ... embroideries, wholly of flax, or of hemp, or of flax, hemp and cotton, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing in their own factories	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.		Free	45 p.c. ^(a) +6¢ lb.
538m Embroideries ..., whether containing tinsel or not, ... n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.		35 p.c.	35 p.c.

(a) This rate would result from the application to linen of the formula set forth in the submission of the Schiffli Association, although this formula was never specifically applied by the Association to embroideries of flax or hemp.

The Primary Textiles Institute expressed no interest in embroideries as such. They were concerned, however, that embroideries, if specifically mentioned in the Tariff, should not bear rates lower than the fabrics on which the embroidery was done. They feared that this situation would continue to invite circumvention of the fabric duties. They indicated that any of the following three alternatives would be satisfactory to them:

- (a) That the rates on embroideries be made at least as high as the rates on the fabrics used; or
- (b) That the word "embroideries" be deleted from the Customs Tariff; or
- (c) That some additional safeguard be provided against the abuse of the embroideries tariff items.

Summary and Conclusions

relating to lace, nets, netting,
bobinet and embroideries

Canadian manufacturers of lace produce knitted lace, levers' lace and some netting. In addition, some companies primarily engaged in producing other knitted fabrics manufacture knitted netting and, at times, knitted lace. Embroideries, on the other hand, are produced principally, though not wholly, by firms in the Embroidery, Pleating and Hemstitching Industries; an important group are the producers of Schiffli embroideries.

Although lace and embroideries are produced in different branches of industry, they are not always reported separately in the official statistics. Accordingly, it is not always possible to speak of them separately. Moreover, since the statistics of Canadian shipments of embroideries contain only a portion of the value of the fabrics used in making them while the imports include the whole of the value of such fabrics, no exact computation of the ratio of imports to domestic production is possible.

In spite of these limitations it can be safely concluded that Canadian production of these products has been increasing while imports have been diminishing. The reported value of Canadian shipments of lace and embroideries, taken together, increased in every year but one between 1943 and 1957, the last year for which statistics are available; between 1950, for example, and 1957 it increased by some 50 per cent from \$3,626,000 to \$7,203,000. Shipments of lace have increased consistently and rapidly from \$591,000 in 1950 to \$2,815,000 in 1957; shipments of embroideries less consistently and less rapidly from \$3,043,000 in 1950 to \$4,388,000 in 1957.

Meanwhile the value of the imports of lace, embroideries, nets, netting and bobinet under the more important tariff items after rising from \$4,795,000 in 1950 to \$6,486,000 in 1953, fell to \$3,852,000 in 1957; in 1958 it amounted to \$4,267,000.

From the changing composition of these imports it is apparent that, in this field, products wholly of cotton, which bear a lower rate of duty were being replaced by products containing man-made fibres which bear a higher rate. In 1950 some 69 per cent by value were wholly of cotton — in 1958, only 34 per cent.

The increase in domestic shipments suggests that on the whole the Canadian manufacturers of these products have been financially successful. The financial statements of the embroidery firms that the Board has received and examined tend to confirm this presumption, and the largest domestic producer of laces admitted that he could advance no argument on the ground of financial need in support of his request for higher rates of duty.

Such proposals for increased rates of duty as were received by the Board were based, principally, on suggestions for facilitating the administration of the Customs Tariff, on claims for rates of duty as high as those enjoyed by certain other branches of the textile industry, or on the existence of anomalies in the tariff structure.

The administrative difficulties suggested to the Board had to do principally with the problem of distinguishing between those knitted fabrics that are commonly known as lace or netting and those that are not. The proposal that the need for such decisions be removed by excluding knitted lace and netting from the lace items would have the effect of increasing the rates of duty on those products very substantially indeed; this the Board is not prepared to recommend in the circumstances of the industries involved. It may be noted in this connection that the Department of National Revenue reports that it has had little difficulty in administering the provisions with respect to "lace" since it began to construe this word broadly following the declaration of the Board on appeal number 160.

One change recommended by the Board would simplify the work of administration in some slight degree at least. In recommended item II the words "nets" and "nettings", which now appear in existing tariff items 529 and 538m, are replaced by "netting". This term will include the net fabrics now admissible under these items but will clearly exclude the small volume of finished products manufactured from netting that now enters as "nets". As a result the Department of National Revenue will be relieved of the duty of deciding which finished manufactures of netting are admissible as nets and which are not.

While the equalization of rates of duty may simplify administration, it may not be desirable as between industries which are in different circumstances; in itself, it is not a dominant objective of tariff revision.

Of the anomalies mentioned, those that are most apparent relate to certain of the rates carried by the end-use cotton items; these the Board's proposals will correct at least in part.

From a consideration of the evidence submitted to the Board and collected by its staff, it appears that over the years, under existing rates of duty, shipments of lace and embroideries by domestic producers have been increasing, imports have been decreasing and, on the whole, the operations of the companies that produce these products have been remunerative.

The Board has no wish to encourage these producers to increase their costs by extending the range of their products to include those types and varieties of lace, netting or embroideries for which the Canadian market is very small. Accordingly it is recommending rates of duty which will not substantially increase or decrease the degree of protection now accorded these manufacturers considered together.

In the section on Narrow Fabrics, the Board has recommended that existing item 538p, under which certain lace and embroideries now enter, be continued without significant change as recommended item IV of that section; in this section, two items are recommended to provide for the lace, nets, nettings, bobinet and embroideries that now enter under the six existing items 528, 529, 529a, 538b, 538m and 545.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE

That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be amended by striking out tariff items 528, 529, 529a, 538b, 538m in so far as it relates to embroideries, lace, nets, nettings and bobinet, and 545, and the enumerations of goods and the rates of duty set opposite each of these items, and by inserting therein the following items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty:

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web	Free	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.
II	Lace and netting, other than woven, bobinet, embroideries, n.o.p.:			
	(a) Wholly of vegetable fibres	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(b) Wholly or in part of other textile fibres or filaments	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.

The Board has not attached statutory numbers to the items in this schedule. They are numbered only for ease of identification in this report.

Notes on Recommended Items

relating to lace, netting and embroideries

Recommended Item I

I White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web

Free 12½ p.c. 25 p.c.

This item reproduces existing item 528 without change in wording or rates of duty. Imports have been decreasing; in 1958 they amounted to \$19,000, all from the United Kingdom. The Board received no specific proposal to change this item.

Recommended Item II

II Lace and netting, other than woven, bobinet, embroideries, n.o.p.:

(a) Wholly of vegetable fibres

10 p.c. 12½ p.c. 25 p.c.

(b) Wholly or in part of other textile fibres or filaments

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 35 p.c.

This recommended item includes all the lace, embroideries, netting and bobinet that now enter under tariff items 529, 529a, 538b, 538m and 545.

The small amount of articles manufactured from netting that were formerly admitted as nets are excluded; they would become dutiable as textile manufactures under various items in accordance with their fibre content.

The phrase "other than woven" has been inserted in order to describe the existing administrative practice more explicitly. The phrase "lace and netting other than woven" would include all non-woven fabrics commonly known as lace or as netting: for example, knitted lace and knitted netting.

Part (a) of recommended item II includes the lace, embroideries, netting and bobinet, wholly of cotton, that now enter under three existing items at the rates indicated below:

Existing Tariff ItemExisting Rates of Duty

529		15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
	and, per pound		3 cts.	4 cts.
529a		7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
538b		7½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
	and, per pound			4 cts.

It includes also the uncoloured lace and embroideries of flax, hemp or mixed vegetable fibres now dutiable under item 545 at B.P. and M.F.N. rates of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. when imported for the manufacture of clothing, as well as any lace, embroideries, netting and bobinet wholly of vegetable fibre that may now enter under existing item 538m at $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. B.P. and $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. M.F.N. The rates recommended are lower than the highest rates now applicable to these products but higher than most of the rates carried by the end-use items under which the larger part of the imports now enter. While no exact numerical estimate is possible, it appears that if applied to the imports in 1958 the rates recommended would have yielded a sum not significantly different from the amount actually collected in that year on the items included in recommended item II(a).

Part (b) of recommended item II provides, without change in rates, for the imports of lace, embroideries, netting and bobinet now classified under existing item 538m, except those products wholly of vegetable fibres but not wholly of cotton; the latter are included in recommended item II(a).

In lace-making the principal raw material is yarn. Certain fine yarns, wholly of cotton, are admitted free of duty under existing item 521(4) when imported for the manufacture of levers¹ lace; the rates recommended in item II(a), however, are lower than those on other finished cotton yarns.

It was not represented to the Board that lace wholly of vegetable fibre was an important item of production in Canada, and such imports of cotton lace as are separately reported have been declining.

The embroidery industry uses both fabrics and yarns as raw materials and substantial amounts of the embroideries produced in Canada are wholly of cotton. The existing rates on imports of cotton embroideries, especially those under tariff item 529a, are considerably lower than the rates on cotton fabrics and yarns; indeed, the amount payable as duty on the yarn and fabric required to make a yard of some cotton embroideries exceeds the duty payable on a yard of the finished product. The rates in recommended item II(a) are higher than the rates under existing item 529a and should remove most of such anomalies. However, the recommended rates are not as high as the rates on cotton fabrics and on finished cotton yarns, although they are higher than the rates on cotton yarns for use in the manufacture of embroidery cottons.

The existing rates on the lace, embroideries, netting and bobinet that contain man-made fibre are lower than or approximately equal to the rates on yarns of man-made fibres, and they are lower than the rates on man-made fabrics. However, in many laces and embroideries, yarns or fabrics wholly of vegetable fibres are combined with yarns or fabrics that contain man-made fibres.

The Canadian lace industry has been able to expand rapidly and has been quite profitable; the embroidery industry has grown somewhat less rapidly but appears, on the whole, to be reasonably prosperous.

No change is recommended in the rates applicable to the products included in recommended item II(b).

Notes on Existing Items

relating to lace, netting and embroideries

Existing Item 528

528 White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web

Free	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.
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Imports under this item in 1958 amounted to 64,000 pounds valued at \$19,000, all from the United Kingdom. It is reproduced as recommended item I without change in rates or wording.

Existing Item 529

529 Embroideries, lace, nets, nettings, bobinet, n.o.p., fringes and tassels, wholly of cotton

	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
and, per pound		3 cts.	4 cts.

In item 529, the most-favoured-nation rate of 20 p.c. plus 3 cents per pound amounted to slightly less than 21 per cent of the value of the embroideries, and to slightly more than 21 per cent of the value of the lace, nets, nettings and bobinet imported under this item in 1958.

If the Board's recommendations are adopted, the lace, embroideries, netting and bobinet that now enter under this item will be dutiable under recommended item II(a) at preferential and most-favoured-nation rates of 10 p.c. and 12½ p.c. respectively; whatever small quantity of articles manufactured from netting is now included in item 529, as well as the fringes and tassels, will enter as manufactures of cotton at 25 p.c. ad valorem under both Tariffs.

The proposed reduction in rates of duty on the principal products that enter under this item results from a recommendation to combine under sub-item II(a) products which are now dutiable under several tariff items at different rates.

Imports of embroideries, lace, nets, nettings and bobinet under item 529 amounted to 67,000 pounds valued at \$239,000 in 1957 and to 74,000 pounds valued at \$270,000 in 1958.

Imports of embroideries under this item declined from their highest value of \$227,000 in 1951 to \$99,000 in 1956. In 1958 they amounted to 22,000 pounds valued at \$120,000. Almost one-half of these embroideries came from Switzerland and somewhat less than one-third from the United States; imports from the United Kingdom were small.

Imports of lace, nets, nettings and bobinet under item 529 have declined in value and volume in almost every year since 1947. In 1951 they amounted to 96,000 pounds valued at \$393,000, and in 1958 to 52,000 pounds valued at \$150,000. In 1958 more than one-third came from the United Kingdom and somewhat less than one-third from the United States.

Existing Item 529a

529a Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, not coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories

$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 10 p.c. 20 p.c.

The products which enter under this item comprise the greater part of the cotton lace and embroideries imported for use in the manufacture of clothing. They would become dutiable under recommended item II(a) at preferential and most-favoured-nation rates of 10 p.c. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. respectively, an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under each Tariff.

Imports under item 529a amounted in 1957 to 279,000 pounds valued at \$1,106,000 and in 1958 to 252,000 pounds valued at \$952,000. They came principally from Austria, the United States and Switzerland in that order. They have declined in value in every year since 1953, when they reached \$2,413,000.

Existing Item 538b

538b Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories

$7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 15 p.c. 30 p.c.
and, per pound 4 cts.

Products now imported under this item would be dutiable under recommended item II(a) at rates of 10 p.c., $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 25 p.c. Accordingly, the preferential rate would be increased, and the most-favoured-nation rate decreased, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The decrease of 5 p.c. in the preferential margin results from the consolidation of several tariff items; it would be balanced, at least in part, by the increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the margin on the products now dutiable under tariff item 545 which results from the same consolidation of items.

Imports under this item declined from 101,000 pounds valued at \$640,000 in 1950 to 15,000 pounds valued at \$95,000 in 1955. In 1958 they amounted to 50,000 pounds valued at \$220,000, more than half from the United States.

Existing Item 538m

538m Embroideries, lace, ... whether containing tinsel or not, nets, nettings and bobinet, n.o.p.

17½ p.c. 22½ p.c. 35 p.c.

Of the embroideries, lace, nets, nettings and bobinet imported into Canada more than half is classified under this item. These imports are thought, principally, to be composed wholly or in part of man-made fibres, but they include as well products that contain silk or wool, and some that are composed wholly of vegetable fibre though not wholly of cotton.

Under the Board's recommendations, unless wholly of vegetable fibres, the embroideries, lace, netting and bobinet would be dutiable, without change in rates, under recommended item II(b); if wholly of vegetable fibres, they would be dutiable under recommended item II(a) at 10 p.c. and 12½ p.c. The small volume of finished products manufactured from netting that now enters under this item as nets would become dutiable under one or the other of the various items relating to textile manufactures in accordance with their fibre components.

Imports under this item of the products here considered were larger in 1953 and 1958 than in other recent years when measured in pounds; in dollars, they were largest in 1952 when imports of 488,000 pounds were valued at \$3,476,000. In 1957 they amounted to 429,000 pounds valued at \$2,342,000, in 1958 to 636,000 pounds valued at \$2,806,000. In 1958 more than 70 per cent by value and 80 per cent by weight came from the United States. Imports from France were valued at \$442,000 and from the United Kingdom at \$180,000; some 33,000 pounds valued at \$46,000 were imported from Japan.

Existing Item 538p

538p ... laces, embroideries, emblems and medallions, for use in the manufacture of church vestments

10 p.c. 10 p.c. 20 p.c.

In the section on Narrow Fabrics the Board has recommended that this item be continued without significant change as recommended item IV of that section.

Existing Item 545

545 Lace and embroideries, wholly of flax, or of hemp, or of flax, hemp and cotton, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing in their own factories

12½ p.c. 12½ p.c. 20 p.c.

Products now dutiable under this item would be classified under recommended item II(a) which carries rates of 10 p.c., 12½ p.c. and 25 p.c., respectively, under the three Tariffs. The adoption of the Board's recommendation, accordingly, would leave the most-favoured-nation rate unchanged but would reduce the preferential rate by 2½ p.c. This change in the rate and in the margin of preference is incidental to the recommended consolidation of several existing tariff items.

The Board received no request that the item be retained, but the Silk and Rayon Users' Association (Incorporated) of the United Kingdom expressed interest in the embroideries classified under this item and asked that nothing be done to discourage British exports to Canada.

Lace, Nets, Netting, Bobinet and Embroideries

APPENDIX I

Imports

Note: Because imports of Lace, Nets, Netting, Bobinet and Embroideries are often combined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is not possible to provide separate statistics for these products.

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero
 - .. Indicates that figures are not available
 - * Indicates a reported figure which dissapears on rounding
 - (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table
 - (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text
- s.c. Denotes an import statistical class

Table 1

Imports: White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web, s.c. 3055

Tariff Item 528

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 yds.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/yd.
<u>Total (All from United Kingdom)</u>			
1935	139	20	0.14
1936	112	18	0.16
1937	81	15	0.18
1938	59	11	0.19
1939	108	19	0.17
1947	*	*	0.82
1948	91	61	0.68
1949	130	80	0.62
1950	105	51	0.48
1951	119	68	0.57
1952	83	55	0.66
1953	203	81	0.40
1954	217	87	0.40
1955	167	65	0.39
1956	79	29	0.37
1957	82	23	0.28
1958	64	19	0.29
9 months			
1958	41	12	0.29
1959	49	14	0.29

Table 2

Imports: Embroideries, cotton, n.o.p., s.c. 3053

Tariff Item 529

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	5	14	2.98	..	28.5	28.5
1936	9	17	1.85	..	28.5	28.5
1937	8	16	2.03	..	27.0	27.0
1938	9	17	1.90	..	28.5	28.5
1939	23	26	1.09	8	31.3	31.3
1947	30	273	9.21	73	26.6	27.8
1948	10	65	6.45	13	20.5	20.5
1949	28	181	6.41	35	19.5	19.5
1950	33	211	6.33	42	20.0	20.0
1951	34	227	6.73	45	19.9	19.9
1952	24	153	6.28	30	20.0	20.0
1953	28	152	5.34	30	20.1	20.1
1954	37	181	4.96	36	20.0	20.0
1955	28	135	4.89	28	20.4	20.4
1956	18	99	5.42	20	19.9	19.9
1957	25	117	4.69	23	20.0	20.0
1958	22	120	5.50	24	20.2	20.2
9 months						
1958	14	85	6.07	..	..	..
1959	16	85	5.31	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	*	1	2.76	..	21.1	21.1
1936	2	2	0.98	..	20.0	20.0
1937	2	3	1.62	..	18.5	18.5
1938	1	2	1.39	..	18.1	18.1
1939	*	1	1.73	*	19.1	19.1
1947	1	12	8.45	-	-	-
1948	1	7	5.62	1	14.8	15.0
1949	5	25	4.58	4	15.5	15.5
1950	2	9	3.94	1	15.0	15.0
1951	5	15	3.00	2	15.0	15.0
1952	4	10	2.95	2	15.0	15.0
1953	2	7	3.19	1	15.0	15.0
1954	5	13	2.40	2	15.0	15.0
1955	1	3	2.84	*	15.0	15.0
1956	4	10	2.67	1	15.0	15.0
1957	6	11	1.91	2	15.0	15.0
1958	2	5	2.53	1	15.0	15.0

Table 2
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	1	3	2.30	..	30.8	30.8
1936	3	4	1.54	..	29.6	29.6
1937	4	7	1.83	..	29.5	29.5
1938	2	4	2.09	..	29.4	29.4
1939	5	7	1.54	2	29.8	29.8
1947	15	84	5.68	24	28.0	28.0
1948	5	28	5.44	6	21.7	21.7
1949	8	37	4.71	8	20.7	20.7
1950	9	32	3.70	7	20.8	20.8
1951	9	45	5.32	9	20.6	20.6
1952	5	28	5.57	6	20.5	20.5
1953	6	31	5.03	6	20.6	20.6
1954	10	34	3.37	7	20.9	20.9
1955	5	21	4.24	4	20.7	20.7
1956	4	19	4.48	4	20.7	20.7
1957	6	27	4.75	6	20.6	20.6
1958	9	35	3.96	7	20.8	20.8
<u>4. Switzerland</u>						
1935	3	8	3.22	..	28.6	28.6
1936	2	6	3.49	..	28.7	28.7
1937	1	4	2.81	..	28.7	28.7
1938	2	7	2.95	..	28.7	28.7
1939	2	7	2.81	2	28.8	28.8
1947	13	170	13.57	47	27.8	27.8
1948	2	20	8.36	4	20.8	20.8
1949	8	67	8.30	14	20.4	20.4
1950	14	117	8.14	24	20.4	20.4
1951	12	110	9.46	22	20.3	20.3
1952	9	80	8.56	16	20.4	20.4
1953	12	67	5.83	14	20.5	20.5
1954	11	85	7.86	17	20.4	20.4
1955	9	60	6.78	12	20.4	20.4
1956	5	42	9.31	9	20.3	20.3
1957	8	56	7.38	12	20.4	20.4
1958	7	56	8.65	11	20.3	20.3

Table 3

Imports: Lace, bobinet, nets and netting, n.o.p., cotton, s.c. 3054

Tariff Item 529

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	433	562	1.30	..	16.6	16.6
1936	437	494	1.13	..	17.7	17.7
1937	387	421	1.09	..	18.7	18.7
1938	248	291	1.17	..	18.1	18.1
1939	220	251	1.14	45	17.9	17.9
1947	379	1,876	4.95	78	4.1	22.1
1948	122	618	5.07	91	14.6	16.3
1949	99	504	5.10	85	16.8	16.8
1950	97	407	4.19	72	17.7	17.7
1951	96	393	4.07	71	18.1	18.1
1952	74	271	3.66	49	18.1	18.1
1953	58	217	3.74	39	18.8	18.8
1954	44	157	3.57	28	17.8	17.8
1955	55	162	2.96	29	18.1	18.1
1956	49	145	2.98	26	17.7	17.7
1957	42	122	2.88	23	18.5	18.5
1958	52	150	2.87	28	18.5	18.5

9 months

1958	40	120	3.00	..	..	..
1959	35	101	2.89	..	..	..

2. United Kingdom

1935	388	446	1.15	..	14.6	14.6
1936	381	393	1.03	..	14.9	14.9
1937	324	316	0.98	..	15.5	15.5
1938	188	206	1.10	..	14.5	14.5
1939	162	180	1.11	26	14.4	14.4
1947	325	1,524	4.68	-	-	-
1948	104	508	4.87	68	13.3	15.1
1949	68	306	4.50	46	15.0	15.0
1950	53	183	3.45	27	15.0	15.0
1951	47	162	3.44	24	15.0	15.0
1952	33	116	3.47	17	15.0	15.0
1953	28	96	3.40	14	15.0	15.0
1954	22	62	2.83	9	15.0	15.0
1955	28	71	2.50	11	15.0	15.0
1956	28	68	2.42	10	15.0	15.0
1957	20	43	2.15	6	15.0	15.0
1958	25	55	2.20	8	15.0	15.0

Table 3
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	11	23	2.15	..	29.1	29.1
1936	14	24	1.76	..	24.7	24.7
1937	12	20	1.74	..	25.0	25.0
1938	8	14	1.62	..	24.4	24.4
1939	11	16	1.45	4	24.2	24.2
1947	33	159	4.75	36	22.9	22.9
1948	6	27	4.64	6	21.4	21.4
1949	7	29	4.27	6	20.7	20.7
1950	13	34	2.69	7	21.2	21.2
1951	24	66	2.73	14	21.1	21.1
1952	21	58	2.73	12	21.1	21.1
1953	18	46	2.63	10	21.1	21.1
1954	9	31	3.38	7	21.0	21.0
1955	9	30	3.48	6	20.9	20.9
1956	12	34	2.94	7	21.0	21.0
1957	13	41	3.18	9	20.9	20.9
1958	15	44	2.95	9	21.0	21.0

Table 4

Imports: Lace and Embroideries, cotton, not coloured, for clothing,
s.c. 3051

Tariff Item 529a

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935	..	89	..	..	13.9	13.9
1936	..	75	..	..	9.5	9.5
1937	..	127	..	..	9.1	9.1
1938	..	127	..	..	10.7	10.7
1939	..	153	..	16	10.2	10.2
1947	..	766	..	76	9.9	10.7
1948	..	1,260	..	107	8.5	8.5
1949	..	1,678	..	150	8.9	8.9
1950	..	1,992	..	181	9.1	9.1
1951	313	2,282	7.28	215	9.4	9.4
1952	323	1,942	6.01	188	9.7	9.7
1953	455	2,413	5.31	238	9.9	9.9
1954	405	1,790	4.42	179	10.0	10.0
1955	425	1,620	3.81	163	10.1	10.1
1956	417	1,440	3.45	146	10.1	10.1
1957	279	1,106	3.96	110	10.0	10.0
1958	252	952	3.78	95	10.0	10.0
9 months						
1958	166	699	4.21	..	..	..
1959	226	794	3.51	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	..	53	..	..	12.5	12.5
1936	..	43	..	..	8.1	8.1
1937	..	77	..	..	7.5	7.5
1938	..	31	..	..	7.5	7.5
1939	..	25	..	2	7.5	7.5
1947	..	56	..	-	-	-
1948	..	786	..	59	7.5	7.5
1949	..	801	..	60	7.5	7.5
1950	..	742	..	56	7.5	7.5
1951	80	510	6.37	38	7.5	7.5
1952	46	236	5.17	18	7.5	7.5
1953	26	123	4.76	9	7.5	7.5
1954	9	29	3.23	2	7.5	7.5
1955	5	16	3.40	1	7.6	7.6
1956	5	20	3.76	2	7.8	7.8
1957	9	23	2.68	2	7.6	7.6
1958	8	18	2.31	1	7.7	7.7

Table 4
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	3	..	..	18.6	18.6
1936	..	6	..	..	11.4	11.4
1937	..	23	..	..	10.7	10.7
1938	..	55	..	..	10.7	10.7
1939	..	77	..	8	10.6	10.6
1947	..	549	..	59	10.7	10.7
1948	..	292	..	29	10.0	10.0
1949	..	280	..	28	10.0	10.0
1950	..	328	..	33	10.0	10.0
1951	64	495	7.69	50	10.0	10.0
1952	109	730	6.72	73	10.0	10.0
1953	159	980	6.15	98	10.0	10.0
1954	201	970	4.83	97	10.0	10.0
1955	132	678	5.14	68	10.0	10.0
1956	81	462	5.68	46	10.0	10.0
1957	66	378	5.75	38	10.0	10.0
1958	41	238	5.78	24	10.0	10.0
<u>4. Austria</u>						
1935	..	3	..	..	17.5	17.5
1936	..	2	..	..	12.5	12.5
1937	..	3	..	..	12.5	12.5
1938	..	1	..	..	12.5	12.5
1939	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	..	37	..	6	15.7	15.7
1950	..	171	..	17	10.0	10.0
1951	40	270	6.71	27	10.0	10.0
1952	44	197	4.45	20	10.0	10.0
1953	157	623	3.98	62	10.0	10.0
1954	160	590	3.68	59	10.0	10.0
1955	135	539	4.00	54	10.0	10.0
1956	174	601	3.45	60	10.0	10.0
1957	137	483	3.52	48	10.0	10.0
1958	117	429	3.68	43	10.0	10.0

Table 4
(cont'd)

Year	Volume	Value	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	'000 lbs.	\$'000	Value \$/lb.	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
5. France						
1935	..	21	..	..	15.6	15.6
1936	..	13	..	..	11.4	11.4
1937	..	11	..	..	10.7	10.7
1938	..	19	..	..	10.6	10.6
1939	..	34	..	4	10.6	10.6
1947	..	27	..	3	11.0	11.0
1948	..	104	..	10	10.0	10.0
1949	..	421	..	42	10.0	10.0
1950	..	533	..	53	10.0	10.0
1951	94	747	7.91	75	10.0	10.0
1952	106	658	6.23	66	10.0	10.0
1953	82	502	6.13	50	10.0	10.0
1954	20	126	6.19	13	10.2	10.2
1955	15	103	6.69	10	10.0	10.0
1956	18	82	4.55	8	10.0	10.0
1957	16	80	5.00	8	10.0	10.0
1958	11	70	6.19	7	10.0	10.0
6. Japan						
1935-53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	3	4	1.39	*	10.0	10.0
1955	102	155	1.52	15	10.0	10.0
1956	74	92	1.24	9	10.0	10.0
1957	23	25	1.08	3	10.0	10.0
1958	36	45	1.23	5	10.0	10.0
7. Switzerland						
1935	..	8	..	..	15.0	15.0
1936	..	9	..	..	11.3	11.3
1937	..	12	..	..	10.7	10.7
1938	..	14	..	..	10.6	10.6
1939	..	11	..	1	10.6	10.6
1947	..	113	..	12	10.6	10.6
1948	..	66	..	7	10.0	10.0
1949	..	119	..	12	10.0	10.0
1950	..	166	..	17	10.0	10.0
1951	30	236	7.96	24	10.0	10.0
1952	17	116	6.67	12	10.0	10.0
1953	30	180	6.04	18	10.0	10.0
1954	10	65	6.30	7	10.0	10.0
1955	30	104	3.53	10	10.0	10.0
1956	51	145	2.87	15	10.0	10.0
1957	26	107	4.14	11	10.0	10.0
1958	32	126	3.97	13	10.0	10.0

Imports: Lace and embroideries, cotton, coloured, for clothing,
s.c. 3052

Tariff Item 538b (formerly 530)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit Value \$/lb.	Duty Collected \$'000	Duty as per cent of	
					Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>						
1935 (a)	40	89	2.25	..	10.9	10.9
1936	75	127	1.69	..	11.4	11.4
1937	67	142	2.13	..	10.5	10.5
1938	51	101	1.99	..	12.8	12.8
1939	43	107	2.51	14	13.2	13.2
1947	30	217	7.21	35	16.2	17.5
1948	48	378	7.90	37	9.7	9.7
1949	73	493	6.80	55	11.2	11.2
1950	101	640	6.37	75	11.8	11.8
1951	84	589	6.99	79	13.5	13.5
1952	33	215	6.43	28	13.0	13.0
1953	33	185	5.63	27	14.3	14.3
1954	26	134	5.05	20	14.7	14.7
1955	15	95	6.30	14	15.0	15.0
1956	21	129	6.19	19	15.0	15.0
1957	29	142	4.97	21	14.9	14.9
1958	50	220	4.41	33	14.8	14.8
9 months						
1958	37	164	4.43	..	..	..
1959	26	137	5.27	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>						
1935	28	58	2.08	..	7.5	7.5
1936	42	78	1.88	..	7.5	7.5
1937	47	99	2.11	..	7.5	7.5
1938	27	56	2.10	..	7.5	7.5
1939	19	46	2.42	3	7.5	7.5
1947	2	17	7.27	-	-	-
1948	33	267	8.06	20	7.4	7.5
1949	37	249	6.73	19	7.5	7.5
1950	45	277	6.22	21	7.5	7.5
1951	21	123	5.97	9	7.6	7.6
1952	10	57	5.69	4	7.5	7.5
1953	3	16	6.06	1	7.5	7.5
1954	2	5	2.69	*	7.6	7.6
1955	*	2	9.17	*	14.2	14.2
1956	*	*	4.39	*	7.5	7.5
1957	*	1	4.33	*	7.5	7.5
1958	2	6	2.81	*	7.5	7.5

Table 5
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	*	1	19.64	..	18.2	18.2
1936	29	38	1.33	..	17.5	17.5
1937	13	27	2.01	..	17.8	17.8
1938	14	25	1.71	..	17.6	17.6
1939	11	28	2.63	5	17.5	17.5
1947	26	180	6.97	32	17.5	17.5
1948	9	65	7.08	10	15.0	15.0
1949	12	78	6.56	12	15.0	15.0
1950	14	81	5.78	12	15.0	15.0
1951	22	164	7.55	25	15.0	15.0
1952	12	79	6.54	12	15.0	15.0
1953	13	70	5.21	10	15.0	15.0
1954	15	77	5.29	12	15.0	15.0
1955	10	63	6.36	9	15.0	15.0
1956	17	103	5.90	15	15.0	15.0
1957	21	102	4.79	15	15.0	15.0
1958	27	118	4.44	18	15.0	15.0
<u>4. France</u>						
1935	11	29	2.59	..	17.5	17.5
1936	4	8	2.24	..	17.5	17.5
1937	5	12	2.31	..	17.5	17.5
1938	9	18	2.09	..	17.5	17.5
1939	11	30	2.66	5	17.5	17.5
1947	1	7	8.79	1	17.5	17.5
1948	5	35	7.16	5	15.0	15.0
1949	21	149	7.06	22	15.0	15.0
1950	35	232	6.70	35	15.0	15.0
1951	26	187	7.17	28	15.0	15.0
1952	8	47	6.22	7	15.0	15.0
1953	5	27	5.73	4	15.0	15.0
1954	2	17	6.99	3	15.0	15.0
1955	2	15	7.33	2	15.0	15.0
1956	2	15	7.39	2	15.0	15.0
1957	2	12	7.65	2	15.0	15.0
1958	1	11	8.20	2	15.0	15.0

(a) From April 1, 1935

Table 6

Imports: Lace, embroideries, nets, nettings and bobinet, n.o.p.,
s.c. 3501

Tariff Item 538m (formerly 565)

Year	Volume '000 lbs.	Value \$'000	Unit	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
			Value \$/lb.	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total						
1935	..	519	..	..	25.6	25.6
1936	..	521	..	..	24.9	24.9
1937	..	663	..	..	24.1	24.1
1938	..	630	..	..	24.8	24.8
1939	..	539	..	137	25.5	25.5
1947	..	1,676	..	216	12.9	27.2
1948	..	1,183	..	216	18.2	18.6
1949	..	1,463	..	289	19.8	19.8
1950	..	1,494	..	296	19.8	19.8
1951	350	2,463	7.03	516	21.0	21.0
1952	488	3,476	7.12	751	21.6	21.6
1953	509	3,438	6.76	753	21.9	21.9
1954	430	2,706	6.29	595	22.0	22.0
1955	353	2,181	6.19	479	22.0	22.0
1956	424	2,395	5.65	528	22.0	22.0
1957	429	2,342	5.46	513	21.9	21.9
1958	636	2,806	4.41	619	22.1	22.1
9 months						
1958	475	2,117	4.46	..	..	..
1959	522	2,060	3.95	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom						
1935	..	327	..	..	22.6	22.6
1936	..	342	..	..	22.1	22.1
1937	..	408	..	..	20.3	20.3
1938	..	326	..	..	20.4	20.4
1939	..	219	..	45	20.3	20.3
1947	..	926	..	7	0.7	15.9
1948	..	694	..	105	15.2	15.8
1949	..	610	..	96	15.8	15.8
1950	..	590	..	93	15.8	15.8
1951	96	619	6.44	98	15.8	15.8
1952	82	496	6.07	78	15.8	15.8
1953	56	347	6.19	55	15.8	15.8
1954	33	198	6.03	31	15.8	15.8
1955	30	166	5.50	26	15.8	15.8
1956	28	163	5.90	26	15.9	15.9
1957	35	204	5.84	32	15.8	15.8
1958	29	180	6.18	29	15.8	15.8

Table 6
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>						
1935	..	35	..	..	32.5	32.5
1936	..	52	..	..	28.9	28.9
1937	..	91	..	..	29.0	29.0
1938	..	89	..	..	28.1	28.1
1939	..	94	..	27	28.3	28.3
1947	..	261	..	73	28.0	28.0
1948	..	95	..	21	22.5	22.5
1949	..	153	..	35	22.5	22.5
1950	..	263	..	59	22.5	22.5
1951	93	749	8.08	169	22.5	22.5
1952	272	2,085	7.66	469	22.5	22.5
1953	326	2,181	6.70	491	22.5	22.5
1954	294	1,752	5.95	394	22.5	22.5
1955	238	1,377	5.78	310	22.5	22.5
1956	303	1,571	5.19	353	22.0	22.0
1957	311	1,524	4.90	343	22.5	22.5
1958	506	2,022	4.00	455	22.5	22.5
<u>4. France</u>						
1935	..	84	..	..	29.3	29.3
1936	..	52	..	..	29.3	29.3
1937	..	71	..	..	31.7	31.7
1938	..	116	..	..	28.2	28.2
1939	..	132	..	37	28.1	28.1
1947	..	206	..	58	27.9	27.9
1948	..	320	..	72	22.5	22.5
1949	..	608	..	137	22.5	22.5
1950	..	573	..	129	22.5	22.5
1951	140	973	6.96	219	22.5	22.5
1952	112	798	7.14	180	22.5	22.5
1953	110	798	7.26	180	22.5	22.5
1954	85	660	7.78	148	22.5	22.5
1955	62	547	8.80	123	22.5	22.5
1956	55	528	9.62	119	22.5	22.5
1957	48	487	10.14	109	22.5	22.5
1958	44	442	10.10	99	22.5	22.5

Table 6
(cont'd)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>5. Japan</u>						
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	..	3	..	..	30.3	30.3
1938	..	5	..	..	28.1	28.1
1939	..	12	..	3	27.7	27.7
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	..	*	..	*	35.1	35.1
1950	..	*	..	*	35.0	35.0
1951	7	33	4.45	12	35.0	35.0
1952	4	17	4.37	6	35.0	35.0
1953	6	27	4.19	9	35.0	35.0
1954	4	13	3.56	3	22.8	22.8
1955	12	26	2.20	6	22.5	22.5
1956	21	49	2.32	11	22.5	22.5
1957	25	57	2.26	13	22.5	22.5
1958	33	46	1.41	10	22.5	22.5

Table 7

Imports of Lace, Embroideries, Nets, Netting and Bobinet (a)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lace, Etc. of Cotton</u> (<u>\$000</u>)	<u>Lace, Etc., n.o.p.</u> (<u>\$000</u>)	<u>Total</u> (<u>\$000</u>)
1935	774	519	1,293
1936	731	521	1,252
1937	721	663	1,384
1938	547	630	1,177
1939	556	539	1,095
1947	3,132	1,676	4,808
1948	2,382	1,183	3,565
1949	2,936	1,463	4,399
1950	3,301	1,494	4,795
1951	3,559	2,463	6,022
1952	2,636	3,476	6,112
1953	3,048	3,438	6,486
1954	2,349	2,706	5,055
1955	2,077	2,181	4,258
1956	1,842	2,395	4,237
1957	1,510	2,342	3,852
1958	1,461	2,806	4,267
9 months			
1958	1,080	2,117	3,197
1959	1,131	2,060	3,191

(a) These are the totals of imports listed in Tables 1 to 6 inclusive.

Lace, Nets, Netting, Bobinet and Embroideries

APPENDIX II

General Statistical Data

Table 1

Shipments of Embroidery and Lace

<u>Year</u>	<u>Embroidery and Lace</u> (\$000)	<u>Lace, all kinds</u> (\$000)	<u>Total</u> (\$000)
1934	118	..	118
1935	177	..	177
1936	115	..	115
1937	151	..	151
1938	139	..	139
1939	257	..	257
1941	514	..	514
1942	442	..	442
1943	332	..	332
1944	619	..	619
1945	1,256	..	1,256
1946	1,636	..	1,636
1947	2,866	..	2,866
1948	3,102	..	3,102
1949	3,449	..	3,449
1950	3,034 (a)	591	3,626
1951	3,202	927	4,130
1952	3,700	1,381	5,081
1953	4,499	1,560	6,059
1954	4,771	1,540	6,311
1955	5,134	1,618	6,752
1956	4,478	2,136	6,614
1957	4,388	2,815	7,203

(a) From 1950 onward, embroidery only

Source: General Review of the Manufacturing Industries of
Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 2

The Embroidery, Pleating, Hemstitching, Etc. IndustriesProduction

<u>Year</u>	<u>Embroidery</u> (<u>\$000</u>)	<u>Crests and</u> <u>Badges</u> (<u>\$000</u>)	<u>All Other</u> <u>Products</u> (<u>\$000</u>)	<u>Total</u> <u>Factory</u> <u>Shipments</u> (<u>\$000</u>)
1949	3,135	120	3,655	6,910
1950	3,034	247	4,021	7,302
1951	3,202	315	4,503	8,021
1952	3,700	597	4,618	8,915
1953	4,499	759	4,951	10,208
1954	4,418	778	4,264	9,461
1955	4,689	760	4,112	9,561
1956	4,051	861	4,403	9,315
1957	3,961	996	3,988	8,945

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 3

The Embroidery, Pleating, Hemstitching, Etc. IndustriesPrincipal Statistics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Establish- ments</u> number	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries & Wages</u> (\$000)	<u>Value added by Manufacture</u> (\$000)	<u>Gross Value of Production</u> (\$000)
1939	67	840	724	1,024	1,269
1949	129	1,711	2,902	4,866	6,910
1950	128	1,639	2,915	4,933	7,302
1951	131	1,664	3,055	5,286	8,021
1952	151	1,785	3,403	5,680	8,915
1953	155	1,968	3,992	6,733	10,208
1954	164	1,904	3,979	6,440	9,461
1955	168	1,879	4,006	6,410	9,561
1956	161	1,751	3,907	6,000	9,315
1957	150	1,584	3,814	6,011	8,945

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Lace, Nets, Netting, Bobinet and Embroideries

APPENDIX III

History of Principal Tariff Items

Lace, Nets, Netting, Bobinet and EmbroideriesAPPENDIX IIIHistory of Principal Tariff Items

This appendix shows the changes in rates of duty on the products now classified under tariff items 528, 529, 529a, 538b, 538m and 545.

Tariff Item 528 — GATT

White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	Free	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.
Oct. 13, 1932 to Dec. 31, 1947	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Oct. 12, 1932	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item 529 — GATT

Embroideries, lace, nets, nettings, bobinet, n.o.p., fringes and tassels, wholly of cotton.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	15 p.c.	20 p.c. +3¢/lb.	30 p.c. +4¢/lb.
May 2, 1936 to Dec. 31, 1947	20 p.c.	27½ p.c. +3½¢/lb.	30 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Oct. 13, 1932 to May 1, 1936	20 p.c. +2¢/lb.	27½ p.c. +3½¢/lb.	30 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Oct. 12, 1932	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item 529a — GATT

Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, not coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1947	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Feb. 25, 1937	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.

Tariff Item 538b — GATT

Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	7½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1947	7½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Mar. 23, 1935 to Feb. 25, 1937	7½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Oct. 13, 1932 to Mar. 22, 1935	20 p.c. +2¢/lb.	27½ p.c. +3½¢/lb.	30 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Oct. 12, 1932	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item 538m — GATT

Embroideries, lace, braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, nets, nettings and bobinet, n.o.p.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1947	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Feb. 25, 1937	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item 545 — GATT

Lace and embroideries, wholly of flax, or of hemp, or of flax, hemp and cotton, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing in their own factories.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Dec. 31, 1947	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.

SECTION III

FIRE-HOSE AND FIRE-HOSE JACKETS

Products and Producers

Description of Products

This part of the report is concerned with fire-hose, lined and unlined, and with fire-hose jackets. These jackets are used in the production of lined fire-hose.

Unlined fire-hose is made from seamless, circular woven, linen tubing; the necessary couplings and other attachments may be added either by the manufacturer of the linen tubing or by the purchaser. Linen is used because it swells when wet, closing the interstices and preventing undue leakage. Unlined linen fire-hose is light in weight, can be folded flat for storage or transportation, and costs less than lined hose. It has the disadvantage of being subject to rot, especially if not properly dried after being used. It is used principally for protecting buildings and fighting forest fires.

Lined fire-hose consists of a single or double, seamless, textile tube, or jacket, with a waterproof lining. Small quantities of lined hose are provided with anti-corrosive coverings. Most jackets in use today are entirely of cotton or have a warp of cotton and a weft of nylon or terylene. Spokesmen for the Rubber Association indicated that jackets made entirely of cotton are rapidly decreasing in popularity. Jackets are also made entirely of linen or entirely of man-made fibres, but the demand for such jackets is small.

There are two principal types of waterproof linings currently in use. One is a relatively heavy gauge rubber lining, either extruded in tubular form or made up from sheets of rubber stock. The other type, a patented product, has been in use since about 1951; it is imported from the United Kingdom and consists of fabric coated with latex. It is thinner and lighter than the all-rubber lining. These two types of linings are competitive in many uses.

Plastic linings have also been developed but are not in general use in Canada.

Double-jacketed lined hose is used principally by municipal fire departments while the single-jacketed is used for industrial fire protection and for general factory or mill use. Fire-hose with the light-weight lining competes in these uses and in addition, in the past five or six years, has penetrated the market formerly served almost exclusively by unlined linen fire-hose. Many of the numerous advances in hose design in recent years have followed from the introduction of the lighter hose lining and from the partial replacement of cotton by man-made fibres in hose jackets.

Producers of Fire-Hose

The Canadian producers of fire-hose, fire-hose jackets and rubber linings are listed below.

	<u>Lined</u> <u>Fire-</u> <u>Hose</u>	<u>Fire-</u> <u>Hose</u> <u>Jackets</u>	<u>Rubber</u> <u>Linings</u>	<u>Unlined</u> <u>Linen</u> <u>Fire-Hose</u>
Dunlop Canada Limited, Toronto, Ont.	x		x	
B.F. Goodrich Canada Limited, Kitchener, Ont.	x		x	
Gutta Percha & Rubber Limited, Toronto, Ont.	x		x	
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Limited, Bowmanville, Ont.	x	x	x	
George Angus (Canada) Limited, Toronto, Ont.	x	x		x
Charles Niedner's Sons Limited, Coaticook, Que.				x
The General Fireguard Corp., Limited, Windsor, Ont.				x

All the producers of lined fire-hose, except George Angus, manufacture other rubber products as well, and fire-hose represents a relatively small portion of their total output. The rubber manufacturers have produced fire-hose with heavy gauge rubber lining for many years. George Angus (Canada) Limited, which first produced hose in Canada in 1951, weaves hose jackets and linen fire-hose; it also produces lined fire-hose using a light-weight lining which it imports.

Dominion Rubber Company Limited was, until recently, a major producer of rubber linings, hose jackets and rubber-lined fire-hose. However, in 1958, this firm went out of the fire-hose business entirely; its hose jacket weaving equipment has been sold to another concern which, according to the Rubber Association, plans to begin production.

Of the five producers of lined fire-hose only two produce jackets and only four produce rubber linings. There is, consequently, a considerable exchange of goods and services within the industry.

There are no comprehensive statistics of employment in the production of fire-hose because the rubber companies, which account for a significant part of the total output, are primarily engaged in the production of other products. However, from the number employed in two

companies which specialize in fire-hose and an estimate of the number of employees in the rubber industry who are engaged chiefly in producing hose, it would appear that the total employment provided by the production of fire-hose in Canada is less than two hundred.

The Canadian Market for Fire-Hose

The following table summarizes the data on the value in thousands of dollars of the shipments of fire-hose and the imports and exports of linen fire-hose(a):

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	(6 mos.) <u>1959</u>
<u>Unlined Linen Fire-Hose</u>						
Total Canadian Shipments	382.3	589.3	504.0	454.1	395.4	197.0
Exports (to United States)	8.4	15.2	21.7	85.5	158.9	..
Imports	210.0	252.0	191.0	225.0	172.0	87.0
Apparent Canadian Supply	583.9	826.1	673.3	593.6	408.5	..
<u>Lined Fire-Hose</u>						
Total Canadian Shipments	986.7	1,190.4	1,328.6	1,290.9	902.6	486.9

(a) For footnotes, see Table 1, Appendix II.

Figures for Canadian shipments, in terms of pounds, are shown in Table 2, Appendix II. They should, however, be interpreted with caution because there has been a substantial decrease in the weight per foot. This results from the fact that nylon and terylene, which are lighter and stronger than cotton, have been replacing the latter fibre in the web. Also, the new lighter linings have reduced the weight of fire-hose per foot produced. For example, a fire-hose with a double jacket of nylon and cotton and a light lining is about half the weight of a hose of similar capacity, composed of an all-cotton jacket and a heavy rubber lining.

While the changes in the value of output give some indication of the trends in the volume of shipments of fire-hose, it should be kept in mind that in recent years prices have been reduced appreciably. One manufacturer reported the following price reductions between 1954 and 1959:

Double jacket municipal hoses	10.5% - 11.5%
Underwriters' labelled lined hoses	14% - 16%
Mill, lined hoses	0% - 30%
Linen, unlined forestry	18%
Linen, unlined building protection	17%

From the value of shipments, adjusted for these price reductions, it would appear that there has been a decline in the volume of shipments during recent years but that the volume in 1958 was probably about the same as in 1954, when shipments were relatively small.

The statistics shown in Table 2, Appendix II, also show an overall reduction of output in pounds since 1956, although this is offset to some extent by the decrease in weight per foot.

While imports of linen fire-hose are published, imports of lined fire-hose are not. However, an estimate has been made of the order of magnitude of imports of lined hose in 1958. Significant quantities of lined hose are imported by Canadian producers for resale, and statistics of these imports were obtained by the Board. Other imports of lined hose were estimated from three sources of information. Sample surveys of imports in three months of 1958 under tariff item 619, which includes imports of lined fire-hose with all-cotton jackets, were supplied to the Board. Imports in all consignments valued at \$1,000 or more of lined fire-hose under tariff item 548 were also obtained for a number of years up to and including 1956; lined fire-hose with cotton-synthetic jackets enters under this tariff item. Finally, a Canadian producer supplied the Board with his estimate of imports in 1958 by each importer in the trade. No account was taken of fire-hose which might have been imported as equipment on fire engines.

On the basis of this information, the value of imports of lined fire-hose is estimated to have been of the order of half a million dollars in 1958. Using this estimate along with available statistics, the value of the Canadian market for fire-hose of all kinds in 1958 was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Unlined Linen Fire-Hose

Canadian Shipments	395.4
Exports (to the United States)	158.9
Imports	172.0
Apparent Canadian Supply	408.5

Lined Fire-Hose

Canadian Shipments	902.6
Estimated imports	500.0
Estimated Canadian supply	1,402.6

All Fire-Hose

Canadian shipments less exports	1,139.1
Estimated total imports	672.0
Estimated total supply	1,811.1

Imports as per cent of supply	37
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Fire-hose is purchased principally for fighting forest fires, for the equipment of municipal fire departments, for the protection of large buildings and for general use in mills. Sales for each of these purposes may fluctuate in relation to the others; however, total domestic shipments, both in volume and value, have followed a cyclical pattern in recent years; for example, the peaks of 1951 and 1956 were each followed by a decline. As might be expected, the volume of shipments has fluctuated directly with the levels of non-residential construction and forestry operations.

Linen Hose

The Canadian market for linen fire-hose reached a peak in 1955, then declined sharply during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958. It was smaller in 1958 than in any previous year since at least 1952. While Canadian shipments also have fallen, the decline has been tempered by a considerable increase in exports to the United States. Imports, mainly from the United Kingdom, accounted for 39 p.c. of the market in 1958. These imports have fluctuated rather widely, and no trend is discernible.

The decline in the domestic market for linen hose since 1955 seems to have resulted from two factors. First, there may have been some replacement of linen hose by cotton-synthetic hose with light-weight linings. Secondly, there was a general decline in the domestic market for fire-hose, beginning in 1957 and running through a substantial part of 1958.

Lined Hose

Canadian shipments measured in terms of dollars or weight were smaller in 1958 than in any year since 1949. However, because of decreases in price and the production of lighter weight hose, the length of hose, per dollar or per pound, was greater in 1958 than in earlier years; imports of lined hose are estimated to have accounted for slightly more than one-third of the market for this hose. Import statistics for other years are not available. There is evidence, however, that imports of some types of lined fire-hose have increased since 1954.

One factor contributing to the increase in imports of lined hose was the entry of George Angus (Canada) Limited into the Canadian market in 1951. This company imports lined fire-hose from the United Kingdom to supplement its Canadian production; these imports compete with the products of other Canadian producers.

The producers stated that, in the last half of 1957 and the first half of 1958, imports from the United States increased substantially. They ascribed the increase, in part, to a temporary decline in the demand for lined fire-hose in the United States, which caused producers in that country to look for foreign markets. While the United States is believed to be the principal source of lined fire-hose imports, the Canadian producers expressed the opinion that imports come as well from Japan, Germany and other countries.

The total Canadian market for lined hose has been estimated only for 1958; however, there is some evidence of a decline in demand in 1957 and 1958. Thus, while the decline in domestic shipments in recent years may have been due, in part, to a rise in imports, it also reflects a decline in total Canadian demand. This conclusion was supported by a representative of the producers, who referred to the decline in the market during the last half of 1957 and the first half of 1958. Also, information on some of the more important classes of imports of lined fire-hose in 1957 suggests that the decline in domestic

shipments cannot be explained entirely by a rise in imports. Furthermore, there was a modest decline in non-residential construction and in forestry activities in that year, and these uses account for about half of the total demand for hose.

Jackets

The consumption of hose jackets by the manufacturers of lined fire-hose, since 1954, was as follows(a):

<u>Year</u>	<u>'000 lbs.</u>	<u>\$000</u>
1954	313.2	456.6
1955	439.3	701.6
1956	442.0	664.5
1957	382.3	628.7
1958	268.8	419.7

(a) Data supplied to the Tariff Board by the users.

In interpreting these figures, it should be remembered that there has been some substitution of the lighter cotton-synthetic jackets for the heavier all-cotton jackets. In addition, there has been a decline in the price per foot of hose jackets. One producer of hose jackets informed the Board that between 1954 and 1959 the following reductions had occurred:

In jackets for lining:

Double jacket; all cotton	5½%
Double jacket; cotton-nylon	15% - 17%
Underwriters' single jackets(a)	12%
Mill single jacket	4% - 10%

(a) The price decline is the result of the change from pure cotton to cotton-nylon.

Imports of jackets are small as a proportion of the total volume used in Canada. At the time of the public hearing all but one of the manufacturers of lined hose were either weaving their own hose jackets or buying them from other Canadian producers.

Problems of the Producers

Hose Jackets

At the time of the public hearing, George Angus (Canada) Limited was the principal Canadian weaver of hose jackets. Goodyear was producing jackets for its own use, while Niedner's and General Fireguard apparently were weaving only unlined linen fire-hose. Three of the rubber manufacturers that make lined hose purchase their entire requirements of jackets.

Spokesmen for The Rubber Association of Canada, which represents all manufacturers of lined hose except George Angus, complained of what they termed an anomaly in the rates on hose jackets and on finished fire-hose. They said:

"... we think it unsound and irrational that cotton jackets should be dutiable at 25% (M.F.N.) while the comparable fire hose is dutiable at only 20% (M.F.N.). In the case of man-made fibres the situation is even more inequitable with jackets dutiable at the equivalent of as much as 55% (M.F.N.) whereas comparable rubber-lined hose is dutiable at either 25% or 27½%."

Hose jackets account for one-half to two-thirds of the total factory cost of the finished fire-hose.

A Canadian producer made available to the Board prices of hose and hose jackets which, to the best of his knowledge, prevailed in the United States. On the basis of this information, the Board estimated the amounts in dollars of the existing duties on jackets and lined hose.

For the types of all-cotton jacketed hose examined, the duty payable on imported jackets would be only slightly less than that on the finished hose; there would be a small amount of net protection for the domestic hose manufacturer if he imported his jackets or if the Canadian producers of all-cotton jackets took full advantage of the tariff, as they apparently do.

For the types of cotton-synthetic jacketed hose examined, the amount of duty payable on jackets would exceed that on the finished hose. As a result, when the domestic hose manufacturer imports jackets the duty he must pay on the jackets exceeds the amount of protection afforded to him by the duty on the finished hose — that is to say, his net protection would be negative. The major domestic producer of jackets stated at the public hearing that his firm did not take full advantage of the duty on cotton-synthetic jackets in setting prices.

It is only since the end of World War II that most of the hose jackets used in Canada have been produced by domestic weavers. Canadian weavers produce under certain handicaps as compared with weavers in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Yarns other than linen cost more in Canada as is suggested by the most-favoured-nation duties of 17½ p.c. plus 3 cents per pound on cotton yarns and 22½ p.c. on nylon and terylene yarns.

Wage rates are higher in Canada than in the United Kingdom and lower than in the United States.

A weaver of jackets stated that his firm had to accept orders to weave as little as 500 feet of hose jackets and that short runs create problems. He said that he had to re-creel about 60 times

per million feet of hose; only some ten re-creelings per million feet would be required on continuous runs. He stated that a re-creeling took about 24 hours and cost \$57.60. On the basis of these figures, it would presumably cost \$57.60 x 60, or \$3,456, to re-creel for one million feet of hose jackets. Under ideal conditions the cost would have been \$57.60 x 10, or \$576. The difference amounts to \$2,880 or slightly less than one per cent of the selling price of one million feet of hose jacket.

It is difficult to determine exactly how much higher weaving costs are in Canada than those in other countries. However, the Board has been able to estimate that, on both cotton and cotton-synthetic jackets, the higher cost of materials increases domestic factory costs by about 11 p.c. It has not been possible to compare domestic labour and overhead costs with those in other countries. On the basis of the estimate that materials increase domestic cost by about 11 p.c., the existing most-favoured-nation rate of duty of 25 p.c. on cotton jackets leaves a considerable margin to cover differences in labour and overhead costs; these together usually amount to a much smaller proportion of manufacturing cost than does the cost of materials. On cotton-synthetic jackets, the existing most-favoured-nation rates of 40 p.c. to 55 p.c. leave an even greater margin.

Lined Fire-Hose

In 1958, the Dominion Rubber Company Limited ceased to produce rubber-lined fire-hose, and there is little doubt that the other rubber companies have found market conditions unsatisfactory in recent years. It would appear that the difficulties result from the entry of a new domestic competitor, from rapid technological changes, from what was apparently a cyclical shrinkage of the market and from increased imports.

Until 1951, the rubber companies were the only producers of lined fire-hose in Canada, but in that year George Angus (Canada) Limited established a plant at Toronto for the production of both hose jackets and lined hose. This firm has now captured a substantial portion of the market.

In recent years, a number of new types of fire-hose have been placed on the market. In particular, cotton-nylon jacketed hose having a light-weight lining has entered into competition with the heavier rubber-lined fire-hose of the types produced by the rubber industry.

The overall size of the market for fire-hose seems to have shrunk appreciably in 1957 and 1958. It is not possible to forecast the size of the market in future, but it may be noted that since 1949 the demand for fire-hose has passed through two cycles.

The Rubber Association did not present any evidence that Canadian producers suffer disadvantages in manufacturing and installing rubber linings. The available evidence suggests that these operations are not much more costly in Canada than in the United Kingdom or the

United States. Raw rubber enters free under the British Preferential Tariff. The preparation of the rubber is carried out in large rubber plants using the same equipment as is used in the preparation of rubber for a variety of other products. The installation of the linings in hose jackets is not an operation which lends itself to a great degree of mechanization, and no evidence was presented to show that relatively short runs add significantly to costs in this particular operation.

Proposals by Domestic Producers

The Rubber Association of Canada and George Angus (Canada) Limited made separate submissions at the public hearing. Their proposals respecting rates of duty are tabulated, along with the existing rates, at the end of this section.

The members of the Rubber Association are interested in lined fire-hose as producers, and in hose jackets mainly as purchasers.

The Association proposed the following new tariff item to cover all hose jackets other than linen(1):

Seamless jackets in tubular form of any textile fibre or fibres, for use in the manufacture of lined fire hose

<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.

At present, jackets enter mainly under tariff items 542a and 562a at the following rates of duty:

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
Tariff Item 542a (entirely of cotton)	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Tariff Item 562a (cotton-synthetic)	22½ p.c.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.

The effect of the Association's proposal would be to increase the rates on jackets entirely of cotton by 2½ p.c. The most-favoured-nation rate applying to jackets of cotton-synthetic mixtures would be reduced to 27½ p.c. from the existing rate under tariff item 562a which, in ad valorem terms, is in the range of 40 to 55 p.c.

The Rubber Association also proposed the following new tariff item to cover all lined hose other than linen(1):

Fire hose, with seamless jackets in tubular form of any textile fibre or fibres, lined, whether covered or not

<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
27½ p.c.	32½ p.c.

(1) The Association did not concern itself with linen fire-hose, whether lined or unlined.

At present, most lined fire-hose other than linen is classified under the following two tariff items:

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
Tariff Item 548 (with cotton-synthetic jackets)	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Tariff Item 619 (with cotton jackets)	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.

The proposals of the Rubber Association would mean that on the value added in the country of export, in converting jackets into lined hose, the effective protection under the most-favoured-nation rate would be in excess of 32½ p.c.

On the other hand, George Angus (Canada) Limited, which produces hose jackets for its own use and for sale to the rubber industry, proposed the following new tariff item to replace all existing tariff items dealing with jackets, linen hose and lined hose, and a consequential change in the wording of item 619.

Hose pipe capable of being rolled up in the flat, seamless woven or knitted into tubular form, and lined hose made from such hose pipe, covered or not

	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
(a) with textile component of hose pipe wholly of flax	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
(b) with textile component of hose pipe n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.
and per pound	15 cents	20 cents

Under this firm's proposal, the rates on linen fire-hose and jackets remain unchanged at 15 p.c. under the Preferential Tariff and 30 p.c. under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff. Linen yarns, which form a sizeable portion of the total cost of making linen hose, enter duty-free; therefore, the protection on the value added is well above the rates on the hose. Most imports enter under the preferential rate.

The Angus proposal would almost double the rate of duty applying to imports of cotton jackets from the United States, the chief foreign supplier, raising the rate from 25 p.c. to approximately 50 p.c. Since materials, mostly yarns dutiable at 17½ p.c. or 20 p.c., constitute more than one-half of the selling price of jackets, the protection on the value added in converting the yarn to jackets would be significantly higher than 50 p.c. The preferential rate would be raised from 20 p.c. to about 35 p.c.

With respect to jackets of cotton-synthetic fibres, which now enter under tariff item 562a, the George Angus proposal would have the effect of increasing the preferential rate from 22½ p.c. to about 35 p.c.; the proposed most-favoured-nation rate is the rate in new item 562a introduced in the 1960 Budget Resolutions.

The rates of duty on lined fire-hose with jackets entirely of cotton or of cotton and synthetic fibres would be increased substantially if the proposal of George Angus were implemented. A comparison of present and proposed rates is given below:

	Present Rates		Proposed Rates	
	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>
Tariff Item 619 (cotton)	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c. +15¢/lb.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.
Tariff Item 548 (cotton-synthetic)	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	22½ p.c. +15¢/lb.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.

The effect of these proposals would be to increase the preferential rate on both cotton and cotton-synthetic lined hose to between 35 and 40 p.c.; the most-favoured-nation rate would be increased to about 50 p.c. These estimates are based on 1½" lined hose with a single jacket and 2½" lined hose with a double jacket.

Hose: Existing Tariff Items and Industry Proposals

<u>Existing Tariff Items</u>		<u>Types of Fire-Hose or Hose Jackets</u>		<u>Rate Under Proposal of Rubber Association</u>		<u>Rate Under Proposal of George Angus (Canada) Limited</u>	
Description		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.
542a	Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	22½ p.c. +15¢/lb.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.
542b	Linen fire-hose, lined or unlined	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
548	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.; fabrics coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	22½ p.c. +15¢/lb.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.

Lined fire hose with jackets of cotton and man-made fibres, man-made fibres not component of chief value

Existing Tariff Items		Types of Fire-Hose or Hose Jackets				Rate Under Pro- posal of Rubber Association		Rate Under Proposal of George Angus (Canada) Limited	
Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	
562a Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk	22½ p.c.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.			22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	22½ p.c. +15¢/lb.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.	
Woven fabrics containing five per cent or less, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments shall not be dutiable under this item but shall be dutiable as though composed wholly of the remaining constituents									
563 Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	Lined hose, 50 p.c. or more by weight of man-made fibre			27½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	22½ p.c. +15¢/lb.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.

<u>Existing Tariff Items</u>		<u>Types of Fire-Hose or Hose Jackets</u>		<u>Rate Under Pro- posal of Rubber Association</u>	<u>Rate Under Proposal of George Angus (Canada) Limited</u>
Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	
619 Rubber or gutta percha hose and cotton hose lined with rubber; rubber mats or matting and rubber packing	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	22½ p.c. +15¢/lb.
					30 p.c. +20¢/lb.

Summary and Conclusions

relating to fire-hose jackets and fire-hose

The fire-hose used or produced in Canada is of three principal types: linen hose, jacketed hose with heavy rubber lining, and jacketed hose with a lighter lining of latex-coated fabric. The linen and the heavy rubber-lined fire-hose have been produced and used for many years; hose with light linings was introduced more recently.

Formerly most of the fire-hose jackets used in Canada were imported; now most are made in Canada. Formerly, for the most part, they were composed wholly of cotton; now a substantial proportion contains man-made fibres — principally nylon or Terylene.

Both the Rubber Association and George Angus (Canada) Ltd. proposed that "eo nomine" provisions be made in the tariff for fire-hose and fire-hose jackets.

The Rubber Association proposed no change in the existing item, 542b, covering linen fire-hose, lined or unlined. For all other fire-hose and fire-hose jackets, the Association proposed two items: one to cover fire-hose jackets, the other to cover fire-hose.

Angus, on the other hand, proposed one item to cover both fire-hose jackets and fire-hose subdivided according to the textile fibre component. The first subdivision would cover all fire-hose, lined or unlined, of which the textile component was linen; the second subdivision would cover all other fire-hose and fire-hose jackets.

Thus, on linen fire-hose, lined or unlined, neither the Association nor Angus proposed any change in the present rates of duty, nor did the Board receive any other representations urging a change in the rates on linen fire-hose.

On all other fire-hose and fire-hose jackets, the Association proposed lower rates on the jackets than on the hose whereas Angus proposed the same rates on both.

Published statistics do not reveal the annual consumption of all fire-hose in Canada, nor the number of persons employed in production. However, the total employment in the production of fire-hose and hose jackets in Canada in 1958 is estimated at less than 200. It is estimated, too, that deliveries of fire-hose of all kinds to Canadian buyers in 1958 amounted to some \$1.8 million: \$1.1 million from Canadian sources and \$0.7 million from abroad. In addition, some \$159,000 worth of Canadian linen hose was exported to the United States.

No numerical estimates have been made for other years but it seems reasonably clear that the Canadian market for all fire-hose has fluctuated cyclically with business conditions, especially with activity in non-residential construction and in forestry.

When expressed in terms of dollars or of pounds, Canadian shipments of all fire-hose to the domestic market were lower in 1958 than in 1956 or 1954. However, since fire-hose on the average has become lighter and less costly per foot, the Canadian market measured in terms of feet may have been as large in 1958 as it was in 1954.

Meanwhile, however, there can be little doubt that in the Canadian market the lighter hose lined with fabric and latex has been displacing both the linen and the heavier rubber-lined fire-hose. Canadian producers of linen hose maintained their shipments by increasing their exports to the United States. On the other hand, the producers of heavy rubber-lined hose have been forced not only to try to meet the competition of the lighter hose but also to use an increasing proportion of jackets containing man-made fibres and dutiable at a considerably higher rate than the hose; and they have been unable as yet to reach a satisfactory solution of their problems.

It may well be that the heavy rubber-lined hose will occupy a smaller proportion of the Canadian market than it did in the past, whether or not changes are made in the tariff. It would seem reasonable, however, to go some distance at least toward removing certain anomalies that at present affect the producers of the heavy rubber-lined hose.

Accordingly, the Board is recommending rates of duty on the hose, whether of cotton or containing synthetic fibre, which are as high as the recommended rates on the corresponding jackets.

RECOMMENDED SCHEDULE

That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be amended by striking out tariff item 542b and the words "and cotton hose lined with rubber" where they appear in tariff item 619, and by inserting therein the following items, enumerations of goods and rates of duty:

Tariff Item	Goods Subject to Duty and Free Goods	British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
I	Linen fire-hose, lined or unlined, with or without attached couplings	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
II	Seamless woven textile jackets, in tubular form, for use in the manufacture of fire-hose; fire-hose made from such jackets, with or without attached couplings:			
	(a) The textile component of which is wholly cotton ...	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	(b) The textile component of which is other than wholly cotton	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.

The Board has not attached statutory numbers to the items in this schedule. They are numbered only for ease of identification in this report.

Notes on Recommended Items

relating to fire-hose jackets and fire-hose

Recommended Item I

- I Linen fire-hose, lined or unlined, with or without attached couplings

15 p.c. 30 p.c. 35 p.c.

This item replaces item 542b, without change in the rates of duty or in wording, except that the words "with or without attached couplings" have been added. The Board understands that the existing item has been interpreted as though these words were included in the item. Their addition, therefore, should not result in any change in the administration of the item and is proposed solely for clarification.

Recommended Item II

- II Seamless woven textile jackets, in tubular form, for use in the manufacture of fire-hose; fire-hose made from such jackets, with or without attached couplings:

- (a) The textile component of which is wholly cotton

20 p.c. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 35 p.c.

- (b) The textile component of which is other than wholly cotton

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 35 p.c.

The Board was not convinced that the manufacture of fire-hose requires higher rates of duty than the manufacture of fire-hose jackets, as proposed by the Rubber Association. However, because the rates of duty are higher on synthetic yarns than on cotton yarns, the Board considers that there is justification for a higher duty on fire-hose and fire-hose jackets containing synthetic fibre than on those of which the textile component is wholly cotton.

Accordingly, the Board is recommending the same rates on the jackets as on the hose, with somewhat lower rates when the textile component is wholly cotton than when it is not.

The Board found merit in the proposals that "eo nomine" provision be made for fire-hose and fire-hose jackets. At present these are classified, for the most part, under the following items:

Fire-hose jackets, wholly of cotton

These are classified under tariff item 542a which covers woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres with rates of B.P. 20 p.c. and M.F.N. 25 p.c.

The Board's recommendation would make no change in the B.P. rate and a reduction in the M.F.N. rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Fire-hose, the jacket being wholly of cotton

This fire-hose is classified under that part of item 619 reading "and cotton hose lined with rubber" and the rates of duty are B.P. $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., M.F.N. 20 p.c.

The Board's recommendation would increase both the B.P. and M.F.N. rates by $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The effect on other cotton hose lined with rubber is dealt with in the Notes on Existing Item 619.

Fire-hose jackets, not wholly of cotton

Cotton-synthetic jackets are classified under the broad-woven synthetic fibre item, 562a, which carries a B.P. rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and a M.F.N. rate of 30 p.c. and 20 cents per pound.

The Board's recommendation would leave the B.P. rate unchanged but would reduce the M.F.N. rate considerably. The ad valorem equivalent of the existing M.F.N. rate is about 40 to 55 p.c.; the recommended rate is $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Fire-hose, the jacket not being wholly of cotton

Most hose jackets not wholly of cotton have warp yarns of cotton and weft yarns of synthetic filaments; in hose made with such jackets, more than half the weight of the textile component is usually cotton and the hose enters under tariff item 548 as textile manufactures composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres. The rate under both the B.P. and M.F.N. Tariffs is 25 p.c. On such hose the Board's recommendation would mean a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the B.P. rate and an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the M.F.N. rate.

In some hose jackets the textile component is more than 50 per cent by weight of synthetic — indeed, some are wholly synthetic. Fire-hose made from such jackets is classified under item 563 as textile manufactures of which the chief textile component, by weight, is synthetic textile fibres. The rates under this item are B.P. 20 p.c. and M.F.N. $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. On such hose the Board's recommendation would increase the B.P. rate by $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and leave the M.F.N. rate unchanged.

Notes on Existing Items

relating to fire-hose jackets and fire-hose

Existing Item 542b

542b Linen fire-hose, lined or unlined

15 p.c. 30 p.c. 35 p.c.

The Board recommends that this item be renewed without significant change. See notes on recommended item I.

Existing Item 619

619 ... and cotton hose lined with rubber ...

17½ p.c. 20 p.c. 35 p.c.

The Board understands that fire-hose does not qualify for entry under this item unless the jacket is wholly of cotton. While such hose is still produced, the trend has been to jackets partly of cotton and partly of man-made fibres. Some hose other than fire-hose has been admitted as "cotton hose lined with rubber" under this item but the Board understands that such imports have not been large. The Board received no representations with respect to such other hose which, if the Board's recommendations are adopted, would presumably be classified under tariff item 523a covering textile manufactures the component fibre of which is wholly cotton and which carries rates of B.P. 25 p.c. and M.F.N. 25 p.c.

In so far as the fire-hose is concerned, the Board's recommendations would result in an increase of 2½ p.c. in both the B.P. and M.F.N. rates.

Fire-Hose

APPENDIX I

Imports

Fire-HoseAppendix IImports

Note: Hose jackets and hose have been imported under a number of different tariff items. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has separate statistical classes only for imports of fire-hose jackets and fire-hose under tariff items 542b and former item 524; item 619 includes not only fire-hose but hose of other types. Imports under these items are shown in the following tables.

Though published statistics are not available, it is estimated that the value of imports of lined hose in 1958 was of the order of half a million dollars; in the same year imports of linen fire-hose were valued at \$172,000.

Explanation of Symbols

- Denotes nil or zero
- .. Indicates that figures are not available
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding
- (a) A small letter in brackets denotes a footnote to a table
- (1) A number in brackets denotes a footnote to the text
- s.c. Denotes an import statistical class

Table 1

Imports: Duck, seamless cotton, for hose pipe, s.c. 3089

Tariff Item 524. Deletion of this item was proposed in the 1960
Budget Resolutions

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> '000 lbs.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u> \$/lb.	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$'000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
					<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>United States</u>						
1935	..	77	..	..	10.0	10.0
1936	..	80	..	..	10.0	10.0
1937	..	110	..	..	10.0	10.0
1938	..	82	..	..	10.0	10.0
1939	..	104	..	10	10.0	10.0
1947	..	267	..	27	10.0	10.0
1948	..	265	..	26	10.0	10.0
1949	..	263	..	26	10.0	10.0
1950	..	255	..	25	10.0	10.0
1951	144	175	1.22	17	10.0	10.0
1952	75	83	1.09	8	10.0	10.0
1953	5	3	0.70	-	-	-
1954	2	1	0.93	*	5.0	10.0
1955	1	1	1.26	*	10.0	10.0
1956	*	1	1.43	*	10.0	10.0
1957	*	1	1.51	*	10.0	10.0
1958	*	*	1.30	*	10.0	10.0
9 months						
1958	*	*	..	..	..	..
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2

Imports: Fire hose, linen, s.c. 3174

Tariff Item 542b

Year	Value \$000	Duty Collected \$000	Duty as per cent of	
			Total Value	Dutiable Value
1. Total				
1935	29	..	22.8	22.8
1936	15	..	24.2	24.2
1937	28	..	15.1	15.1
1938	26	..	19.6	19.6
1939	23	3	15.3	15.3
1947	201	16	8.0	8.0
1948	167	26	15.4	15.4
1949	162	34	21.1	21.1
1950	170	31	18.2	18.2
1951	262	40	15.2	15.2
1952	141	23	16.2	16.2
1953	248	40	16.3	16.3
1954	210	32	15.2	15.2
1955	252	38	15.2	15.2
1956	191	29	15.2	15.2
1957	225	34	15.0	15.0
1958	172	26	15.4	15.4
9 months				
1958	141	..	..	..
1959	136	..	..	..
2. United Kingdom				
1935	27	..	22.5	22.5
1936	15	..	24.2	24.2
1937	28	..	15.0	15.0
1938	19	..	15.0	15.0
1939	22	3	15.0	15.0
1947	197	15	7.5	7.5
1948	159	23	14.7	14.7
1949	96	14	15.0	15.0
1950	133	20	15.0	15.0
1951	259	39	15.0	15.0
1952	130	19	15.0	15.0
1953	227	34	15.0	15.0
1954	207	31	15.0	15.0
1955	248	37	15.0	15.0
1956	188	28	15.0	15.0
1957	224	34	15.0	15.0
1958	167	25	15.0	15.0

Table 3

Imports: Hose, rubber, and cotton hose lined with rubber,
s.c. 1709 (a)

Tariff Item 619

Year	Value	Duty	Duty as per cent of	
	\$'000	Collected \$'000	Total Value	Dutiable Value
<u>1. Total</u>				
1935	81	..	32.7	32.7
1936	94	..	29.5	29.5
1937	105	..	29.8	29.8
1938	94	..	28.0	28.0
1939	134	30	22.4	22.4
1947	521	116	22.2	22.5
1948	515	113	22.0	22.5
1949	585	130	22.3	22.3
1950	862	191	22.1	22.4
1951	1,362	281	20.6	20.9
1952	1,767	344	19.5	19.9
1953	1,679	328	19.5	19.9
1954	1,519	298	19.6	19.9
1955	1,894	371	19.6	19.9
1956	2,557	495	19.3	19.8
1957	2,666	513	19.2	19.8
1958	2,331	451	19.3	19.3
9 months				
1958	1,696	..	..	..
1959	1,695	..	..	..
<u>2. United Kingdom</u>				
1935	3	..	18.6	18.6
1936	4	..	18.0	18.0
1937	2	..	18.6	18.6
1938	1	..	18.0	18.0
1939	2	*	18.4	18.4
1947	2	*	10.0	10.0
1948	5	1	17.9	17.9
1949	4	1	18.0	18.0
1950	20	4	18.0	18.0
1951	48	8	16.5	16.5
1952	24	4	15.7	15.9
1953	43	7	15.8	15.8
1954	40	6	16.1	16.1
1955	34	5	15.7	15.7
1956	90	14	15.7	15.7
1957	149	23	15.7	15.7
1958	168	27	15.7	15.7

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> \$000	<u>Duty</u> <u>Collected</u> \$000	<u>Duty as per cent of</u>	
			<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Value</u>
<u>3. United States</u>				
1935	78	..	33.2	33.2
1936	91	..	30.0	30.0
1937	103	..	30.0	30.0
1938	93	..	28.1	28.1
1939	132	30	22.5	22.5
1947	518	115	22.3	22.5
1948	510	113	22.1	22.5
1949	580	130	22.3	22.5
1950	842	187	22.2	22.5
1951	1,314	273	20.8	21.0
1952	1,742	340	19.5	20.0
1953	1,634	320	19.6	20.0
1954	1,475	290	19.7	20.0
1955	1,851	364	19.7	20.0
1956	2,449	477	19.5	20.0
1957	2,466	479	19.4	20.0
1958	2,128	418	19.6	20.0
<u>4. Germany</u> (b)				
1935-36	-	-	-	-
1937	*	*	30.4	30.4
1938	-	-	-	-
1939	*	*	24.1	24.1
1947-50	-	-	-	-
1951	*	*	20.4	20.4
1952	1	*	20.0	20.0
1953	2	*	20.0	20.0
1954	4	1	20.0	20.0
1955	8	2	20.0	20.0
1956	13	3	20.0	20.0
1957	23	5	20.0	20.0
1958	15	3	20.0	20.0
<u>5. Japan</u>				
1935-56	-	-	-	-
1957	11	2	20.0	20.0
1958	7	1	20.0	20.0

(a) This class includes much more than fire hose

(b) Beginning in 1952, West Germany only

Fire-Hose

APPENDIX II

General Statistical Data

Table 1

Canadian Market for Linen Fire-Hose and
Canadian Shipments of Lined Fire-Hose
(\$000)

Year	Linen Fire-Hose				Lined Fire-Hose
	Canadian Shipments (a)	Exports (b)	Imports (c)	Apparent Total Canadian Supply	Canadian Shipments (a)
1949	..	..	162.0	..	805.5
1950	..	..	170.0	..	1,067.2
1951	625.6	..	262.0	..	1,582.7
1952	576.3	10.6	141.0	706.7	1,338.5
1953	425.3	7.6	248.0	665.7	1,172.8
1954	382.3	8.4	210.0	583.9	986.7
1955	589.3	15.2	252.0	826.1	1,190.4
1956	504.0	21.7	191.0	673.3	1,328.6
1957	454.1	85.5	225.0	593.6	1,290.9
1958	395.4	158.9	172.0	408.5	902.6
6 months					
1959	197.0	..	87.0	..	486.9

(a) Data supplied by the producers

(b) U.S. Department of Commerce: Imports of "Hose for liquids and gases, flax, etc." from Canada

(c) Source: Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 2

Volume of Canadian Shipments of Fire-Hose (a)
(000 Lbs.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Linen Fire- Hose</u>	<u>Rubber-Lined Fire-Hose</u>
1949	..	537.2
1950	..	660.3
1951	294.0	876.5
1952	261.6	797.9
1953	204.5	697.3
1954	174.8	648.0
1955	282.1	792.9
1956	264.2	808.0
1957	252.4	690.7
1958	225.1	499.4
6 months 1959	119.4	267.5

(a) Data supplied by the Producers

Fire-Hose

APPENDIX III

History of Tariff Items

Fire-HoseAPPENDIX IIIHistory of Tariff Items

This appendix shows the changes in rates of duty on the products now classified under tariff items 524, 542a, 542b, 548, 562a, 563 and 619. Formerly fire-hose was made wholly from natural fibres; in more recent years, an increasing proportion of it has contained man-made fibres. Fire-hose that contains man-made fibres is classified under tariff items 548 and 563; jackets containing man-made fibres are covered by tariff item 562a.

Tariff Item 524 - deletion proposed in 1960 Budget Resolutions

Seamless cotton duck in circular form, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of hose pipe.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Oct. 13, 1932 to March 31, 1960	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Oct. 12, 1932	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item 542a - GATT

Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
June 6, 1951 to present	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
Jan. 1, 1948 to June 5, 1951	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Sept. 17, 1930 to Dec. 31, 1947	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Sept. 16, 1930	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

All hose jackets, wholly of cotton, are now covered by this item.

Tariff Item 542b - GATT

Linen fire-hose, lined or unlined

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1947	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
March 23, 1935 to Feb. 25, 1937	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Sept. 17, 1930 to March 22, 1935	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
Feb. 17, 1928 to Sept. 16, 1930	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item 548 - GATT

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.; fabrics coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool, n.o.p.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
Jan. 1, 1948 to present	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c. +4¢/lb.
June 27, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1947	25 p.c.	30 p.c. +1½¢/lb.	35 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Jan. 1, 1939 to June 26, 1944	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c. +4¢/lb.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1938	25 p.c.	30 p.c. +1½¢/lb.	35 p.c. +4¢/lb.

Lined fire-hose with jackets of cotton and man-made fibres, of which the man-made fibre is not the component of chief value, is classified under this item.

Tariff Item 562a - GATT

Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair, not including fabrics more than 50 p.c., by weight, of silk

Woven fabrics containing five per cent or less, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments shall not be dutiable under this item but shall be dutiable as though composed wholly of the remaining constituents.

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
April 1, 1960 to present	22½ p.c.	30 p.c. +20¢/lb.	45 p.c. +40¢/lb.
June 6, 1951 to March 31, 1960	22½ p.c.	25 p.c. +30¢/lb.	45 p.c. +40¢/lb.
Jan. 1, 1948 to June 5, 1951	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c. +40¢/lb.	45 p.c. +40¢/lb.
Feb. 26, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1947	27½ p.c.	40 p.c. +40¢/lb.	45 p.c. +40¢/lb.

Hosejackets containing more than 5 p.c. of man-made fibres are classified under this tariff item.

Tariff Item 563 - GATT

Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is 50 p.c. or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair

	<u>British Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured- Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
April 1, 1960 to present	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	50 p.c.
Jan. 1, 1948 to March 31, 1960	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	50 p.c. +7¢/oz.
May 2, 1936 to Dec. 31, 1947	25 p.c.	35 p.c. +5¢/oz.	50 p.c. +7¢/oz.

Lined hose of chief value of man-made fibres is classified under this item.

Tariff Item 619 - GATT

Rubber or gutta percha hose, and cotton hose lined with rubber; rubber mats or matting and rubber packing.

	<u>British</u> <u>Preferential</u>	<u>Most-Favoured-</u> <u>Nation</u>	<u>General</u>
June 6, 1951 to present	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
Jan. 1, 1939 to June 5, 1951	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.
Sept. 17, 1930 to Dec. 31, 1938	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.



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